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Labor Omnia Vincit.

**Report of Proceedings of the
19th Annual Convention**

.....of the.....

American Federation of Labor



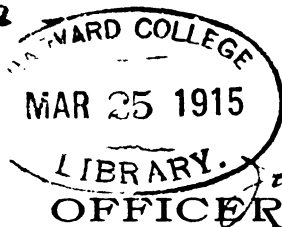
HELD AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

December 11th to 20th Inclusive, 1899.



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OF THE
American Federation of Labor.

PRESIDENT :

SAMUEL GOMPERS, - - - - - **Washington, D. C.**

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SECRETARY :

FRANK MORRISON, - - - - - **Washington, D. C.**

DELEGATES

TO THE

NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Bakers and Confectioners International Union, Journeymen.....	1	31	Henry Gers, 198 Champlain St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Barbers National Union, Journeymen.....	1	40	W. E. Klapetzky, Box 155, Cleveland, Ohio.
Bicycle Workers, International Union of..	1	9	J. F. Mulholland, 403 Valentine Building, Toledo, Ohio.
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of	1	5	Harry A. McKnight, 1460 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
Blowers' Association of the U. S. and Canada, Glass Bottle	2	{ 21	D. A. Hayes, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
		{ 21	Ed. A. Agard, Fairbury, Ill.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.....	1	27	W. J. Gilthorpe, Wyandotte Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	1	28	J. L. Feeney, 36 "I" St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Boot and Shoe Workers Union.....	1	48	Jno. F. Tobin, 620 Atlantic Av., Boston, Mass.
Brewery Workers', International Union of United.....	3	{ 36	W. E. Trautmann, 83 Benton St., Springfield, Mass.
		{ 36	Julius Zorn, 1814 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brickmakers National Alliance.....	1	{ 35	Ed. Ward, 12 D St., Boston, Mass.
		{ 10	Chas. Hank, Blue Island, Ill.
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	3	{ 67	P. J. McGuire, Lippincott Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
		{ 67	S. J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb.
		{ 66	O. E. Woodbury, 135 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of	1	18	Luke Grant, 487 S. Robey St., Chicago, Ill.
Carvers, International Association Wood...	1	12	Geo. H. Thobe, 513 Russell St., Covington, Ky.
Cigarmakers International Union.....	4	{ 68	Samuel Gompers, New York City, N. Y.
		{ 68	Geo. A. Whitaker, Box 654, Salt Lake City, Utah.
		{ 67	Thos. F. Tracy, 14 Hudson St., Boston, Mass.
		{ 67	Jno. C. Dernell, 1118 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Clerks' International Protective Association.....	2	{ 38	Max Morris, 2807 Champa St., Denver, Col.
		{ 87	Jno. R. O'Brien, County Clerk's Office, Buffalo, N. Y.
Coopers' International Union.....	1	27	Daniel Hanrahan, So. Omaha, Neb.
Cutters' League of America, Window Glass.	1	8	C. A. Gabler, Brownsville, Pa.
Drivers', International Union Team.....	1	17	Geo. Innis, 218 Franklin St., Detroit, Mich.
Electrical Workers, National Brotherhood of	1	20	Thos. Weeeler, 365 Franklin Av., Cleveland, Ohio.
Engineers, International Union of Steam.	1	18	Geo. Beinke, 605 Logan St., Toledo, Ohio.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	1	11	C. L. Shamp, Kansas City, Kan.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Garment Workers of America, United.....	2	21 21 24	T. J. Crouchley, Brooklyn, N. Y. Alex. Reid, Philadelphia, Pa. James Duncan, 300 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
Granite Cutters' National Union of.....	2	24 80	Wm. J. O'Brien, 825 3d Av., New York. James P. Maher, 46 Townhill Av., Danbury, Conn.
Hatters of America, United.....	2	30	Jno. W. Sculley, S. Norwalk, Conn.
Horseshoers of U.S. and Canada, International Union of.....	1	20	Thos. O'Rourke, Jr., 369 Abbott St., Detroit, Mich.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	1	20	Geo. W. Brown, 532 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Iron and Steel Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	1	80	T. J. Shaffer, 226 4th Av. Pittsburg, Pa.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of.....	1	10	Peter Smith, 907 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	2	65 65 46	Daniel J. Keefe, 3029 Lowe Av., Chicago. Henry C. Barter, Chauvin P. O., Mich. James O'Connell, Corcoran Bldg., Washington.
Machinists, International Association of ..	3	45 45	Geo. H. Warner, 91 Center St., New York. James J. Creamer, 19 China St., Richmond, Va.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated.....	1	17	Homer D. Call, 124 Linden St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers.....	1	48	James Cullen, 756 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mine Workers of America, United.....	4	100 100 100 100	John Mitchell, Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. W. C. Pearce, Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Fred Dilcher, Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Jno. M. Hunter, Springfield, Ill.
Molders Union of North America, Iron.....	3	50 50 50 30	Martin Fox, Box 388 Cincinnati, Ohio. Joseph F. Valentine, Box 388, Cincinnati, Ohio. David Black, Box 388, Cincinnati, Ohio. Owen Miller, 604 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
Musicians, American Federation of.....	2	80	Stephe S. Bonbright, 15 Mercer St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Painters and Decorators of America, Brotherhood of.....	1	5	James H. Sullivan, 8 Pearl St., Baltimore, Md.
Pattern Makers, League of North America.	1	15	Jno. F. McBride, 1012 S. 22nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, United Association of.....	1	18	A. S. Hughes, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Pressmen's Union, International Printing.	2	20 20 86 86	John Clinch, Palace Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Eugene O'Connor, St. Louis, Mo. Jos. E. Hofbauer, 535 Edmund Av., St. Paul, Minn. J. H. Bowman, 260 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Printers' Union, National Steel and Copper Plate.....	1	5	Archie H. Gibson, 132 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Seamen's Union, International.....	2	20 20	Andrew Furuseth, San Francisco, Cal. William H. Frazier, Boston, Mass.
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Amalgamated.....	1	15	P. J. Downey, 45 Myrtle Av., Albany, N. Y.
Spinners' Association, Cotton Mule.....	1	21	Thomas O' Donnell, Box 208, Fall River, Mass.

ORGANISATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers', National Association of.....	1	30	W. L. Onstott, 2334 Wallace St., Chicago, Ill.
Street Railway Employees', Amalgamated Association of.....	1	30	W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Bldg. Detroit, Mich.
Tailor's Union, Journeymen.....	2	25 25	John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill. Jos. Bissett, Room 27 Hilsendegen Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....	1	80	S. C. Mahaney, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Textile Workers, National Union of.....	1	22	P. W. Greene, Phenix, Ala.
Theatrical Stage Employees' National Alliance.....	1	30	Lee M. Hart, State and Harrison Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Tile Layers' Union, International Mosaic and Encaustic.....	1	8	John C. Eckel, 700 Superior St., Detroit, Mich.
Tin Plate Workers.....	1	17	Hugh J. Scanlon, 161 Sycamore St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Tobacco Workers' International Union....	2	21 20	J. F. Donohue, 523 Mound St., St. Louis, Mo. John Witzel, 547 Roselane St., Louisville, Ky.
Typographical Union, International.....	4	78 78 77 77	Samuel B. Donnelly, De Soto Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Eugene F. O'Rourke, Herald Office, New York, N. Y. James G. Cain, 215 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Frank Morrison, Chicago, Ill.
Woodworkers' International Union, Amalgamated.....	2	34 34	Thos. I. Kidd, Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill. Richard Braunschweig, 1019 N. Western Av., Chicago, Ill.
Connecticut State Branch.....	1	1	Martin Lawler, Bethel, Conn.
Illinois State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Charles Dold, 837 N. Irving Av., Chicago, Ill.
Massachusetts State Branch.....	1	1	Dennis D. Driscoll, 78 E. Canton St., Boston, Mass.
Missouri State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Samuel S. Harrison, Care Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.
New Jersey Federation of Trades and Labor Unions.....	1	1	Henry J. Gottlob, 256 Washington St., Newark, N. J.
Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades.....	1	1	Jerome Jones, Room 12 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga.
Bay City, Mich., Central Trades Council...	1	1	Henry Bourdingno, Box 918, West Bay City, Mich.
Binghamton, N. Y., Central Labor Union...	1	1	W. H. Roche, 18 Sandford St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council.....	1	1	James H. Leath, care Daily News, Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	John F. O'Sullivan, 95 Tyler St., Boston, Mass.
Canton, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly...	1	1	Homer Whalen, 345 Cass Place, Canton, Ill.
Champaign, Ill., Federation of Labor.....	1	1	R. E. Miller, Champaign, Ill.
Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor.....	1	1	James Daley, 187 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Central Labor Council...	1	1	Thomas J. Donnelly, 733 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio, Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Max S. Hayes, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	James A. Cannon, Neil Av., Columbus, Ohio.
Detroit, Mich., Council of Trades and Labor Unions.....	1	1	D. D. Mulcahy, 101 Magnolia St., Detroit, Mich.
Erie, Pa., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	E. W. McCully, 346 E. 12th St., Erie, Pa.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	D. B. Hovey, 305 Third St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hamilton, Ohio, Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Jos. C. Strategier, 831 Hanover St., Hamilton, Ohio.
Kansas City, Kans., Trades Assembly.....	1	1	Joseph Lambert, 711 S. Coy St., Kansas City, Kas.
Kewanee, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	C. F. Sullivan, Hotel Main, Kewanee, Ill.
Lockport, N. Y., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Jos. M. Hoffmann, Lockport, N. Y.
Louisville, Ky., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Walter M. Young, Louisville, Ky.
Lowell, Mass., Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Phillip Favreau, 160 Andover St., Lowell, Mass.
Nashville, Tenn., Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Charles P. Fahey, Nashville, Tenn.
Philadelphia, Pa., United Labor League.....	1	1	George Chance, Philadelphia, Pa.
San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council.....	1	1	C. E. Hawkes, San Francisco, Cal.
Scranton Pa., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	C. F. Baxter, 1840 Nay Aug Av., Scranton, Pa.
Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor.....	1	1	H. W. Wilson, Springfield, Ill.
S. Omaha, Neb., Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	M. Donnelly, Box 185, S. Omaha, Neb.
St. Louis, Mo., Central Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	D. Kreyling, 727 Shenandoah Av., St. Louis, Mo.
Toledo, Ohio, Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Mason Warner, Toledo, Ohio.
Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Chas. H. Squier, 812 E. Capital St., Washington, D. C.
Youngstown, Ohio, Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Geo. T. Bert, 217 Scott St., Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio, Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Jos. A. Bauer, Box 513, Zanesville, Ohio.
Builders', Helpers and Laborers' Union No. 7572.....	1	2	J. V. Smith, 704 Cornwall Av., Kansas City, Kans.
Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union, No. 7236.....	1	1	Conrad Wolf, 2133 S. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.
Button Workers' Protective Union, No. 7181.....	1	1	H. W. Eddy, 966 Clinton St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Car Wheel Molders' Union, No. 7171.....	1	1	Thos. F. Reese, Detroit, Mich.
Car Builders' Union, No. 7192.....	1	2	John Becker, 670 Garfield Av., Detroit, Mich.
Car Builders' Union, No. 7472.....	1	1	John Coleman, 89 E. Huron St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Car Builders' Union, No. 7547.....	1	1	J. A. A'Hearn, 5138 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Caulkers' Union, No. 5600.....	1	1	Louis Parady, 525 E. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
Chain Makers' Union, No. 6587.....	1	1	Wm. N. Gourley, 281 W. Capital St., Columbus, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 5915.....	1	1	Geo. E. McNeil, 88 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Federal Labor Union, No. 6617.....	1	1	Albert E. Hill, 1519 Hayes St., Nashville, Tenn.
Federal Labor Union, No 6878.....	1	1	James McGill, 937 Stevenson Av., Louisville, Ky.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7010.....	1	2	Wm. A. Lossie, 211 Mulberry St. Owensboro, Ky.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7087.....	1	1	Oliver Green, 401 N. Illinois St., Belleville, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7125.....	1	6	F. L. Wolf, East Olive St., Canton, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7146.....	1	1	Chas. J. McCullough, 130 S. Alabama St., Brazil, Ind.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7151.....	1	1	W. D. Louderback, 319 W. 7th St., Hutchinson, Kans.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7167.....	1	1	C. L. Braumbaugh, Box 88, Greenville, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7208.....	1	3	James B. Gannon, 4 Chapel St., Biddeford, Me.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7217.....	1	1	Frank J. Craig, 1021 W. Scott St., Des Moines, Iowa.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7238.....	1	2	Amos Snyder, Barberton, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7386.....	1	1	J. B. Swift, 620 S. 20th Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7426.....	1	1	U. G. Minnman, Springfield, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7453.....	1	1	Saul Schubert, Knoxville, Tenn.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7476.....	1	1	A. B. Marvin, 3 Stebbins St., St. Albans, Vt.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7513.....	1	1	P. K. Heuring, Petersburg, Ind.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8002.....	1	1	Paul Huebner, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fibre Workers' Union, No. 7185.....	1	1	J. Carle Whitney, 208 Garden St., Lockport, N. Y.
Freight Handlers' Union, No. 7428.....	1	1	Ambrose McNamara, 376 E. Congress St., Detroit, Mich.
Iron Workers, Bridge and S., No. 6583.....	1	1	John T. Lee, 367 Grand River Av., Detroit, Mich.
Iron Moulders' Helpers' Union, No. 7331.....	1	1	Chas. L. Smith, 923 W. High St., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Jewelers and Silversmiths' Union, No. 7601.....	1	1	Wm. C. Wulff, 1708 Linn St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Laborers' Union, No. 6869.....	1	2	Jacob Frye, 311 N. James St., Ludington, Mich.
Laborers' Union, No. 7360.....	1	1	August H. Gansser, Essexville, Mich.
Laborers' Union, No. 7320.....	1	2	James Molloy, Cambridge, Ohio.
Laborers' Union, Foundry, No. 7862.....	1	8	Michael Frey, 38 Kehr St., Buffalo N. Y.
Laborers' Union, No. 7870.....	1	1	Hugh Craig, 34 Park Av., Brantford, Ontario.
Laborers' Union, No. 7371.....	1	5	Wm. Carey, Depew, N. Y.
Laborers' Union, No. 7402.....	1	2	Frank Nugant, 860 Midwood St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Laborers' Union, No. 7351.....	1	1	Geo. F. Eckent, 312 Cherry St., Reading, Pa.
Lathers' Union, No. 6851.....	1	1	P. J. Burns, 133 S. 7th St., Scranton, Pa.
Lathers' Union, No. 6459.....	1	1	Chas. O. Willis, Box 283, Janesboro, Ind.
Lathers' Union, No. 7060.....	1	1	James W. L. Clark, Euclid Av., New-castle, Pa.
Laundry Workers' Union, No. 7071.....	1	1	Jas. M. Harrison, 106 N. Jefferson St., Saginaw, Mich.
Miners' Union, Zinc and Lead, No. 7500.....	1	1	J. A. Burkett, Oronogo, Mo.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7085.....	1	1	A. L. Herriott, Bowling Green, Ohio.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7107.....	1	1	J. J. Magrane, Hammasburg, Ohio.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7144.....	1	1	Walter Reddick, Findlay, Ohio.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7288.....	1	1	Ira H. Gibbons, Cygnet, Ohio.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7822.....	1	1	John A. Dyke, Montpelier, Ind.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7391.....	1	1	J. R. Murray, Woodside, Ohio.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7537.....	1	1	A. C. Stillson, Bairdstown, Ohio.
Piano Makers and Piano Varnish Finishers' Union, No. 7143.....	1	3	Frank Helle, 1350 S. 42d Court, Chicago, Ill.
Plasterers' Helpers' Union, No. 7485.....	1	1	Frank Nowicki, 841 Orleans St., Detroit, Mich.
Pottery Employes, Stoneware, No. 7497.....	1	1	Frank L. Hill, Monmouth, Ill.
Sewer Diggers and Tunnelers' Union, No. 7319.....	1	1	August Smith, 622 E. Willis Av., Detroit, Mich.
Shade Cloth Makers Union, No. 7360.....	1	1	Albert Newton, 1101 Vinewood Av., Detroit, Mich.
Ship Carpenters Union, No. 6976.....	1	1	Joseph Dompier, 42 York St., East Toledo, Ohio.
Sprinkler Fitters Union, No. 6087.....	1	1	T. J. Morris, 143 S. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
Stone Workers Union, Flag, No. 7385.....	1	1	Eric S. Crossett, Jr., Birmingham, N. Y.
Stove Trimmers Union, No. 7361.....	1	1	Albert P. Miller, 300 Clinton Av., Detroit, Mich.
Watch Workers' Union, No. 6961.....	1	10	W. D. Kee, 356 Ryerson Av., Elgin, Ill.
Weavers Union, Shingle, No. 7099.....	1	1	Ed. Murphy, 413 Main St., Marinette, Wis.
Wire, Iron and Metal Workers Union, Architectural, No. 6816.....	1	1	Adolph G. Bueth, 212 Maple St., Detroit.
Tanners and Curriers Union, No. 7480.....	1	1	Thomas Berg, Buffalo, N. Y.
FRATERNAL DELEGATES:			
British Trades Union Congress.....	2	1	James Haslam, Miners' Office, Chesterfield, England.
		1	Alexander Wilkie, 8 St. Nicholas Building, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	1	1	David A. Carey, 95 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.

The above list shows that 189 delegates were seated, representing 158 organizations—55 National or International organizations, 5 State Branches, 81 Central Bodies, 65 Local Unions, and 2 Labor

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit;

It, therefore, behooves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled;

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every trade and labor organization in America, organized under the trade-union system.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as "THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR," and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The objects of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies, into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations, to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions to aid and assist each other, to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure national legislation in the interest of the working people and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods in favor of organized labor.

SEC. 4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a. m., on the first Thursday after the first Monday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the convention the President shall take the chair and call the convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

SEC. 3. The following committees, consisting of seven members each, shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of President; third, Report of Executive Council; fourth, Report of Secretary; fifth, Report of Treasurer; sixth, Resolutions; seventh, Laws; eighth, Organization; ninth, Labels and Boycotts; tenth, Grievances; eleventh, Local or Federated Bodies.

SEC. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. This committee shall meet at the place for holding the convention three days prior to the convention, and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in this Constitution, intended for consideration by the convention, shall be sent to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention. The Secretary shall have the same compiled and printed in the program of business and mailed to each delegate-elect and to the executive officer of each affiliated organization, and no resolution or constitutional provision shall be considered unless submitted to the convention without a two-thirds vote of the convention.

SEC. 6. The convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

SEC. 7. None other than members of a *bona fide* trade union shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

SEC. 8. Party politics, whether they be democratic, republican, socialistic, populist, prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the convention.

ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From National or International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from Local Unions not having a national union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate. Only *bona fide* wage-workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other trade unions shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by a division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present, each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members, or major fraction thereof, he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than October 31 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization which has seceded or has been suspended or expelled from any National or International organization connected with the Federation shall be allowed a representation or recognition in this Federation or in any Central body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SEC. 6. All books and financial accounts shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel, with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sums as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the

Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Committee on Credentials, at the convention, a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to forward, on March 1 and September 1 of each year, to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations, a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$250 for current expenses, which money shall be paid out only on the approval of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on October 31 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the *American Federationist*, and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and security of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary. He shall deposit all moneys belonging to the Federation in bank in his name as Treasurer of American Federation of Labor; and before any moneys thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution, and none others.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books, and papers of the Federation under his control, and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$100.

ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions and connect them with the Federation until such time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months their charters shall be revoked.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the convention in printed form a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts, and no endorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union speakers from place to place, in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council or speakers engaged by them shall be \$3.50 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

CONSTITUTION AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

SEC. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

SEC. 10. All local trade unions and Federal Labor unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor, for approval by the Executive Council, a full statement of the grievance before a strike occurs. Unions violating this section shall forfeit all claims upon the American Federation of Labor or affiliated organizations for support.

ARTICLE X.—ASSESSMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

Sec. 2. Any union, International, National or Local, failing to pay within 60 days the levies declared in accordance with Section 1, shall be deprived of representation in convention of the American Federation of Labor and in city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

ARTICLE XI.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-third of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, five cents per member per month; from Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in Section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full to October 31, preceding the Convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month, shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears, it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can be reinstated only by vote of the Convention when such arrearages are paid in full, as provided in Section 2 of this Article.

ARTICLE XII.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union or any other central body of delegates shall admit to, or retain in, their councils, delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by or not connected with a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of being denied representation in the Annual Convention of this Federation.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Unions in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions, in any city, belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or join such body, if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen preclude any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on a strike, where such organization has a National organization, until the proper authorities of such National organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

ARTICLE XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated

with the Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the trade union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a Local Certificate by the President of this Federation; provided, the request for a certificate be indorsed by the nearest Local or National Trade Union official connected with this Federation.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be \$5, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

SEC. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificates of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists, to that body for investigation and approval.

SEC. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

SEC. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated, if its membership consists of a majority of active members of trade unions.

SEC. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from Central bodies.

ARTICLE XIV.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
American Federation of Labor,
1899.

Report of Proceedings.

FIRST DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11, 1899.

Preliminary to the regular proceedings of the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, Second Vice-President Duncan, in the absence of President Gompers, who was unavoidably detained at his home in Washington by reason of a painful accident, and First Vice President McGuire, on account of illness in his family, called the convention to order and introduced Mr. Herbert J. Greville, President of the Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions, who welcomed the delegates. Mr. Greville spoke as follows:

FELLOW UNIONISTS: In the name of the Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions I have the honor of welcoming you to the City of the Straits.

We welcome you, my friends, to a city which has grown from a deserted Indian camping ground to one of the first municipalities in these great United States; we welcome you to a city constructed by the brawn and sinew of labor; we welcome you to a city of homes and breadwinners; we welcome you to a city within a state where trade unionism is recognized as a most powerful factor and where its advocates are recognized as most powerful factors in the uplifting of society; we welcome you to a city where in a period bordering on a decade the number of labor organizations has multiplied three fold, and, finally, we welcome you to a city where both in the municipal and county governments the eight-hour system and minimum wage rate is in vogue. My brothers, the lovers of the equality of man—represented in great numbers by the working people of this country—will watch with the keenest interest your every movement in this convention assembled. Like the child watches the mother, so will the great masses of people, many of which you represent, watch you. To you do they look as did the seafaring mariner far out on the ocean at the stars in order to learn his course; it is you that must pave the way; it is they who will follow you with unfaltering tread—for they place sacred confidence in you as their interpreters. Such gatherings as these are a blessing to mankind. The discussion of the wrongs of industrial and social life in a kindly yet forcible manner must necessarily have an uplifting effect on the minds of thinking men regardless of party, creed or color. The consideration of remedies for the settlement of all the wrongs of labor with the view of securing justice without the loss of life or property, must indeed be recognized by all as a crown of godliness on the head of social progress. At this time when such important questions are being presented before, not only the American people but the people of the entire world, it is the duty of the common people to become familiar with and have an intelligent conception of the natural evolutionary tendency of national affairs in order that a decided course may be pursued by them. It is the hope of the trades unionists that we will soon procure an enactment of a law in which the powers of government by injunction will be clearly and concisely defined, in order that we may preserve the free institutions of this great and glorious republic, as they were given us by the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In conclusion, let me say I assure you of our sincere hospitality. We desire you to first feel right at home,

and in the spirit of "there is no place like home" we want you to forget that you are strangers in our midst, but rather as brothers and co-workers banded together with us as an impregnable army of fearless soldiers nobly fighting the battle for humanity, justice and the equality of mankind.

Mr. Greville's address was enthusiastically received by the delegates, and responded to by Vice President Duncan, who said that the convention fully appreciated the very hearty welcome extended to the delegates, and predicted that this session would give its best efforts to further promote the interest of the wage-workers of our land in all that the word implies. Mr. Duncan stated that this convention would be the largest ever held in the history of the Federation and was pleased to welcome as fraternal delegates Messrs. Haslam and Wilkie as the representatives of the British Trades Union Congress, and Mr. Carey, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Vice President Duncan announced the following appointments, subject to the approval of the convention at a later hour: George W. Duncan, Assistant Secretary; Larry Kohsin, Sergeant-at-Arms; William Nash, Messenger.

Delegate George H. Warner, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following: We have examined the Credentials of the following, and recommend that they be seated:

- Journeymen Barbers' International Union, W. E. Klapetzsky, 40 votes.
- Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, Henry Gers, 31 votes.
- International Union of Bicycle Workers, J. F. Mulholland, 9 votes.
- Boot and Shoe Workers Union, John F. Tobin, 43 votes.
- National Union of United Brewery Workmen, Wm. E. Trautmann, Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward, 107 votes.
- Brickmakers' National Alliance, Charles Hank, 10 votes.
- Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Wm. J. Gilthorpe, 27 votes.
- International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Harry A. McKnight, 5 votes.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, D. A. Hayes, Edgar A. Agard, 42 votes.
- International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, J. L. Feeney, 28 votes.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, J. J. McGuire, Sidney J. Kent, O. E. Woodbury, 200 votes.
- International Wood Carvers' Association, George H. Thobe, 12 votes.
- Cigarmakers' International Union, Samuel Gompers, Geo. A. Whitaker, Thos. F. Tracy, John C. Dornell, 270 votes.
- Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Luke Grant, 18 votes.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Max Morris, John R. O'Brien, 75 votes.
- Coopers' International Union, Daniel Hanrahan, 27 votes.
- Window Glass Cutters' League of America, C. A. Gabler, 8 votes.
- Team Drivers' International Union, Geo. Innis, 17 votes.
- National Brotherhood Electrical Workers, Thomas Wheeler, 20 votes.
- International Union of Steam Engineers, Geo. Beinke, 18 votes.
- International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, C. L. Shamp, 11 votes.
- United Garment Workers of America, T. J. Crouchley, Alex. Reid, 42 votes.
- Granite Cutters' National Union, James Duncan, Wm. J. O'Brien, 48 votes.
- United Hatters of North America, James P. Maher, John W. Sculley, 60 votes.
- International Union of Horse Shoers, Thos. O'Rourke, 20 votes.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union, Geo. W. Brown, 20 votes.
- Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, T. J. Shaffer, 80 votes.
- International Longshoremen's Association, Daniel J. O'Keefe, Henry C. Barter, 130 votes.
- United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Peter Smith, 10 votes.
- Iron Molders Union of North America, Martin Fox, Jos. F. Valentine, David Black, 150 votes.
- Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, James Cullen, 48 votes.
- International Association of Machinists, James O'Connell, Geo. H. Warner, James J. Creamer, 136 votes.
- United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell, W. C. Pearce, Fred Dilcher, John M. Hunter, 470 votes.
- American Federation of Musicians, Owen Miller, Stephe S. Bonbright, 60 votes.
- Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Homer D. Call, 17 votes.
- Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, James H. Sullivan, 43 votes.

Pattern Makers League of North America, John F. McBride, 15 votes.
 National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, A. S. Hughes, 13 votes.
 International Printing Pressmen's Union, Joseph Hofbauer, John T. Corcan, 72 votes.
 United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc., John Clinch, Eugene O'Conner, 40 votes.
 National Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union, Archie H. Gibson, 5 votes.
 Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, W. D. Mahon, 30 votes.
 Cotton Mule Spinners Association, Thos. O'Donnell, 21 votes.
 International Seamen's Union, Andrew Furuseth, Wm. H. Frazier, 40 votes.
 National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, W. L. Onstott, 20 votes.
 Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Association, P. J. Downey, 15 votes.
 Journeymen Tailors' Union, John B. Lannon, Jos. Bissett, 50 votes.
 Order of Railroad Telegraphers, S. C. Mahaney, 80 votes.
 International Typographical Union, Samuel B. Donnelly, Eugene F. O'Rourke, James G. Cain, Frank Morrison, 310 votes.
 Theatrical Stage Employes National Alliance, Lee M. Hart, 30 votes.
 Tobacco Workers' International Union, J. F. Donohue, 41 votes.
 National Union of Textile Workers, P. W. Greene, 22 votes.
 International Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers, John C. Eckel, 3 votes.
 Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Union, Hugh J. Scanlon, 17 votes.
 Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, Thos. I. Kidd, Richard Braunschweig, 68 votes.

Massachusetts State Branch, Dennis D. Driscoll, 1 vote.
 Missouri State Federation of Labor, Samuel S. Harrison, 1 vote.
 Connecticut State Branch, Martin Lawler, 1 vote.
 New Jersey Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, Henry J. Gottlob, 1 vote.
 Illinois State Federation of Labor, Charles Dold, 1 vote.
 Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades, Jerome Jones, 1 vote.
 Binghamton, (N. Y.) Central Labor Union, W. H. Roche, 1 vote.
 Birmingham, (Ala.) Birmingham Trades Council, James H. Leath, 1 vote.
 Boston, (Mass.) Central Labor Union, John F. O'Sullivan, 1 vote.
 Canton, (Ills.) Canton Trades and Labor Assembly, Homer Whalen, 1 vote.
 Cincinnati, (Ohio) Central Labor Council, Thos. J. Donnelly, 1 vote.
 Cleveland, (Ohio) Central Labor Union, Max S. Hayes, 1 vote.
 Columbus, (Ohio) Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly, James A. Cannon, 1 vote.
 Detroit, (Mich.) Council of Trade and Labor Unions, D. D. Mulcahy, 1 vote.
 Erie, (Pa.) Central Labor Union, E. W. McCully, 1 vote.
 Grand Rapids, (Mich.) Trades and Labor Council, D. B. Hovey, 1 vote.
 Hamilton, (Ohio) Trades and Labor Council, Jos. C. Strategier, 1 vote.
 Kewanee, (Ills.) Kewanee Trades and Labor Assembly, C. F. Sullivan, 1 vote.
 Louisville, (Ky.) Central Labor Union, Walter M. Young, 1 vote.
 Lowell, (Mass.) Trades and Labor Council, Philip Favreau, 1 vote.
 Nashville, (Tenn.) Trades and Labor Council, Charles P. Fahey, 1 vote.
 Springfield, (Ills.) Federation of Labor, H. W. Wilson, 1 vote.
 South Omaha, (Neb.) Trades and Labor Council, M. Donnelly, 1 vote.
 St. Louis, (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union, D. Kreyling, 1 vote.
 Toledo, (Ohio) Central Labor Union, Mason Warner, 1 vote.
 Washington, (D. C.) Central Labor Union, C. H. Squier, 1 vote.
 Youngstown, (Ohio) Central Labor Union, G. T. Bert, 1 vote.
 Zanesville, (Ohio) Central Trades and Labor Council, Jos. A. Bauer, 1 vote.
 Lockport, (N. Y.) Central Labor Union, J. H. Hoffman, 1 vote.
 Kansas City, (Kas.) Trades Assembly, Joseph Lambert, 1 vote.
 Scranton, (Pa.) Central Labor Union, C. W. Baxter, 1 vote.
 San Francisco Labor Council, C. E. Hawkes, 1 vote.
 Champaign, (Ill.) Federation of Labor, R. E. Miller, 1 vote.
 Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers', No. 6616, A. G. Bueth, 1 vote.
 Builders' Helpers and Laborers', No. 7572, J. V. Smith, 2 votes.
 Button Makers' Protective Union, No. 7181, H. W. Eddy, 1 vote.
 Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union, No. 7236, Conrad Wolf, 1 vote.
 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers', No. 6583, J. T. Lee, 1 vote.
 Car Builders' Union, No. 7547, J. A. A'Hearn, 1 vote.
 Car Builders' Union, No. 7192, John Becker, 2 votes.
 Car Wheel Molders' Union, No. 7171, T. F. Reese, 1 vote.
 Caulkers' Union, No. 5800, Louis Parady, 1 vote.
 Car Builders' Union, No. 7472, John Coleman, 1 vote.
 Chain Makers' Union, No. 6587, Wm. N. Gourlay, 1 vote.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Freight Handlers' Union, No. 7428, Ambrose McNamara, 1 vote.
 Foundry Laborers' Union, No. 7362, Michael Frye, 3 votes.
 Fibre Workers' Union, No. 7185, J. Carle Whitney, 1 vote.
 Flag Stone Workers', No. 7385, E. S. Crossett, Jr., 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7233, Amos Snyder, 2 votes.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7125, F. L. Wolf, 6 votes.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7217, F. J. Craig, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7426, U. G. Hinman, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7386, J. B. Swift, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 6617, Albert E. Hill, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7513, P. K. Heuring, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7208, James B. Gannon, 3 votes.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7453, Saul Schubert, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7087, Oliver Green, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7167, C. L. Braumbaugh, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7010, Wm. A. Loessie, 2 votes.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7145, C. J. McCullough, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7151, W. D. Louderback, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7476, A. B. Marvin, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 5915, Geo. E. McNeil, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 6873, James McGill, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 8002, Paul Huebner, 1 vote.
 Jewelers and Silversmiths', No. 7601, Wm. C. Wulff, 1 vote.
 Laborers' Union, No. 7320, A. H. Tingle, 2 votes.
 Laborers' Union, No. 6869, Jacob Frye, 2 votes.
 Laborers' Union, No. 7370, Hugh Craig, 1 vote.
 Laborers' Union, No. 7371, Wm. Carey, 5 votes.
 Laborers' Union, No. 7351, Geo. F. Eckent, 1 vote.
 Laborers' Union, No. 7402, Frank Nugant, 2 votes.
 Lathers' Union, No. 6938, Chas. O. Willis, 1 vote.
 Lathers' Union, No. 7050, James W. L. Clark, 1 vote.
 Lathers' Union, No. 6851, P. J. Burns, 1 vote.
 Laundry Workers' Union, No. 7071, Jos. M. Harrison, 1 vote.
 Iron Moulders Helpers' Union, No. 7321, C. L. Smith, 1 vote.
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7107, J. J. Magrene, 1 vote.
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7085, A. L. Herriott, 1 vote.
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7322, John A. Dyke, 1 vote.
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7288, Ira H. Gibbons, 1 vote.
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7144, Walter Reddick, 1 vote.
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7537, A. C. Stilson, 1 vote.
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7391, J. R. Murray, 1 vote.
 Piano Makers and Piano Varnish Finishers, No. 7143, Frank Helle, 3 votes.
 Plasterers' Helpers' Union, No. 7485, Frank Nowicki, 1 vote.
 Sewer Diggers and Tunnellers' Union, No. 7319, August Smith, 1 vote.
 Shade Cloth Makers, No. 7360, Albert Newton, 1 vote.
 Stoneware Pottery Employes, No. 7497, Frank L. Hill, 1 vote.
 Stove Trimmers' Union, No. 7361, Albert P. Miller, 1 vote.
 Ship Carpenter's Union, No. 6976, Jos. Dompier, 1 vote.
 Shingle Weavers' Union, No. 7099, Ed. Murphy, 1 vote.
 Sprinkler Fitters' Union, No. 6087, T. J. Morris, 1 vote.
 Watch Workers' Union, No. 6961, W. D. Kee, 10 votes.
 Zinc and Lead Miners' Union, No. 7500, J. A. Burket, 1 vote.
 British Trades Union Congress, James Haslam, Alex. Wilkie, 2 votes.
 Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, David A. Carey, 1 vote.

the following Credentials were protested:

Chas. Sidener, American Agents' Association.
 John Witzel, Tobacco Works International Union.
 James Daley, Chicago Federation of Labor.
 Wm. H. Bell, Omaha (Neb.), Central Labor Union.
 Henry Bourdinguo, Bay City (Mich.), Central Trades Council.

EUGENE F. O'ROURKE, *Chairman.*

PETER SMITH,

GEO. H. WARNER, *Secretary.*

Delegate Max Morris moved that the report be received and the delegates seated.

Delegate George Beinke, of the Steam Engineers International Union, entered a verbal protest against the seating of the delegates representing the Brewery Workmen and Delegate Julius Zorn in turn protested against the seating of the delegates of the Steam Engineers and Firemen.

The Credential Committee was announced to convene immediately in committee room, where all delegates having protests were invited to appear and produce their evidence.

Delegate W. E. Klapetzky moved as an amendment that all delegates against whom no protest had been entered be seated. Adopted.

Delegate John F. O'Sullivan offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolution No. 18.—By Delegate John T. O'Sullivan:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has met with a serious accident, depriving us of his invaluable presence at the opening of this session; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor express its deepest sympathy for our President, and regard his misfortune as our own, and it is our heartfelt wish that President Gompers speedily recover his health and that he may soon be able to attend and advise with us in the great work which will engage the attention of this convention, that we, and the working people of America, may profit by his wise judgment and wide experience.

Delegate John B. Lennon moved that the officers appointed by Vice President Duncan be approved. Adopted.

Third Vice President O'Connell was called to the chair, and Vice President Duncan then read the following report of President Gompers:

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

COMRADES: With the close of another year, we, as trade unionists, should compare the conditions which now confront us with those existing at the beginning of the twelve months just passed. We should view the situation as it is, and ascertain whether we have gained or lost in our struggle for the amelioration of the condition of the workers. Has our confidence been strengthened or weakened? Are we justified in renewing our efforts, or shall we by lying dormant allow the benefits and advantages gained to slip from our grasp, and permit ourselves to fall back into the old rut of isolation, helplessness and dependence? We cannot doubt but that the latter alternative is one only of imagination, and that it can not exist in reality. The advance made in the late past and the prospect for a still further advance in the near future, are subjects not for anxiety and gloom, but of hope and encouragement. On every side we see the splendid evidences of our efforts in the improved economic and social condition of our people. Everywhere we find evidences that our efforts are bearing fruit in bringing many thousands of the laboring masses to a proper realization of their rights and of the duties more especially devolving upon them; of the duty they owe to their wives and little ones, the duty of struggling for a larger proportion of their just belongings, for a larger liberty of action, and for better guarantees for well-being in the future.

It would be a serious mistake if any of us should think that because we have made progress, that because we are faring better than formerly, that, therefore, our energy and activity can be relaxed. On the contrary, the vantage ground gained renders the wrongs from which so many, aye, all of us still suffer, all the more clear, and should nerve us to greater energy and activity until the last right which is denied us is achieved, or the last wrong redressed. It is vain to hope for release from oppressive conditions without the exercise of united effort among the toiling millions against heartless discrimination, whether by private employers or capitalist corporations. It is from the unjust exactions of these that we witness so much of suffering among the world's people. It is the demands and extortions of the avaricious that make it a habit and a fashion to bring the life of the workers down to a bare existence, and to ignore the demand for higher wages, fewer hours, and improvement in the condition of our women and children who are enticed from homes and firesides into a life of dependency in the factory and the workshop. The unorganized worker is forced to yield his toil for a mere pittance because of his defenseless condition. It matters little to the unorganized worker whether competition of his fellow-unorganized laborers is imported or not—the struggle goes on for the satisfaction of the ravenous and voracious appetite of heartless employers and corporations; and it is only through the unceasing efforts of the organized labor movement of our country that relief can be secured.

The organized labor movement not only works for the material, moral, political, and social improvement of the organized workers, but it is the lever by which these conditions for the unorganized are improved, and constitutes the most potent factor in ameliorating the conditions of the whole human family, and bringing the day of final deliverance from all injustice and wrong so much the nearer.

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

The revival of industry which we have witnessed within the past year is one for general congratulation, and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity. In this effort no power is so potent as organized labor, if we but follow a right and practical course.

When the present industrial activity first manifested itself, employers generally sought to increase the hours of labor of all; and, had it not been for the determined stand made by our fellow-unionists, as large a number would be unemployed during this period as were unemployed during the period of industrial depression.

It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been increased, and in many instances the hours of labor either reduced, or, at least, maintained.

Practically, the only advantage which has come to unorganized labor from the industrial revival has been longer hours of daily labor, with additional burdens to bear.

With the workers toiling longer hours of labor than are necessary, without the opportunity of cultivating and increasing their consuming capacity, that is, without increasing their power of consumption nearly commensurate with the wonderful productivity of modern labor, the present industrial activity will be short-lived. Even today, when nearly all join in the joyous acclaim of industrial progress and commercial success, we may witness in any of our cities poverty, misery and despair

The slums of our great cities stand as an accing spectre to the maladministration of our economic political, and social affairs. In the midst of this wonderful era of prosperity, squalor and degrading, environments are the natural results of unnatural and inhuman conditions.

The trade union movement from time immemorial has devoted its largest efforts toward obtaining humanizing conditions for all. It has not sought to destroy but to build up manhood, character, and the highest attainable conditions of society. That it has not made faster progress is due not to us who have done our duty to our fellow-workers, but to those who have failed to ally themselves in the noble cause.

GROWTH OF UNIONISM.

The report which your officers are enabled to submit to this Convention, so far as the growth and progress of our movement during the past year are concerned, is of a most gratifying character. At last, we are realizing some of the fruits of the years of unceasing sacrifice, devotion, and uninterrupted work of our fellow-unionists. We have issued the annual statistical blank to our affiliated organizations, and from the data received a summary has been made and incorporated as part of the reports. As will be noted, we have issued directly from the office of the Federation of Labor charters as follows:

To National Unions—9:

Glass Bottle Blowers of United States and Canada,
National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers,
Int'l. Bro. of Stationary Firemen,
Amal. Sheet Metal Workers' Intl. Assn.,
National Bro. of Operative Potters,
Natl. Assn. of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers,
Tin Plate Workers' Intl. Prot. Assn.,
Team Drivers' International,
Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

To State Federations of Labor—1:

Workmen's Federation of the State of New York.

To City Central Labor Unions and Trades Assemblies—36:

Sacramento, Cal., Federated Trades Council,
Memphis, Tenn., Trades and Labor Council,
Haverhill, Mass., Central Labor Union,
Kewanee, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly,
Champaign, Ill., Federation of Labor,
Jackson, Tenn., Trades Council,
Newark, O., Trades and Labor Council,
Danville, Ill., Trades and Labor Council,
South Omaha, Neb., Trades and Labor Council,
Augusta, Ga., Federation of Trades,

Ouray, Colo., Central Labor Union,
Logansport, Ind., Trades Assembly,
Canton, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly,
Columbus, O., Trades and Labor Assembly,
Vigo County, Ind., Central Labor Union,
Cedar Rapids, Ia., Federation of Labor,
New Brighton, Pa., Central Labor Union,
Covington, Ky., Trades and Labor Assembly,
Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor,
Evansville, Ind., Central Labor Union,
Newport News, Va., Central Labor Union,
E. St. Louis, Ill., Trades and Labor Union,
Tri-City Labor Congress, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, Ill.
New Orleans, La., Central Trades and Labor Council,
Syracuse, N. Y., Central Trades and Labor Assembly,
Leavenworth, Kans., Trades and Labor Council,
Brockton, Mass., Central Labor Union,
Montgomery, Ala., Trades and Labor Council,
Middletown, O., Trades and Labor Council,
Alpena, Mich., Trades Council,
Vallejo, Cal., Trades and Labor Council,
Peru, Ill., Trades and Labor Council,
Portland, Ore., Federated Trades Assembly,
Revelstoke, B. C., Trades and Labor Assembly,
Joplin, Mo., Central Labor Union.

To local trade unions (having no national or international union of the trade), 304; to Federal Labor Unions, 101.

We have now affiliated:

National and international unions.....	73*
State federations of labor.....	11
City central labor unions and trades assemblies.....	118
Local trade unions (of which no national or international union exists).....	595
Federal labor unions.....	202

With the exception of the Window Glass Blowers, all other organized glass workers are now in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and we should spare no effort to bring within the fold of the family of trade unions those unaffiliated.

It is with much pleasure that I am enabled to report the affiliation of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. It is the first of the organized railroad employes to become affiliated. Correspondence has been continued and a friendly intercourse cultivated with our other organized fellow-workers employed on the railroads; and it is not too much to hope that now that the telegraphers have set the

*This does not include the local unions holding charters from their respective national or international unions.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

space, that our brothers in this important branch of organized labor may soon be in full accord and fellowship with us.

The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union by a referendum vote decided in favor of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The general officers of the organization found themselves without authority to carry out the decision, and they have concluded to refer the matter to their forthcoming convention which is to be held at Rochester, N. Y., in January, 1900. I recommend that either this Convention appoint some member to attend the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union Convention, or to direct the Executive Council to do so, with a view of co-operating to bring about this much desired result. I recommend also that a representative of the American Federation of Labor, with like purpose in view, be directed to attend the conventions of any unaffiliated national or international union or brotherhood, whenever they may be held.

CHARTERED LOCAL UNIONS.

While we have at all times been ready for, and have performed, service to our national unions and their locals in trade disputes, it has especially devolved upon us to give a large part of attention to the local unions which have no national or international unions. It must be remembered that these local unions are mainly dependent upon the central office of the American Federation of Labor for advice and assistance. They hold the same relation to headquarters as do the local unions of nationals to the executive officers of such organizations; and it has involved a great amount of work upon the members of the Executive Council in traveling to localities where trouble was threatened or pending. It is but just to say that my colleagues responded to these calls promptly, and in almost every instance secured adjustments of existing disputes, and avoided others—always with advantage and improvements to the local unions involved.

At the request of one, several local unions have requested that the per capita tax to headquarters be reduced, upon the ground that they are paying a larger per capita tax than do the nationals for their membership. Several facts must be borne in mind in connection with this subject. One is, that the local unions are usually required to pay a higher per capita tax to their national organization than is required by the American Federation of Labor from the locals which have no national head. The officers of the nationals largely perform duties toward their respective locals that the officers of the American Federation of Labor perform to the locals holding charters direct from it. Then, again, we observe that a low per capita tax from our directly affiliated locals is a preventive against the formation of nationals, and is in itself detrimental to the advancement and progress necessary.

HIGH DUES A NECESSITY.

In the December issue of the *American Federationist*, there is an editorial under the caption "The Next Step Toward Emancipation," referring particularly to the necessity of all organizations requiring their membership to pay higher dues than are now contributed. The American Federation of Labor does not require the increased dues. We urge upon our affiliated unions the necessity for creating a fund in time of industrial peace in order to avert the disastrous results to their interests in periods of industrial depression. There is no power, outside of organization, so potent to prevent, reductions in wages and to obtain improved conditions, as a well organized union with a good fund at its disposal. In previous reports, and through the columns of the *American Federationist*, it has been my privilege to present this subject in ample form; and it is, therefore, superfluous to provide all the reasons for the course recommended. The attention of all is directed to this subject in order that the evil results may be averted, and that the greatest success achieved. If our fellow-unionists are unwilling to contribute higher dues to their unions now, they may be forced to pay for it tenfold during an inevitable industrial depression.

CENTRAL BODIES AND BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.

The organized city central labor bodies have proven most valuable auxiliaries to our general movement. They have encouraged our organizers, recommended trade unionists of exceptional ability, earnestness and energy, and have, with marked unanimity, co-operated to render the fullest measure of service in the interests of the wage-earners of our country. As already reported, large numbers of central bodies have been formed by the organizers whom we have authorized to proceed from place to place. In turn they have received and given valuable assistance. It is suggested that the present anomaly of requiring different amounts to be paid by central bodies has simply been modified, not remedied; the central bodies should be required to pay a uniform tax, and, in view of the valuable services they render, as well as for other reasons which are unnecessary to mention here, the tax should be nominal rather than burdensome.

The subject of the organized local central labor bodies suggests a matter of importance in connection with them. In most of our cities our fellow-organized workers of the building trades, realizing how intimately their interests are interwoven, ally themselves in building trades sections or building trades councils. Wherever the central bodies have made provision for the recognition of these building trades sections or councils, there we have seen a complete unity and harmony of all the forces of labor. On the other hand, where the central labor bodies have failed to take such action,

it has frequently occurred that organized labor has been rent asunder by the existing two conflicting factions appearing upon the field, contending for jurisdiction and authority to the disadvantage of all concerned. The building trades councils hold practically the same relations to central bodies as do the union label leagues in many of our cities, and it is our bounden duty to cultivate the closest and most fraternal relations of all organized labor in order that the greatest possible progress and success may be achieved. The suggestion is therefore submitted that this Convention recommend to all central labor unions, trades assemblies, and local federations, wherever the same may be necessary to authorize the formation of building trades sections, union label leagues and all other auxiliaries in the labor movement, under the authority and jurisdiction of the central bodies, and in full affiliation to the American Federation of Labor.

SOUTHERN AND INTER-MOUNTAIN ORGANIZERS.

For the first time in the history of our Federation we have not been closely pressed for means to carry on the work of organization. Pursuant to the instructions of the last Convention we have placed a number of organizers in the field, particularly in the South and the inter-mountain country of the West, and the results have more than justified our action. The workers of the South are manifesting their appreciation of our efforts by forming unions, and uniting with our fellow-workers in all parts of the country. They also realize, as we do, that there is no hope for the protection or advancement of the toilers, and no hope for the perpetuation of the liberties of our people, unless the workers of our country are united materially and morally, presenting a solid phalanx of the organized forces of labor, touching shoulders, marching onward and upward, overcoming ignorance, prejudice, and opposition, no matter by whom manifested or presented.

ORGANIZING TOUR, INTER-MOUNTAIN COUNTRY, OF PRESIDENT.

Pursuant to your instruction, your President undertook an organizing and lecturing tour, of about eleven months, through the inter-mountain region of the West, during which time he visited the industrial centers and mining camps in that part of the country; and it is a pleasant duty to report that, in spite of many obstacles which confronted him, he allayed much of the feeling and removed many of the erroneous impressions held by our fellow-workers of that section, regarding the struggle, the policy, the aims, and the hopes of our movement. The manifold and responsible duties devolving upon him at headquarters and elsewhere, required him to return, leaving considerable of the field uncovered; and he has been urged to again visit that section of the country, and to go to those places which he could not reach for the reasons named. It seems to me that this wish of our fellow-workers of the inter-mountain region of the West should be complied with. The Western Federation of Miners, though unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor at this time, could no doubt be persuaded that their present unaffiliated position renders them liable to attacks from which they would practically be free when thoroughly organized and affiliated with their fellow-workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

ORGANIZERS.

We have had during the year 17 special organizers in the field, paid from the funds of the American Federation of Labor. We now have 14 whose time and expenses are paid in whole or in part. It is but scant justice to these men to say that they have given entire satisfaction; that their work has borne splendid fruit in the interests of our fellow-workers, and our great movement; and the earnest hope is expressed that this Convention will authorize a continuance of the project which has brought us such good results.

We have renewed the commissions of a large number of our old volunteer district organizers, and have issued a large number to others who have been recommended to us; so that we now have more than 550 of these self-sacrificing auxiliary workers throughout the country. It has been my privilege heretofore to commend the work which this band of unselfish, devoted workers has performed in the interests of the toiling masses. I confess my utter inability to express adequately the commendation of the splendid services which these men have rendered our cause and our movement. The consciousness of the progress which is being made to ameliorate the evils from which so many suffer; the knowledge of the alleviation of misery and degradation, and the bringing of sunshine to dispel the gloom in thousands of homes, are to them, and must be to all, a most gratifying reward.

PARIS EXPOSITION. AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXHIBIT.

Advised that a special effort would be made for an exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900 of the economic and social progress made in the several countries, we were invited to participate in such an exhibit. Invitations were extended to our affiliated unions to furnish us with copies of charter, constitution, convention proceedings, official journals, and any other matter of interest. It is to be regretted that the responses to these requests have been very meager; in fact, so meager as to render such an exhibit impossible. However, we are engaged in preparing an exhibit of a general character and which it is hoped will be creditable to our movement. It can not, by any means, though, come up to the first expectations entertained, had the requests referred to been complied with. There was an opportunity to present to the thinkers of the civilized world the progress made, and the methods employed by the organized labor movement of our country.

UNION LABEL.

Pursuant to resolution, the matter of union label, particularly the proposition for a universal label, has been generally discussed. There have been many objections interposed against the adoption of a universal label, which need not be enumerated here, since, in all likelihood, the grounds pro and con will be elucidated on the floor of the Convention when the subject is brought up for consideration. From all reports we receive the union label has been in more general demand than during any previous time since its introduction in the labor field as a guarantee that the article which it adorns was made under fair, union conditions. It has been our constant aim to encourage this growing sentiment among our fellow-workers and the public generally. We who have been in the movement for years and have watched its progress, know the splendid influence which the union label has had in encouraging better sanitary, material, and moral conditions among the workers. The union label has not only been the means of organizing large numbers of non-unionists, but better than all, it has stimulated and strengthened unity and fraternity among the organized workers of the different trades and callings. The demand for the union label upon the product of any other trade than that at which the member is employed, is in itself a manifestation as well as a recognition of the solidarity and the identity of the interests of labor.

In demanding the union label, we do not necessarily antagonize the non-unionist or the unfriendly employer, other than by indirection, as we give our patronage and encouragement to those who are associated with us in the effort to benefit the entire working population; in other words, we give our practical support to our associates, and our friendship to our friends. The more faithful, intense, and persistent we shall be in the demand for union labeled goods, the greater will grow the fraternal sentiment, feeling, and interest which shall entwine the hearts of the workers in one grand brotherhood of labor.

DEFENSE FUND.

The last convention adopted a change in the law regarding a defense fund, by which it was made discretionary for affiliated organizations to pay a per capita tax of five cents per member per month on their respective membership. Notices to the unions were early sent out, and ample time given for the unions to express their willingness to participate in the payment towards, and to secure the advantages from, such a fund. The advices received have only verified the judgment which I expressed to the delegates to the last convention, when this proposition was under consideration; that is, the impracticability of any such scheme. If it be our desire to establish a common defense fund, it must be equally obligatory upon every organization and every member. If a proposition of that character can not receive the assent and compliance of a very large number of our affiliated organizations, it is useless to attempt to inaugurate a defense fund, when each organization for itself can determine to participate in, or remain aloof from, the proposition. Either this Convention should make the defense fund obligatory upon all organizations affiliated, or we should re-enact the old law by which, in certain extraordinary cases, the Executive Council may be empowered to levy an assessment of two cents per week upon each organization, or such other sum as may be considered advisable. Article 10, the present law, is less ornamental than practical, and it contains little of the latter quality.

BOYCOTT—THE RIGHT AND PRACTICE.

It has been my purpose for some time to present in a comprehensive manner, the right of the workers to employ the power of the "boycott." With that object in view, the editorial appearing in the October issue of the *American Federationist*, under the caption, "The Boycott as a Legitimate Weapon," was written and published. It is commended to your serious consideration. After all, we shall have to contend for the exercise of this right; and out of it will no doubt come the full recognition by all of the inherent, natural and lawful right to give that which we have to give, to withhold that which we have a right to withhold.

In insisting upon our right to employ this means to secure relief from onerous conditions, or to secure improved conditions, we realize how necessary it is to employ so powerful a weapon with the greatest care and discretion. The wanton or unnecessary placing of a business house upon the unfair or boycott list, is to bring that weapon into disrepute and ridicule and to render it worse than ineffective, since it then must react upon us to our disadvantage.

Through an oversight a resolution, which, by direction of the last Convention should have been printed in the programme sent out, was omitted, and I therefore incorporate it in this report so that in spirit at least the subject may receive the consideration at the hands of this Convention, as directed by the Convention of Kansas City. The resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, That no firm be placed on the American Federation of Labor 'Fair List' unless all persons engaged in the employ of said firm are members of the trade unions of their craft."

IDAHO MINERS' STRUGGLE.

It is necessary to report the awful events which have transpired in the industrial fields in the West. From the best sources which are available to us, we learn that the property of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mines in Wardner, Idaho, was destroyed by unorganized miners, who, goaded to despair

comes to the organized workers, not knowing how to protect their interest or to conduct a strike, applied the most radical and desperate means to obtain relief and redress from their wrongs. When that lawless and inadvisable act was consummated, the authorities of Idaho declared martial law, the civil government was upset, militarism established, and the United States general in command declared the Western Federation of Miners a criminal organization. The mine owners were prohibited from employing any miner unless he signed a declaration renouncing his connection with the Miners' Union, a declaration in which was an avowal that the Miners' Union was a criminal body. No miner could obtain employment unless such a declaration was signed by him, approved and countersigned by General Merriam and his aide-de-camp; 1,200 men were corralled, arrested, and placed in a stockade, properly named the "bull-pen." They were cruelly and inhumanly treated, and held for months without trial, and now there are hundreds awaiting the pleasure of the authorities to determine whether they shall be tried or set at liberty. The whole proceeding is so outrageous as to bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of every liberty-loving American. If, as alleged, the imprisoned men are guilty, they, at least, should be given a fair trial before a jury of their peers, confronted with their accusers, and, if guilty, punished; if innocent, they should be given their liberty, and their wrongs should be redressed. This Convention, in no mistaken tones, should express its keen indignation and emphatic protest against this outrage of human rights. The killing of innocent men upon the public highway of Latimer, the shooting down of unarmed men at Buffalo, the incarceration of workmen guilty of no offense in Idaho, and the outlawry of organized labor, must be frowned down upon; must be met with the consciousness of our rights, the manhood to declare them, and the determination to achieve them.

FINANCIAL AID TO IDAHO MINERS.

As soon as advised that the Wardner miners were imprisoned, and that it would undoubtedly take a large sum of money for their proper legal defense, I advised with the Executive Council, and, with its consent, published an appeal in the *American Federationist* to our affiliated unions for their financial aid. This appeal was republished by the labor press, and brought to the attention of our unions; and it is a matter of great satisfaction to be enabled to report that from the statements of the officers of the organization directly interested, the appeal for financial assistance was most generously responded to. Desirous of manifesting our practical sympathy with men so unjustly incarcerated, we appropriated from the funds of the American Federation of Labor the sum of \$500.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS' ISOLATION.

It is with regret that I have to report that the Western Federation of Miners has continued its isolated position from the American Federation of Labor, and that as a consequence in a few of the districts in the far West, a sentiment still obtains against the unity of the labor forces of the country. This isolation and division are maintained in spite of our earnest pleas for unity, as well as our strenuous efforts to be of practical aid to these, our fellow-unionists.

In connection with this matter, your attention is called to the fact that we now have affiliated a national organization of mineral mine workers under the title of the Northern Mineral Mine Workers' Progressive Union. It appears to me that with the large number of mineral miners of our country and their distribution over so wide a field, that the mineral mine workers ought to be organized under one national head, upon a comprehensive, broad basis, where the interests of one would be promoted in the interests of all, under some name, such as, perhaps, the American Federation of Miners. It is our purpose to aid and lift up the most miserable condition of workers, miners included. There are none so highly paid, physically aggressive, or mentally progressive, who are too good to be counted in the fold of the American labor movement. I would therefore recommend that the Western Federation of Miners, at its next convention, be visited by a representative of the American Federation of Labor, with the purpose, first, to secure its affiliation; and, second, to aid, if that be deemed advisable, in the move toward a more comprehensive organization of all mineral miners of the continent.

SHORTER WORK DAY AS A NECESSITY.

Many efforts have been made to reduce the hours of labor, and though universal success has not attended us, yet every effort made has resulted in tangible improvement for large numbers of our fellow-toilers.

Inasmuch as there is no other proposition made which is so far reaching in its beneficent effect and influence upon the human family, or is economically so sound as is the movement to reduce the hours of labor: and in view of the fact that the present industrial conditions warrant and demand that tangible, practical, aggressive, and definite action be taken to bring about a shorter work day for all, it is respectfully submitted to the convention that a renewed and concentrated effort be made to secure the further reduction in the hours of labor of all who toil. A special committee should be appointed in the early part of this Convention to sit during its sessions for the purpose of making investigation and recommending a timely plan and scope of action. The Granite Cutters' National Union has declared for the general enforcement of the 8-hour work day in that trade in 1900; and the American

Federation of Labor, at its last convention, gave that movement its emphatic endorsement. We should view the entire labor situation, and ascertain whether we ought to make the movement more general.

EIGHT HOURS IN A NAVY YARD.

A decision by the Navy Department upon the 8-hour law, in the construction of work by the Department, has been insisted upon and recently given. The plea that material might deteriorate by reason of the enforcement of this law, has been held to be no good ground for the violation of the law; on the contrary, the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, has decided that the officers in charge of work must take every precaution to prevent any deterioration of property, and must abide by the provisions of the 8-hour law.

The violations of the 8-hour law have occurred in several instances; but in every case where sufficient evidence has been adduced in support of the complaint, the law has been strictly enforced thereafter.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW AND LETTER CARRIERS.

It is now several years since the passage of the 8-hour law has been secured to apply directly to all the employes of the Government. In the current report of the Postoffice Department, recommendation is made to Congress that the 8-hour law be changed to 48 hours per week. While it is in no way our purpose to hamper the operations of the Government Departments in the proper exercise of their duties, we can not look upon any attempt to change the 8-hour law without apprehension as to the results to which it may lead in other directions. We have seen, too, in the past where letter carriers have been employed from early morning until late at night, at either the whim of the officers or upon the plea of necessity. The people of our country are exceedingly generous in their payment of taxes; and, if at any season of the year the business of the Postoffice Department should be such as to require additional work, there is no reason why additional men should not be employed under the 8-hour law in order to tide over any temporary or unusual increase in the work.

COLORADO'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Supreme Court of the State of Colorado, contrary to all expectations, has decided the 8-hour law of that State unconstitutional. The law in every respect is similar to the one passed by the legislature of the State of Utah, and which the Supreme Court of that State, as well as the Supreme Court of the United States, declared constitutional. An impression prevails that some agreement was made by which each side in interest was to abide by the decision of Colorado's Supreme Court. But whether this be so is immaterial. The American Federation of Labor can never regard as final any decision rendered by any court, which does not fully incorporate all the rights to which labor is entitled. A temporary setback may be received; but to regard a decision of a court as an estoppel of the progress of our movement, is to practically declare ourselves impotent to accomplish any further advancement in economic and social reform,—a declaration tantamount to the dismemberment of our organization, and the abandonment of our movement. This Convention should authorize an investigation into the matter, and obtain the opinion of a competent attorney; and if there be good grounds for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, such an appeal should be taken by the American Federation of Labor in co-operation with organized labor of Colorado.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

The 8-hour law met with defeat, and under most peculiar circumstances. The House passed the bill unanimously. It failed in the Senate principally by reason of the actions of Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Senator Kyle, at our request, gladly undertook to, and did introduce our 8-hour bill in the Senate. He first approved the bill, then procrastinated the proceedings of the Committee, then provoked opposition to it, and finally submitted a minority report against the bill which he himself introduced. No wonder then that it met its fate, when it received its deathblow at the hands of the introducer. I am confident that if there had been an opportunity for the Senate to have voted upon the bill, it would not have been defeated.

There have been some who hold that our 8-hour bill is too far-reaching in its effect. In answer to this, we say that the ills from which labor suffers are far-reaching; and the relief or remedies which we seek to employ must of necessity be equal in scope. There are many who propose remedies for all the ills which the human family is heir to, yet they can have but little faith in their propositions, or they would not antagonize the adoption of the 8-hour law from the fear of its wide scope. This Convention should insist upon the passage of its original proposition, and hold to a strict accountability all who have been, or may hereafter be, antagonistic to it.

CHILD LABOR.

Within the past year a State Federation of Labor has been formed in Georgia; and, as a result of the activity of the trade unionists of that State, aided by the American Federation of Labor officers and organizers, a bill, limiting the hours of labor of children to 60 per week, has passed one house of

the State legislature, and is now pending in the other. Our general organizer has been directed to proceed to the capital, and to remain there, if necessary, until the adjournment of the legislature, in order to secure the enactment of the bill. It is recommended that this Convention pass a resolution expressive of its judgment upon this necessary and humane proposition, and that the same be promptly transmitted to the governor and to the legislature of Georgia.

SEAMEN'S RIGHTS BILL.

The bill demanded by the American Federation of Labor for the relief and protection of seamen passed both houses of Congress, and received the President's approval just after the close of our last Convention, December 21, 1898. The law does not secure all that has been asked; but in American ports, the ports of the British possessions of North America, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and Mexico, it abolishes imprisonment for desertion from the vessels and does not admit of their being arrested, compelled to go on board of a vessel, and to work against their will.

It provides that the sums for wages due to seamen not exceeding one hundred dollars, can be sued for under summary proceedings. To a majority of the crew, exclusive of the officers, is granted the right to demand a survey in any vessel in American ports. An improved scale of provisions for seamen was a feature adopted. The "crimping system," although not entirely abolished, was modified by reducing the possible allotment to the "crimps." In the language of our Legislative Committee, the new law gives to the seaman:

"First, a right to quit work at any time, and for any reason sufficient to himself, in any port in the United States. It gives to him immunity in the United States from being brought on any vessel against his will. It reduces the evils of the "crimping system" by one-half. It provides for summary proceedings, and for an increased and improved scale of provisions. These are good steps in the right direction, but by no means sufficient. It is also a partial reversal of a policy which has existed in our country since 1793; namely, that of treating the seamen as serfs; and we may feel assured that having entered upon the reversal of that system to the extent of this law, we shall see within a reasonable time, the absolute abolition of the system of involuntary servitude under which the seamen have been, and are, in the foreign trade, still suffering."

INJUNCTION.

No progress can be reported in regard to the bill restricting the power of courts in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. The Executive Council has recommended that a bill, covering this question, be drafted and introduced in Congress at the earliest possible time. The approval of the Convention is requested in order to proceed on the lines indicated.

CONVICT LABOR BILL.

All recognize the evil resulting from the competition in the open market of convict labor with that of free labor. There were several bills introduced in Congress upon this subject, none, however, which has been more generally approved than H. R. 6092 of the Fifty-fifth Congress; and the matter is submitted to your consideration as to whether this bill should be introduced at our request, or some other bill be formulated upon the subject.

ANTI-BLACKLIST BILLS.

There have been introduced in several Congresses, as well as State legislatures, bills ostensibly protecting workmen from the blacklist; but, in nearly every case, the bills are liable to the interpretation by the courts to apply to union men refusing to work with workmen who have been unfaithful to their own interests and the interests of their fellow-workmen; in other words, those who may have proven untrue to the union. And, in order that we may feel assured that these bills shall not apply to the workers in their organized effort to improve their condition, I recommend that we emphatically protest against the passage of any such bill unless it contains a provision which shall, in distinct terms, exclude from its provisions workmen organized in any association or union having for its object the advancement of wages, reduction of hours, or other improvements in the condition of its members. The blacklist is an outrage upon the workers, often leading men and whole families to misery and death; yet, while seeking to remedy this evil, we should be watchful lest, under cover of friendship, we give our approval to a law likely to deprive us of rights we already have.

We have seen laws passed ostensibly in the interests of the people, and particularly in the interests of labor, construed by the courts to apply with particular severity upon labor. The Interstate Commerce Law, enacted with the avowed purpose of protecting the people from discrimination at the hands of transportation companies, has been utilized for no other purpose than to imprison union men employed in transportation service. The so-called Sherman Anti-trust Law, ostensibly enacted to protect the people from unlawful combinations of capital, has simply resulted in the arrest and indictment of union workmen, because, in their effort to protect their common interests, their action has been construed to be in restraint of trade. These two laws have been cunningly devised by our antagonists (foolishly acquiesced in by men believing themselves reformers), and have proven them to be the incubators of our modern injunction, trial without jury, and imprisonment.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS AND GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF TELEGRAPHS.

No progress at all has been made in the bills to establish the postal savings banks system, or in the one for the government ownership and control of telegraph and telephone systems.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

Measures in the interest of labor have been passed by a large number of the State legislatures. The bills are of a widespread character and influence. It is notable that the States in which there are State Federations of Labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are those most conspicuous for the progress made in legislation along all lines of reform.

It is gratifying, too, to find that municipal legislation, establishing a maximum number of hours per day (eight) and a minimum wage, is being generally adopted for municipal work. Progress can be reported, too, upon the more general adoption of the principle of direct employment of labor by municipalities, without the intervention of the sweaters or contractors, and consequently abolishing the profits which go to, and the corruption funds which are paid by, these intermediate municipal employers.

INCREASED WAGES, GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.

The resolution passed during the last Convention, advocating an increase in wages for the printers and bookbinders in the Government service, was presented to Congress and passed in the manner following; that is, giving the Public Printer the authority to increase wages 20 per cent. The Public Printer availed himself of that right, and increased wages to the amount stated.

PLATE PRINTERS' LAW. DIRECTOR JOHNSON.

The bill for the protection of the plate printers, approved by the last Convention, passed Congress, and is now law. Notwithstanding the hostility of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to this legislation, his current report indicates that under the operations of the law we secured, the work has been more perfectly and more economically produced than in any previous year; thus attesting the unwisdom of his opposition to our bill, and unwittingly justifying the position we have assumed.

Charges were, in compliance with your decision, preferred against Director Johnson, and evidence submitted in support of them. The Secretary of the Treasury reported the charges unsustainable, and the report was approved by the President. The Executive Council directed that the further prosecution of the charges against Director Johnson be deferred.

RIGHT TO BE HEARD BY COMMITTEE IN U. S. ARSENAL.

Considerable friction has existed for the past few years in the United States Arsenal at Rock Island, due principally to the attitude of the commandant stationed there, who insisted upon conducting the affairs connected with the civil service upon a military basis. He sought to reduce wages, which, by representation to the War Department at Washington, were restored. He refused recognition to a committee of the employes, either as representing the employes or representing the union, insisting that anyone having a grievance should present it individually. Experience has demonstrated how futile are such attempts of individual presentation of a grievance, and how readily such an individual is disposed of by dismissal. The machinists, upon being refused a hearing by Commandant Blount, struck. The matter was laid before the Secretary of War, who ordered an investigation. Upon the report being returned, an order was issued directing the commandant to recognize the committees representing the employes in the consideration of any grievance. Thus, the right contended for has been achieved, and the principle officially recognized.

STREET RAILWAYS AS MAIL CARRIERS.

Complaint was entered to the Postoffice Department against the street railroad companies abusing the right of using signs, designating their cars as authorized to carry the United States mails. The Department answered that transportation companies have no right to have any sign on their cars or vehicles, unless the same are used in the actual carrying of the mails, or that the same are used exclusively for carrying the mails. Answer was made that in the event of any complaint being made, the guilty parties will be prosecuted.

PINKERTONISM.

In one way or another we have been subject to the annoyance, misrepresentation and brutality of the detective agencies and private armed forces employed by corporations and unfair companies. We have known, too, that detectives have been employed to pry into the affairs of many organizations, information being given to employers as to who are the active men in the movement for the formation of unions, their discharge following frequently, ending in the terrorizing of the members of the organization; and personal spleen has largely entered into such information given to employers. We have known, too, that the supposed "secret" meetings of some organizations have been the means by which the detective agencies have been enabled to concoct stories, having no foundation in fact, to

alarm employers as to the radical or revolutionary actions supposed to have been taken by the organization. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to understand that in the absence of facts upon which such reports to employers are based, the imagination of the detectives and the agencies is freely exercised, for, without alarming reports, the uselessness of the agencies is plainly discernible. Quite recently, a correspondence was made public by Mr. James Kilbourne, president of the Kilbourne-Jacobs Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, between him and J. K. Turner, manager of the "Manufacturers' Information Bureau," of Cleveland, Ohio, in which the offer was made by the latter to Mr. Kilbourne to furnish a complete report of the "secret sessions" of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor now being held. It is to the credit of Mr. Kilbourne that he has given the correspondence to the public press, and in his letter the following language which he employs is worthy of your notice. He says:

"The proposition it contains seems to me so infamous that I shall give the letter and my reply to the public press. We have never engaged spies in our business, and certainly shall not do so against the most defensible class with whom we have to deal."

In view of the fact that the sessions of our Federation are held openly and publicly, representatives of the press in attendance, and that the Constitution, Article III, Section 6, provides that "the report of the grievance committee shall be considered in executive session;" and inasmuch as the Convention reserves to itself the right at any time to go into executive session, and for the reasons above mentioned, the recommendation is made, that in the early part of this Convention we strike out the provision of the Constitution making it compulsory to have executive sessions to consider the report of the grievance committee.

CONCENTRATED CAPITAL—TRUSTS.

We are all conscious of the giant strides with which industry during the past decade has combined and concentrated into the modern trust. There is considerable difference of opinion, however, as to what is regarded by many as an intolerable evil.

Organized labor is deeply concerned regarding the "swift and intense concentration of the industries," and it realizes that unless successfully confronted by an equal or superior power, there is economic danger and political subjugation in store for all.

But organized labor looks with apprehension at the many panaceas and remedies offered by theorists to curb the growth and development, or to destroy the combinations of industry. We have seen those who knew little of statecraft, and less of economics, urge the adoption of laws to "regulate" interstate commerce, and laws to "prevent" combinations and trusts; and we have also seen that these measures, when enacted, have been the very instruments to deprive labor of the benefit of organized effort, while at the same time they have simply proved incentives to more subtly and surely lubricate the wheels of capital's combination.

For our own part, we are convinced that the state is not capable of preventing the development, or the natural concentration of industry. All the propositions to do so which have come under our observation, would, beyond doubt, react with greater force and injury upon the working people of our country than upon the trusts.

The great wrongs attributable to the trusts are their corrupting influence on the politics of the country, but as the state has always been the representative of the wealth possessors, we shall be compelled to endure this evil until the toilers are organized and educated to the degree that they shall know that the state is by right theirs, and finally and justly come to their own, while never relaxing in their efforts to secure the very best possible economic, social and material improvement in their condition.

There is no tenderer or more vulnerable spot in the anatomy of trusts than their dividend paying function; there is no power on earth other than the trade unions which wield so potent a weapon to penetrate, disrupt, and, if necessary, crumble the whole fabric. This, however, will not be necessary, nor will it occur; for the trade unions will go on organizing, agitating and educating, in order that material improvement may keep pace with industrial development, until the time when the workers, who will then form nearly the whole people, develop their ability to administer the functions of government in the interest of all.

There will be no cataclysm, but a transition so gentle that most men will wonder how it all happened.

In the early days of our modern capitalist system, when the individual employer was the rule under which industry was conducted, the individual workmen deemed themselves sufficiently capable to cope for their rights; when industry developed and employers formed companies, the workmen formed unions; when industry concentrated into great combinations, the workmen formed their national and international unions; as employments became trustified, the toilers organized federations of all unions, local, national and international, such as the American Federation of Labor.

We shall continue to organize and federate the grand army of labor, and with our mottoes, fewer hours of labor, higher wages, and an elevated standard of life, we shall establish equal and exact justice for all.

OUR COUNTRY, "OUR NEW POSSESSIONS" AND MILITARISM.

A marked change within the recent past has overcome the policy and trend of our country in its international relations. A humane war, undertaken for the independence of Cuba from Spanish domination and misrule and the circumstances in connection therewith, has been taken advantage of to ruthlessly trample under foot every principle upon which our Republic was founded; every tradition which has made its name sacred to patriots, thinkers, and humanitarians, and every policy which has endeared the names of the statesmen, heroes, and emancipators, have been flagrantly flung to the winds. Hawaii is annexed in spite of the protests of her people. Slave-like conditions of labor obtain there. The agents of the slave-masters are luring workers to Hawaii to continue indefinitely the slave-like contract conditions of labor there, where the specific enforcement of the conditions of the contract to labor are enforceable with the whip and the dungeon. Porto Rico has by armed force been conquered and annexed; Cuba, promised her freedom and independence, is held by the armed military forces of our country. In Cuba, the workers sought by united effort to secure some of the advantages resultant from modern civilization; that is, a reduction in the hours of their daily toil, and upon their request being denied them by employers, they exercised their natural and legal right to cease work.

The general in command issued an order containing the most offensive and unjustifiable attacks and abuse upon the workers, who sought an amelioration in their conditions and relief from burdensome toil. The arrest of every man engaged in the strike was threatened, and an ultimatum given that unless the men returned to work within forty-eight hours after the issuance of the military order, the leaders would be arrested, charged with conspiracy or treason, and punished in accordance with the military code. It is not surprising that under such coercion and threats of condign punishment the Cuban workmen realized the hopelessness of their effort against such military interference with the rights of the workers to strive for and enforce better conditions, and under this coercion yielded and gave up the strike. It may be that the wealth possessors of Cuba enjoy as large or larger liberty of action since Spanish authority has been driven from the Pearl of the Antilles; but no surprise need be felt that Cuba's workmen are not boiling over with an ebullition of joyous enthusiasm over the change which has taken place. Cuba's toilers enjoyed the right under Spanish domination to quit work, either singly or jointly, to remedy wrongs and grievances, to enforce their rights, their demands, and their hopes. Under the military rule of our country these rights have been denied them. It is not difficult to imagine that it is but a step from military rule applied to Cuba to the territory constituting the present United States of America. We have seen, as already referred to in this report the attempt made in the Couer d'Alene district of Idaho and elsewhere.

The principle of self-government is being denied the Filipinos. Some have said the Filipinos are incapable of self-government. This is the same charge made against every people who have ever endeavored to achieve independence, and establish self-government. The people there are entitled to the right to institute a government of their own choosing, the highest or best form of government that they can institute and maintain, and to institute it, too, without let or hinderance on the part of any nation, much less our nation, the Republic of the United States, on whose foundation stone is carved in immutable letters the declaration that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

When the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States was under consideration in the United States Senate, every effort was made by our imperialists and expansionists to secure its ratification. Coercion and threats of the most far-reaching character were employed to change the votes of some Senators from the opposition to, to approval of, the treaty. The fallacious argument then advanced was that unless the treaty was signed we would still be at war with Spain—as if Spain were longer able to contend against us. It was urged that the form of the government, and the disposition of, the former Spanish possessions could be disposed of later. Now that the treaty has been ratified, and ratified by questionable means and methods, it is declared that these islands have come to us "by solemn treaty," and that we are bound to take possession of them and govern them as we may deem best.

The question of these islands and the peoples therein, the principles involved, the interests at stake, are of vital moment to us and to them; but beneath it all there is the purpose of those who have lost faith in the principles of our Republic, those who have no confidence in, or reliance upon, the honor, honesty, and stability of our people and our form of government, and who aim to erect a throne of despotism upon the tomb of freedom, whose initiatory step is a large standing army, and who, with militarism rampant, hope to crush out the memory of, and the aspiration for, true liberty and freedom for all our people.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE. ORGANIZED LABOR'S MISSION.

The air is surcharged with reports and declarations of alliances for the maintenance of international peace, and the spread of civilizing influences throughout the world. With these reports and claims we have little to do at present. There is too little foundation upon which we may pin our faith. We are no carping critics as to the motives which prompted the action by which the white winged angel of peace shall hover over the peoples of the world. When it comes, we shall welcome it with

glad acclaim. Scarcely a session has passed in the history of the American Federation of Labor but that the yearning of the toiling masses has been voiced for the establishment of universal peace. We realize that peace is essential to successful industry, commerce, and civilized life. Our trade unions have recognized the identity of the interests of the workers of the world. We have constantly cultivated the spirit and bond of fraternity among them. We have interchanged, recognized, and accepted the cards of membership of our fellow wage-workers of foreign countries, and ours have been accepted by them. The union card of membership has been the passport to our unions, to our nearest interests, and our fraternal consideration. We have continued the annual representation at their respective congresses and conventions by international fraternal delegates.

We have the honor to have with us today Mr. Alexander Wilkie and Mr. James Haslam as the ambassadors of the organized labor movement of Great Britain (The British Trade Union Congress) to this Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the organized labor movement of our country; and we bid them a most cordial and hearty welcome among us. We trust that their stay may be profitable and advantageous as well as pleasant, and that after fulfilling their mission among us, they may return home with the assurances that the bonds which we are establishing shall never be broken; that the mutuality of interests and the common purpose for more humane conditions will result from their sojourn with us, and that when we shall send representatives to the next Congress of the British Trade Unions, and with each recurring year the fraternal exchanges of courtesies and greetings shall occur, we shall accelerate the coming of the day for which the toilers have struggled, poets have sung, and philanthropists have dreamed from time immemorial.

The constant and persistent effort to impress upon the minds of all our people the absolute necessity for relations of amity is bearing fruit, and should cause no one astonishment at the results we now observe.

On thing is certainly assured, one thing is true beyond peradventure of a doubt; international alliances are broken, treaties are often trampled under foot through sordid or ambitious motives; but if the workers of our country, as well as the workers of the civilized world but organize in the trade unions and will it so, no power evolved out of the brain of the cunning or avaricious can involve us in bloody strife.

LABOR PRESS.

One of the methods by which we endeavor to accomplish the purposes of our movement is to aid and encourage the labor papers. The extension and efficiency of the labor press of America is an excellent barometer of the marvelous strides which have been made. The few struggling labor papers in the early days of the trade union movement helped to pave the way. Today we have official trade papers and magazines appearing monthly, and some weekly, of a most creditable character. There are but few of our national and international unions which do not publish an official journal or magazine, endowed with vast trade and technical information and rich in literary merit. These, supplemented by the general labor papers issued by local central bodies or through private enterprises to espouse the cause of labor in their respective localities, reflecting the sentiment of the organized labor movement in their respective centers, each vying with the other to do yeoman's service for the unification of the labor forces of the country, aid very largely, by every means within their power in crystallizing public opinion, so that by peaceful and legal methods the interests of all organized labor, and hence of all the people, may be advanced.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

As editor of the *American Federationist*, our official publication, it has been my constant purpose to make it an educational factor, and a medium for expressing the judgment of our fellow-unionists, and to give the most accurate record, reflecting the activity of all our organizers, our organizations, and our members. It is noted with some degree of pride that no statement appearing in the columns of the *American Federationist* has ever been successfully refuted. It is regarded by the workers and students of our movement, and of economic and social progress, as a safe adviser and practical exponent of trade unionism, the cause of labor; and by our organizers, both general and district, it has been commended for the valuable assistance it has rendered them in their work.

CONCLUSION.

The almost universal support and encouragement which I have received at the hands of the officers, and from the rank and file of our organizations, have been the source of the deepest satisfaction to me. Their uniform kindness, and the advice and assistance of my colleagues on the Executive Council, have encouraged and aided me in the vast task and responsibility committed to my care. My acknowledgement to all can not be expressed in words. I have endeavored by faithful service to merit the confidence and good will of all. Convinced that the year just passed has not been without its advances and its progress in the cause so near and dear to us; with a firm faith in the justice for which we contend, and the conviction that by the concentration of our efforts upon the lines we have mapped out for our movement, success, amelioration, and final emancipation must come, I have the honor to submit to you the stewardship of the trust reposed in me, and to remain,

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

The reading of the report was well received by the delegates, and applause greeted that portion referring to the affiliation of the Telegraphers and the presence of the fraternal delegates.

The report was referred to the Committee on President's Report when appointed. Convention then adjourned.

FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2:30 o'clock, by Second Vice-President Duncan.

Roll call was taken:

Absentees—Mulholland, Gompers, Fox, Valentine, Miller (Owen), Clinch, Mahon, Roche, Miller (R. E.), McCully, Baxter, Wilson, Wolf (Conrad), Eddy, Reese, Becker, Ahearn, Gourley, McNeil, Wolf (F. S.), McCullough, Craig, Swift, Hinman, Marvin, Smith (C. L.), Wulff, Molloy, Eckent, Craig, Burns, Clark, Harrison, Murray, Helle, Nowicki, Hill (F. L.), Smith (August), Newton, Dompier, Miller (A. P.), Murphy.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the morning session was dispensed with. Vice-President Duncan then announced the following committees:

Committee on Rules and Order of Business—John F. O'Sullivan, Lee M. Hart, Chas. H. Squier, Homer D. Call, D. D. Mulcahy, Alexander Reid and C. W. Baxter.

Committee on President's Report—Andrew Furuseth, W. C. Pearce, Edw. Ward, John F. Tobin, James G. Cain, Joseph A. Bauer and Jerome Jones.

Committee on Executive Council's Report—Daniel J. Keefe, James H. Leath, John F. McBride, George A. Whitaker, T. J. Shaffer, James B. Gannon and James Daley.

Committee on Secretary's Report—Thomas F. Tracy, James E. Hofbauer, John F. Mulholland, Hugh J. Scanlon, J. L. Feeney, P. W. Greene and Wm. C. Wulff.

Committee on Treasurer's Report—Wm. J. Gilthorpe, Richard Braunschweig, Dennis D. Driscoll, John M. Hunter, John R. O'Brien, Philip Favreau and D. Kreyling.

Committee on Resolutions—Samuel B. Donnelly, John Mitchell, Luke Grant, James J. Creamer, Max Morris, W. E. Klapetsky and J. A. Burket.

Committee on Laws—Joseph F. Valentine, John B. Lennon, George H. Thobe, James O'Connell, D. A. Hayes, P. J. McGuire and W. D. Kee.

Committee on Organization—S. J. Kent, James P. Maher, S. C. Mahaney, John Witzel, Thomas Wheeler, James Cullen and Joseph C. Strategier.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts—John C. Dernel, J. F. Donohue, Joseph Bissett, C. E. Hawkes, John W. Sculley, Thos. O'Rourke and Julius Zorn.

Committee on Grievances—David Black, Thomas I. Kidd, W. J. O'Brien, Henry C. Barter, Martin Lawler, T. J. Crouchley and Frank J. Craig.

Committee on Local or Federated Bodies—John Clinch, Samuel S. Harrison, C. F. Sullivan, John Becker, W. A. Lossie, Hugh Craig and J. R. Murray.

The Committee on Credentials offered a supplemental report as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following on protests: We recommend that Chas. Sidener, American Agents' Association, be not seated at present, and that the case be referred to the Grievance Committee.

The protest on John Witzel, Tobacco Workers' International Union, was withdrawn, by the Tobacco Workers agreeing to withdraw from the so-called rump organization, if so ordered by the American Federation of Labor. The Theatrical Stage Employees agreeing to do likewise, the protest against them was also withdrawn.

James Daley, Chicago Federation of Labor; protest withdrawn and Committee recommends that matter be referred to the Grievance Committee.

Henry Bourdingno, Bay City, Mich., Central Trades Council, Committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Grievance Committee.

Protest against Brewery Firemen withdrawn, as same was entered by mistake.

Brewery Workers and Engineers both withdraw protest, agreeing to allow their trouble to be settled by the Grievance Committee.

EUGENE F. O'ROURKE, *Chairman*
 PETER SMITH, :
 GEO. H. WARNER, *Secretary*.

The report brought forth considerable discussion, Delegates John B. Lennon and T. J. Shaffer opposing the recommendations of the Committee.

Delegate Thos. J. Donnelly spoke in favor of not seating the contested delegate, but after a motion had been made and defeated to refer the report back to the Committee, the report was, on motion, adopted as read.

Delegate J. B. Lennon requested to be recorded as voting no.

The protest of the Brewery Workers and Engineers having been withdrawn by mutual consent, the grievances existing between them was, on motion, referred to the Grievance Committee.

The credentials of the following delegates being presented in open session, were on motion received and the delegates seated: August Smith, Sewer Diggers and Tunnelers' Union, No. 7319, Detroit; Thomas Berg, Tanners and Curriers' Union, No. 7480, Buffalo.

The Auditing Committee made the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN.—Your Committee on Audit respectfully presents the following:

Your Committee, to audit the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, beg leave to report, having attended to their duty, and find the accounts in splendid condition, receipts and vouchers appearing for each item of income and expenditure.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures:

Balance on hand November 1, 1898.....	\$ 3,391 42
Receipts during the year.....	36,757 13
Total receipts.....	\$40,148 55
Expenses for the year.....	\$30,599 22
Balance on hand November 1, 1899.....	\$ 9,549 33

We have examined the certificate of the Third National Bank of Bloomington, Ill., and there is a deposit there of \$3,549.33. There is also deposited in the Riggs National Bank of Washington, \$1,000.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE F. O'ROURKE, *Chairman*,
 PETER SMITH,
 GEO. H. WARNER, *Secretary*.

Moved that the report be received and spread on the minutes. Adopted.

Secretary Morrison then read the following report:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW WORKERS.—I have the honor to submit to you a report of the receipts and expenses for the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1898 and ending October 31, 1899.

The receipts show an increase of \$17,862.98 over that of last year. Of the foregoing increase \$5,220.61 was received from the two-cent assessment levied by the last convention to defray expenses of organizers in the Southern and Inter-Mountain States. Deducting the amount received from the assessment, there still remains the sum of \$12,642.37, receipts for per capita tax and supplies.

The per capita tax received this year was \$21,407.11, against \$12,705.31 last, a net gain of \$8,702.80. The sum total of receipts for supplies was very near double the amount received last year. The greater portion of this increase was made up from charter fees.

The heaviest single item of expense was for organizing purposes, \$6,373.66—\$4,228.09 expended in the Southern and Inter-Mountain States, and the balance, \$2,145.57, paid to organizers outside of the two districts mentioned.

The increase of 144,282 in the membership during the past twelve months is a good omen. The unusual number of charters issued (2,294) is a forerunner of still better and more effective results the ensuing year. One national organization and 99 local unions were suspended for non-payment of dues. Three national organizations were dropped from our list—Building Laborers' National Union, for non-payment of per capita tax; the Slate Quarrymen's National Union and the Quarrymen's National Union disbanded and surrendered their charters.

The expenses this year were \$11,402.08 more than last. This increase was occasioned by expending the following amounts in excess of what was paid for the same purposes last year:

	1898.	1899.	Increase.
Organizing purposes.....	\$1,257 00	\$6,373 66	\$5,116 66
Clerk hire and stenographers.....	1,994 48	3,807 51	1,813 05
Postage.....	677 73	1,071 09	393 36
Expressage.....	166 07	443 76	277 69
Arbitration committees.....	.....	573 38	573 38
Executive council meetings.....	581 75	1,000 55	418 80
Office fixtures.....	141 08	420 00	278 92
Supplies and printing.....	174 86	1,069 10	894 24
Supplies for affiliated unions.....	1,225 95	2,711 56	1,485 61
Printing <i>American Federationist</i>	2,541 75	4,033 19	1,491 44

Following is a report of receipts and expenses by months for the year, which have been published in detail in the *American Federationist*, and a copy forwarded to each union:

RECEIPTS.					EXPENSES.				
	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies.	Assessment.	Federationist.		General.	Federationist.	Southern & Inter-Mountain Organizers.	
Nov., 1898.....	\$ 1,492 41	\$ 247 86	.....	\$ 100 34	Nov., 1898.....	\$ 807 37	\$ 272 82	.....	.....
Dec., ".....	1,737 37	191 43	\$ 70 00	8 50	Dec., ".....	2,189 67	135 70	.....	.....
Jan., 1899.....	584 41	459 32	80 00	57 59	Jan., 1899.....	1,612 16	10 13	.....	.....
Feb., ".....	888 97	358 85	1,280 10	9 65	Feb., ".....	2,806 92	408 31	.....	.....
March, ".....	1,244 30	690 45	278 66	8 10	March, ".....	1,581 99	318 81	\$ 300 00	.....
April, ".....	1,906 24	551 75	2,144 55	51 75	April, ".....	1,439 49	350 89	795 00	.....
May, ".....	2,065 74	717 94	209 03	7 92	May, ".....	1,065 86	335 45	625 00	.....
June, ".....	1,449 71	643 99	263 32	443 84	June, ".....	1,379 32	187 35	431 27	.....
July, ".....	1,371 17	563 58	57 41	439 10	July, ".....	1,540 16	506 06	385 18	.....
Aug., ".....	2,077 06	780 96	293 63	61 26	Aug., ".....	1,853 53	210 53	528 50	.....
Sept., ".....	1,165 78	679 80	9 56	1,496 11	Sept., ".....	2,066 54	1,033 83	566 35	.....
Oct., ".....	5,423 95	1,102 48	534 86	486 84	Oct., ".....	3,964 93	264 32	566 79	.....
Totals.....	\$21,407 11	\$6,958 41	\$5,220 61	\$3,171 00	Totals.....	\$22,337 94	\$4,033 19	\$4,228 09	.....

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1, 1898.....	\$ 3,391 42
Per capita tax.....	21,407 11
Supplies.....	6,958 41
Assessment.....	5,220 61
Federationist.....	3,171 00
	<u>\$40,148 55</u>

EXPENSES.

General.....	\$22,337 94
Federationist.....	4,033 19
Southern and Inter-Mountain Organizers, including President Gompers' trip.....	4,228 06
	<u>\$30,599 22</u>
Balance on hand November 1, 1899.....	\$9,549 33

Following is a grouping, as near as possible, under their several heads, of the detailed monthly expenses:

Appropriations:

Legal defense of imprisoned miners.....	\$ 500 00
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	300 00
Street Railway Employees' Amalgamated Association.....	250 00
Per capita tax of the Metal Polishers.....	247 67
Jewelers' Protective Union, No. 7407.....	100 00
Ludington strikers (remitted for the per capita tax and special assessment of Laborers' Union, No. 6389).....	53 06
Arbitration Committee's expenses, Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Chicago.....	393 98
Coopers' strike, Milwaukee.....	38 55
Shoe Workers' controversy.....	108 75
Siegel-Cooper boycott.....	32 00
Legislative Committee, salary, printing, postage, etc.....	874 75
Legislative Committee expenses, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	100 00
Two Delegates to British Trade Union Congress.....	575 00
One Delegate to Canadian Labor Congress.....	100 00
Salary of Samuel Gompers, President, 12 months.....	1,800 00
Salary of Frank Morrison, Secretary, 12 months.....	1,500 00
Salary of John B. Lennon, Treasurer, 12 months.....	100 00
Entertainment of Fraternal Delegates to the Kansas City Convention.....	102 26
Traveling and hotel expenses of President and Secretary attending Kansas City Convention..	113 25
Assistant Secretary of Kansas City Convention.....	60 00
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	28 00
Messenger.....	28 00
Committee room.....	28 00
Convention supplies.....	8 20
Printing daily proceedings, Kansas City Convention, bound copies.....	1,200 00
Rent of office.....	618 00
Premium for insurance on \$2,000, furniture and supplies.....	10 00
Auditing books.....	51 00
Newspapers for office.....	12 38
Supplies and printing.....	1,069 10
Clerk hire.....	1,490 84
Stenographers.....	2,116 67
Janitor.....	15 00
Office fixtures.....	420 00
Postage stamps, \$507.94, and cards, \$16.....	523 94
Stamped envelopes.....	519 11
Revenue stamps.....	19 04
Special delivery stamps.....	9 00
Expressage.....	443 76
Telegrams.....	216 10
Organizing expenses.....	5,324 10
Traveling and organizing expenses of President.....	1,030 56
Traveling expenses of Secretary.....	19 00
Organizing literature and supplies.....	112 80
Supplies for affiliated unions.....	2,711 56
Printing 5,500 officers' reports and programs.....	202 06

Attending Executive Council meetings:

P. J. McGuire, First Vice-President.....	27 50
James Duncan, Second Vice-President.....	102 55
James O'Connell, Third Vice-President.....	156 00
John Mitchell, Fourth Vice-President.....	163 00
Max Morris, Fifth Vice-President.....	178 00
Thos. I. Kidd, Sixth Vice-President.....	174 00
John B. Lennon, Treasurer.....	201 50
Expenses publishing <i>American Federationist</i> twelve months.....	4,033 19
Total.....	\$30,599 22

Following is a comparative statement for the past twelve years:

1888.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 25 95
Receipts.....	4,512 55
Expenses.....	\$ 4,538 50
	3,953 68
	\$ 604 83
1889.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 604 83
Receipts.....	6,838 40
Expenses.....	\$ 7,443 23
	6,578 33
	\$ 864 90
1890.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 864 90
Receipts.....	23,849 74
Expenses.....	\$24,714 64
	21,070 57
	\$3,644 07
1891.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,644 07
Receipts.....	17,702 36
Expenses.....	\$21,346 43
	13,190 07
	\$8,156 36
1892.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 8,156 36
Receipts.....	17,834 51
Expenses.....	\$25,990 87
	18,324 69
	\$7,666 18
1893.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 7,666 18
Receipts.....	20,864 62
Expenses.....	\$28,530 80
	21,383 36
	\$7,147 44

1894.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 7,147 44
Receipts.....	15,346 43
Expenses.....	\$22,493 87
	17,302 08
	\$5,191 79
1895.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 5,191 79
Receipts.....	13,751 75
Expenses.....	\$18,943 54
	15,612 42
	\$3,331 12
1896.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,331 12
Receipts.....	16,290 18
Expenses.....	\$19,621 30
	15,452 95
	\$4,168 35
1897.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 4,168 35
Receipts.....	18,639 92
Expenses.....	\$22,808 27
	19,113 83
	\$3,694 44
1898.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,694 44
Receipts.....	18,894 15
Expenses.....	\$22,588 59
	19,197 17
	\$3,391 42
1899.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,391 42
Receipts.....	36,757 13
Expenses.....	\$40,148 55
	30,599 22
	\$9,549 33

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The receipts for the *American Federationist* during the past year were \$3,171, which is \$885.17 more than that of last year. The cost for publishing was \$4,033.19, just \$1,492.44 more than that of previous year. This increase in cost was occasioned by the issuing of a larger magazine and printing a greater number of copies, which were used with excellent results by our organizers, in the various sections of the country. It is now the best and cheapest avenue through which information regarding the benefits of organization can be imparted to the wage-workers. It costs much less than pamphlets and leaflets, and contains the most encouraging information from districts where the workers of a craft or calling are organized, to their unorganized fellow-workers throughout the continent.

The receipts for advertisements exceeded that of last year. Several yearly contracts were canceled after having been published in a number of issues and commissions paid, complaint having been made by affiliated unions that the firms had become unfair.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the twelve months ending October 31, 1899, followed by a comparative statement of 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENSES.	
Advertisements.....	\$ 2,534 53	Printing.....	\$ 2,847 75
Subscriptions.....	204 80	Commission on advertising.....	1,071 67
Copies.....	431 67	Contributed articles.....	74 01
	\$ 3,171 00	Miscellaneous.....	39 76

Excess of expenses over receipts.....\$862 19

RECAPITULATION FOR FIVE YEARS.

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1892.....	\$ 3,184 21	\$ 2,675 98	\$ 508 23	.....
1893.....	1,917 61	2,100 18	.....	\$ 182 59
1894.....	3,408 39	3,094 80	313 59	.....
1895.....	2,287 83	2,541 75	.....	253 92
1896.....	3,171 00	4,033 19	.....	862 19
	\$13,969 04	\$14,445 90	\$ 821 82	\$1,298 68

Deficit for five years.....\$476 86

It is my opinion that no pains should be spared to increase the efficiency of our official organ, the *American Federationist*, so that it will increasingly continue to convey the glad tidings of trade union growth and prosperity to our struggling brothers and sisters throughout the length and breath of this great continent.

UNION LABEL.

The agitation and the use of the label as a guarantee that the products have been manufactured under favorable conditions is on the increase. Every central body that is in any way active has a label committee, whose duty it is to visit the different firms and secure their promise to handle labeled goods. In many cities the label committees have succeeded in creating a healthy demand for union products.

There are now 30 labels, three cards and one badge recognized by organized labor. The unions using labels endorsed by the American Federation of Labor are:

Cigar Makers, Printers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Hatters, Wood Workers, Garment Workers, Tobacco Workers, Tailors, Moulders, Gold Beaters, Horsenail Makers, Salmon Fisherman, Bakers, Coopers, Tanners and Carriers, Teamsters, Leather Workers, Brewery Workers, Mattress Makers, Broom Makers, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Brick Makers, Bicycle Workers, Bottle Blowers, Brush Makers, Metal Polishers, Machinists, Horse Shoers, Piano Nakers and Can Makers. The Clerks, Barbers and Waiters have a card, and the Agents have a badge.

ORGANIZATIONS.

During the year 450 charters have been issued to National, Central, Local, International, State, Trade, and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number nine were granted to the following National and International Unions:

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States.
National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers.
International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Union.
National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.
National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.
Team Drivers' International Union.
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America.
Thirty-five to Central Labor Unions, as follows:

Alabama,	Keewanee,	Louisiana,	Ohio,
Montgomery.	Penn.	New Orleans.	Columbus,
British Columbia,	Rock Island,	Massachusetts,	Middletown,
Revelstoke.	Springfield.	Haverhill,	Newark,
California,	Indiana,	Brockton.	Youngstown.
Vallejo.	Evansville,	Michigan,	Oregon,
Colorado.	Logansport.	Alpena.	Portland.
Ouray.	Iowa,	Missouri,	Pennsylvania,
Georgia,	Cedar Rapids,	Joplin.	Beaver County.
Atlanta.	Council Bluffs.	Nebraska,	Tennessee,
Illinois,	Kansas,	South Omaha.	Jackson.
Canton,	Leavenworth.	New Jersey,	Virginia,
Champaign,	Kentucky,	Patterson.	Newport News.
Danville.	Covington.	New York,	
East St. Louis,		Syracuse.	

One State Branch: New York. 303 Locals and 101 Federals—405.

An effort was made to secure the exact number of charters issued during the year, and number suspended, also total gain in membership, strikes won, lost, compromised and pending. With a few exceptions, reports were received from the national and international organizations. The following figures tabulated show that 2,284 unions were organized during the fiscal year, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, either directly or through their respective nationals or internationals. The gain in membership is 141,390; 36,500 of foregoing gain was contained in the membership of the local trade and Federal labor unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor during the past year, and the gain in local affiliated unions and membership of national organizations affiliating during the year. If complete reports had been secured the increase would show about 225,000 instead of 141,390. The following is a tabulated statement showing the number of charters issued and membership gain in membership of American Federation of Labor local trade and Federal

labor unions, and national and international unions, the number of strikes won, compromised, pending and lost:

Name.	No. of charters issued.	No. of charters surrendered.	Gain in membership.	No. of strikes won.	No. of strikes compromised.	Strikes pending.	No. of strikes lost.
A. F. of L.	450	103	† 36,500	60	2	10	3
Agents.	11	3	2,036				
Broom Makers	28	1	605	3		1	1
Barbers.	52	12	3,134	1			
Bakers.	34		585	1		2	
Bicycle Workers	10		350				
Boot and Shoe Workers	24	18	*				
Brewery Workers	25	1	2,000	4		1	
Brickmakers*							
Boiler Makers.	40	22	1,231	10	3	10	1
Blacksmiths.	32		700	2		1	
Bottle Blowers.	17	4	1,100	11		3	
Bookbinders*			202				
Carpenters, Brotherhood*	*** 200		*** 15,000				
Carvers, Wood	15		718	2	1		1
Curtain Operatives, Lace			60		14		
Cigar Makers.	20	10	960	55		24	7
Carpenters, Amal. So.			85				
Clerks.	63	1	5,000				
Carriage Makers	10	1	510	1			
Coopers.	20	1	1,097	12	4	3	4
Coremakers	*		288				
Cutters, Glass.			50				
Drivers, Team	78	2	3,000	7		2	
Engineers, Coal Hoisting							
Electrical Workers	20	3	500	9			1
Engineers, Steam	9		309				
Engineers, Amal. So.*	1		**				
Flatteners, Glass.	12		39	1			
Firemen	24		1,200	2	1	2	1
Glass Workers, Flint*							
Garment Workers	22	2	2,000	2	1		1
Grinders, Knife*							
Granite Cutters	12		500	7		3	
Gold Beaters*			**				
Hatters			212			1	
Horse Shoers*							
H. R. E. I. A. & B. L.	13		**	3			
Iron and Steel Workers	50	24	**				
Longshoremen	49		6,000	28		1	
Leather Workers	20	1	1,000	5		1	
Iron Molders	50		3,000	11	2	8	5
Metal Polishers	42	4	4,050	42	3	2	
Machinists	59		5,000	27	4	3	2
Mine Workers, United	308		26,000				
Mine Workers, Northern	1		**				5
Musicians	12		**				
Meat Cutters	23	1	**	5			1
Painters.	60	20	1,500	1			1
Pattern Makers.	15	6	452	5		3	
Potters, National*							
Potters, National Bro.*							
Pressmen.	40		1,217				
Paper Makers*							
Plumbers*							
Potters, Stoneware*							
Printers, Plate			175				
Street Railway Employees	25		2,000				
Spinners, Mule			* 600				
Seamen*							
Stage Employees	18	2	1,000	8	3	1	
Steam Fitters	3	1	*	1	1		1
Stove Mounters	12	2	314	2			2
Sheet Metal Workers	32	3	1,131	1			
Tailors	37	12	1,558	39			2
Telegraphers			†				
Typographical Union	61	7	3,492	4		7	4
Tobacco Workers	17	9	983				
Textile Workers	12	3	283	2			2
Tile Layers.	7		100	3			
Trunk and Bag Workers	3	2	176				
Tin Plate Workers	27		1,800				
Wood Workers	40	4	2,500	47			3
Web Weavers*				1			
Total	2,264	285	144,232	425	39	89	48

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

- Agents.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 3. Secured a 10 per cent. increase in commissions.
- Barbers.**—Charters issued, 52; surrendered, 12; strikes, won, one; persons involved, all of whom were benefited, 35; gain in wages, 20 per cent. General improvement in working conditions. Cost of strike, \$175.
- Bicycle Workers.**—Charters issued, 10. Gain in membership over last year, 350.
- Boot and Shoe Workers.**—Charters issued, 24; 13 unions dissolved; 9 charters revoked, of which 8 have since been reissued. Few strikes outside that of Marlboro. Notable success was achieved by the workmen making turn shoes in Haverhill and other towns and cities in Essex County, Mass., securing an increase of \$2.50 to \$3 per week in their wages.
- Brewery Workers.**—Charters issued, 25; surrendered, one; gain in membership, 2,000; number of strikes, five; won, four; now pending, one. Number of persons involved, 300; benefited, 200. The result of the strikes has been a reduction in the hours of labor to nine per day in some places, others securing an increase of \$1 and \$2 a week in wages and a general improvement in working conditions. Cost of strike, \$1,500. An increase in wages and reduction in the hours of labor were secured in many places without strike.
- Blacksmiths.**—Charters issued, 32; gain in membership, 700; strikes, three; two of which, in Brooklyn and New York for the 9-hour day have been partially successful; the third, in Philadelphia, is still pending. Persons involved, 300. Gain in wages and reductions in hours were secured in many instances without strike.
- Boiler Makers.**—Charters issued, 40; surrendered, 22; strikes, 24; won, 10; lost, one; compromised, three; persons involved, 1,485; benefited, 1,458; worsted, 27. Gain in wages from 10 to 15 per cent. Secured the 9-hour day in 11 cities and the 8-hour day in one city. Cost of strikes, \$3,024. Several cities secured 10 per cent. increase in wages and one city 20 per cent. increase without strike.
- Bakers and Confectioners.**—Charters issued, 34; surrendered, 43; strikes won, one; pending, two; persons involved, 38; benefited, 18; securing total increase in wages of \$30 per week and reduction of 36 hours. Cost of strikes, \$550. A general increase in pay and reduction in the hours of labor have been secured without strike.
- Broom Makers.**—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, one; strikes won, three; lost, one; pending, one; persons involved, 120; benefited, 80; worsted, 20. Secured a total gain in wages of from 10 to 20 per cent. One shop secured the 8-hour day. Cost of strikes, \$200. About 200 persons secured an advance in wages without strike.
- Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.**—Increased in membership in the United States and Canada to the extent of 600 members, and secured a reduction of working hours in Boston, Chicago, Jersey City, New York, Detroit, St. Louis, New Rochelle and Winnipeg.
- Glass Bottle Blowers.**—Charters issued, 17; surrendered, four; strikes, 17; won, 14; pending, three; persons benefited, 1,300. From 15 to 20 per cent. total gain in wages and a general 9-hour work-day have been secured. Cost of strikes, \$135,000. Few advantages were gained without strikes.
- Wood Carvers.**—Charters issued, 15; strikes, four; won, two; lost, one; compromised, one; persons involved, 20; benefited, 18; worsted, two. Two hundred members secured an increase of 25 cents per day without strike. Two hundred members secured the 8-hour day. Cost of strikes, \$231.
- Cigar Makers.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 10; strikes, 89; won, 55; compromised, 14; lost, seven; pending, 24; persons involved, 2,380; benefited, 2,295; worsted, 85. Total gains in wages 20 to 30 per cent. Eight-hour law prevails. Greater demand for the blue label than ever. Majority of difficulties gained without actual strike.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, one; strikes won, one; persons involved, 40; all of whom were benefited. Forty-five members secured a 9-hour day; 80 secured an increase in wages without strike.
- Coopers' International Union.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, one; strikes, 23; won, 12; compromised, four; lost, four; persons involved, 540; benefited, 360; worsted, 180. Total gain in wages, 10 per cent. Some members secured a 9-hour day, while others secured an 8-hour day. Cost of strikes, \$1,810. Wages advanced in many instances without strike.
- Coal Hoisting Engineers.**—Charters issued, four. Reduced the hours of labor from twelve to eight, and an increase of about 10 to 15 per cent. in wages.
- International Steam Engineers.**—Charters issued, nine.
- Lace Curtain Operatives.**—Twenty-five members secured a reduction from 60 to 54 hours per week, without strike. General improvement in conditions of labor throughout the trade.
- Window Glass Cutters.**—Secured 5 per cent. increase in wages.
- Retail Clerks.**—Charters issued, 63; surrendered, one. Locals in some places have gained a reduction of one hour per day; others two and three hours per day. Efforts to abolish Sunday work have been successful.
- Team Drivers.**—Charters issued, 78; surrendered, two; strikes, nine; won, seven; pending, two; persons involved, 330; benefited, 250; worsted, none. Increase in wages from 5 to 40 per cent.

- Electrical Workers.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, three; strikes, 10; won, nine; lost, one. Total increase in wages, 25 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$1,000.
- Window Glass Flatteners.**—Charters issued, 12. All window glass made in this country is union made. Strike won, one; persons involved, 77; benefited, entire organization.
- Stationary Firemen.**—Charters issued, 24; strikes, six; won, two; compromised, one; lost, one; pending, two; persons involved, 151; benefited, 101; worsted, 50. Total gains in wages, five cents per hour. Reduction secured, from 12 to 8 hours per day, 178. Without strike, 134. Secured small increase. General improvement in the conditions of labor.
- Granite Cutters.**—Charters issued, 12; strikes, 10; won, seven; pending, three. Persons involved, 3,000; benefited, 2,400; worsted, none. Average total gain in wages, two cents per hour for 3,000. Cost of strikes, \$2,614. Advantages were gained in 60 instances without strikes.
- Garment Workers.**—Charters issued, 22; surrendered, two; strikes, four; won, two; compromised one; lost one. Persons involved, 225; benefited, 120; worsted, 105. A total gain in wages of \$250 per week. In numerous instances, increase in wages and shorter work-day were secured without strikes.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employes.**—Charters issued, 13*; strikes, three; won, all. Persons involved, 250; benefited, all. Gain of \$1 per week in wages and one-half day Sunday. General improvement in working conditions.
- Hatters.**—Strikes, one; still pending; persons involved, 400. An upward tendency in wages all along the line. Advantages in many places gained without strike.
- Iron and Steel Workers.**—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 24. Average total gain in wages of 20 per cent.
- Longshoremen.**—Charters issued, 49; strikes, 29; won, 28; pending, one. Persons involved, 7,000; benefited, 6,900. Total gain in wages, 40 per cent.
- Leather Workers.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, one; strikes, six; won, five; pending, one. Persons involved, 250. Total gain in wages of 20 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$250. In several instances, advances in wages were gained without strikes.
- Iron Molders.**—Charters issued, 50; strikes, 26; won, 11; compromised, two; lost, five; pending, eight; persons involved, 1,287; benefited, 900; worsted, none. Majority of strikes were for a minimum rate of wages, the signing of yearly agreements, and the establishing of better shop facilities. These conditions have been secured in nearly all large cities, and many of the smaller cities, and in many instances without resorting to strike.
- Musicians.**—Charters issued, 12. Not making as good progress as could be desired.
- Metal Polishers, Buffers, Etc.**—Charters issued, 42; surrendered, four; strikes, 47; won, 42; compromised, three; pending, two; persons involved, 4,340; benefited, 4,000; worsted, none. Four hundred members gained from 25 to 75 cents per day in wages. Reduced the hours from ten to nine in all the large chandelier shops, and secured better working conditions in factories. Over 3,000 members gained 25 cents a day increase in wages without strike. Cost of strikes, \$12,000.
- United Mine Workers of America.**—Charters issued, 308.
- Mineral Mine Workers.**—Charters issued, one; strikes lost, five; persons involved, between 4,000 and 5,000. Failure of these strikes due to lack of organization. Great difficulty experienced organizing the Fins, who comprise the majority of men working within the jurisdiction of this organization.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.**—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, one; strikes, six; won, five; lost, one; persons involved, 800; benefited, virtually every member. Secured pay for overtime, and better working conditions generally. Cost of strikes, about \$1,500.
- Machinists.**—Charters issued, 59; strikes, 35; won, 27; compromised, four; lost, two; pending, three; persons involved, 2,500; benefited, 2,300, and a general advance in wages all along the line and general improvement in conditions of labor. Gained 9-hour day, 4,000 members. Differences adjusted without strike, 56. Cost of strikes, \$15,000.
- Pattern Makers.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, six; number of strikes, eight; won, five; pending, three; persons involved in these strikes, 500; benefited thereby, 1,000; gain in wages, 10 per cent. Members who secured a reduction of one hour per day, 1,000; cost of strikes estimated at \$28,600.
- Painters.**—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, 20; number of strikes, two; won, one; lost, one; persons involved, 400; benefited, 300. Gain in wages of 25 cents per day; locals in 10 cities secured reduction in hours of labor; cost of strikes, \$1,500. In many instances, increase in wages and reduction in hours of labor were secured without strike.
- Printing Pressmen.**—Charters issued, 40.
- Sheet Metal Workers.**—Charters issued, 31; surrendered, three; one strike partially won.
- Street Railway Employes.**—Charters issued, 25.
- Steam and Hot Water Fitters.**—Charters issued, three; surrendered, one; strikes, three; won, one; lost one; compromised, one; persons involved, 250; cost of strike, \$400.
- Federal Labor, 7151 (Hutchinson, Kans.).**—Secured an increase in wages from \$1.30 to \$1.50 per day.

Steel and Copper Plate Printers.—Gain of 175 in membership over that of last year. Gained complete victory in contest against steam presses at Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., without strike.

Stove Mounters.—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, two; strikes, four; won, two; lost, two; persons involved, 200; benefited, 125. Average 10 per cent. gain in wages, and general improvement in working conditions. Cost of strike, \$1,700.

Cotton Mule Spinners.—Strikes, two; won, one; lost, one; persons involved, 35; benefited, 26. Gain of from 5 to 12½ per cent. in wages. Gained advance in wages in several cases without resort to strike.

Telegraphers, Railroad.—Charters issued, 14. Have made enormous gains in the wages of telegraphers from October 1, 1898, to October 1, 1899. Have not gained any material reduction in the hours of labor, yet have gained many advantages in having work taken off telegraphers which properly belongs to other classes, and have successfully adjusted many individual grievances for their members. It has been an active period for the organization and a very profitable one, but have had no strikes during the year.

Plate Workers.—Organized January, 1899. Charters issued, 27.

International Typographical Union.—Charters issued, 61; surrendered, seven; strikes, 18; won, four; pending, seven; lost, four. One hundred and sixty-one locals reduced the hours of book and job members from 59 and 60 to 57 per week, without striking. Thirty unions suffered slight reduction in wages pro rata with the decrease in hours. Unionized several offices, which were non-union for years.

Tobacco Workers.—Charters issued, 17; surrendered, nine. Encouraging outlook for increase in wages. Influence of organization greatly widened and demand for union label immensely increased. Between sixty and seventy firms now using it.

Stage Employees.—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, two; strikes, 12; won, eight; compromised, three; pending, one; persons involved, 800; benefited, 400; increase in wages, 25 per cent. Cost of strike, \$9,000.

Trunk and Bag Workers.—Charters issued, three; surrendered, two. A few improvements gained without strike.

Tailors.—Charters issued, 37; surrenders, 12; strikes, 41; won, 39; lost, one; persons involved, 3,863; benefited, 3,856; worsted, six. Average total gain in wages of entire membership of \$96,550 for the year. Cost of strikes, \$4,371. In many instances, increase in wages and reductions in hours of labor were secured without strike.

Textile Workers.—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, three; strikes four; won, two; lost, two; persons involved, 2,765; benefited, 1,265.

Tile Layers and Helpers.—Charters issued, seven; strikes, three; won all; persons involved, 33. An advance of 50 cents per day in wages was secured in one city without strike.

Goring Weavers.—Won, one strike. Prevented a reduction of 30 per cent in wages. This trade at the present time is in a depressed condition.

Wood Workers.—Charters issued, 40; surrendered, four; strikes, 50; won, 47; lost, three; persons involved, 2,000; benefited, 1,900; worsted, 100. Nearly 5,000 men secured an average increase of 50 cents per day. Nine-hour day secured, 4,000. Secured apprentice system in many cities with wage scale. Cost of strikes, \$561.40.

LOCAL UNIONS.

Aluminum Workers, 7454 (Niagara Falls, N. Y.).—Secured 10 per cent. increase in wages without strike. Work eight hours per day.

Boom Men, 7496 (West Bay City, Mich.).—Secured an increase in pay of \$5 per member per month.

Bottlers, 7464 (Ottumwa, Iowa).—Strikes won, one; members benefited, 22. Secured an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent. in wages and a reduction of one hour per day.

Boot Blacks, 7330 (Louisville, Ky.).—Stopped free shining, thereby benefiting all boot blacks of Louisville.

Button Workers, 6861 (Muscatine, Iowa).—Strikes, five; won, three; lost, two; persons benefited 125; worsted, 90. Gained 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Button Workers, 7023 (Rochester, N. Y.).—Twenty-eight members gained 10 per cent. increase in wages without strike.

Brushmakers, 7394 (New York City).—Gained recognition of the union.

Brushmakers, 7422 (St. Louis, Mo.).—Secured reduction of hours.

Car Builders, 7192 (Detroit, Mich.).—Strikes won, one.

Chainmakers, 7418.—Strikes won, one. Secured a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Coke Workers, 7324 (Benwood, W. Va.).—Thirty per cent. gain in wages.

Cooper Machine Workers, 7124 (Minneapolis, Minn.).—Strikes won, one, members benefited, 85. Gained from 25 to 50 per cent. increase in wages.

Federal Labor, 6954 (Zanesville, Ohio).—Recognition of union. Secured 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Federal Labor, 7087 (Belleville, Ill.).—Strikes won, one. Men involved, 60; benefited, 150. Secured an increase of 25 cents per day.

Federal Labor, 7174 (Jermyn, Pa.).—Won one strike. Persons involved, 15; benefited 20. Secured an increase in wages of two and one-half cents per hour. Secured a reduction of one hour per day.

Federal Labor, 7187 (Streator, Ill.).—Strikes, six; won one; compromised, five. Persons involved, 250; benefited, 500. Secured increase in wages and reduction in the hours of labor.

Federal Labor, 7211 (Dover, N. J.).—Compromised one strike. Persons involved, 16; benefited, 100. Secured 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Federal Labor, 7337 (Athens, Ohio).—Painters have gained their scale.

Federal Labor, 7390 (Central City, Ky.).—Won one strike. Persons involved, 25; benefited, 50. Twenty per cent. increase in wages, and reduction in the hours of labor to eight per day. Secured a city ordinance for an 8-hour day.

Federal Labor, 7481 (Murphysboro, Ill.).—Increased wages from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per day, and reduced the hours of labor from ten to eight hours per day, without strike.

Flour Mill Laborers, 6917 (Superior, Wis.).—Secured an increase of 50 cents per day for members. Recognition of union.

Horsenail Makers, 6170 (Hartford, Conn.).—Receiving standard scale of wages. All reasonable demands granted.

Laborers, 7230 (Essexville, Mich.).—Won one strike. Persons involved, eight; benefited, 100. Strike made by firemen working 12 hours per day and at 15 cents per hour; went back to work at 20 cents per hour and eight hours per day. Secured recognition of union, and increase for nearly all employes of factory of two cents per hour.

Laborers, 7471 (Birmingham, Ala.).—Secured an advance of two and one-half cents per hour, and reduced the hours of labor one per day.

Lathers, 7050 (Newcastle, Pa.).—Secured an increase of 25 cents per thousand laths.

Lathers, 7599 (Louisville, Ky.).—Secured an increase of 25 cents per thousand laths.

Miners, Zinc and Lead, 7500 (Oronogo, Mo.).—Gain in wages.

Oil Well Workers, 7085 (Bowling Green, Ohio).—Settled several small difficulties to the satisfaction of the union without strike.

Oil Well Workers, 7107 (Hammansburg, Ohio).—Gained 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Plasterers, 7335 (Lockport, N. Y.).—Gained 50 cents per day on day work and seven cents on yard work. Reduced the hours of labor one per day.

Plow Fitters, 7044 (Moline, Ill.).—Won, one strike. Persons involved, 46; benefited, 46; increase in wages, 4 per cent. Better shop rules.

Pipe Caulkers and Tappers, 7348 (New York City).—Compromised, two strikes; persons involved, 22; benefited, 22. Gained recognition of the union. Secured time and a half for all overtime, without strike.

Ship Caulkers, 6976 (Toledo, Ohio).—Maintained wages.

Sewer and Tunnel Workers, 7319 (Detroit, Mich.).—Won one strike. Persons involved, 150; directly benefited, 150; benefited indirectly, about 1,000. General gain of about 20 per cent. in wages. Secured a reduction of two hours per day. Recognition of union.

Tanners and Couriers, 7086 (Kenosha, Wis.).—About 50 workmen secured an advance of 50 cents per week.

Tanners and Curriers, 7307 (Chicago, Ill.).—Setters and beam hands secured 10 per cent. increase in wages without strike.

Tub Molders' Helpers, 7452 (New Brighton, Pa.).—Twelve and one-half cents gain in wages.

Triple Workers, 7239 (Watertown, N. Y.).—Won one strike. Secured an increase in wages of 30 cents per day for each member.

Shingle Mill Workers, 7195 (Alpena, Mich.).—25 to 50 per cent. gain in wages.

Shingle Weavers, 7099 (Marinette, Wis.).—Won one strike; persons involved, 250; benefited, 250; gain in wages, 20 per cent.

Window Glass Layers-out, 7237 (Arnold, Pa.).—Gain in wages. Recognition of union.

LABOR PAPERS.

Great credit should be given to the labor papers. They have done much towards spreading information regarding the benefits of organization and to create a widespread sentiment among the wage-workers in favor of uniting. Every member of the American Federation of Labor should encourage and assist these local papers. They are good organizers, and when they stand for labor, and that alone, they never fail to render yeoman service in the cause they advocate.

ORGANIZATION.

The year just ended has been both encouraging and satisfactory. The spirit of organization is abroad. The national and international unions should take advantage of the rare opportunity now offered to extend the jurisdiction of their respective crafts. Several of our national unions have secretaries or Presidents who hold their office more as an honorary position, receiving a nominal salary for services rendered. They work at their trade during the day and devote their evenings and Sundays to the duties of their office. For that reason they are in no condition to perform the duties

devolving upon them so that the highest and best results might accrue to their union. National and international organizations should be urged by this convention to have at least one paid officer who should devote his entire time to the work of organizing his craft or calling.

CENTRAL BODIES.

The central bodies have, and are now rendering splendid assistance in the grand task of uniting and consolidating the forces of labor, and this assistance is clearly manifested in their strenuous efforts to prevent the sale of unfair goods. To encourage the affiliation of all State Federations and city centrals with the American Federation of Labor, I recommend that the per capita tax for State Federations and city centrals be reduced to \$10.00 per year, payable quarterly.

CONCLUSION.

I desire, in conclusion, to extend my sincere thanks, through the delegates present, to the various secretaries and officers of affiliated unions, not forgetting the organizers, for their uniform courtesy and promptness in responding to communications, and the real assistance they have rendered, thus enabling me to more easily fulfill the duties of my office. I am exceptionally grateful to my colleague of the Executive Council for their wise counsel, which has ever been at my disposal during the three years which I have been honored with my present office.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

On motion the report was referred to the Committee on Secretary's report.
Treasurer Lennon read his annual report, as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates, Nineteenth Annual Convention American Federation of Labor:

BROTHERS AND COMRADES. I take exceptional pleasure in submitting this report of the financial standing of the Federation for your consideration. Never in the history of the Federation has our treasury been so strong; and of more importance even than a strong treasury, is the fact that our income during the past year has enabled the Federation to carry on more organizing work than during any year in its history. This work has been not only a benefit to the Federation direct, but has materially strengthened all our National, International and Local Unions.

During the coming year the work of organizing should be pushed with even greater vigor and persistence. The time apparently is not far distant when the trade unions of our continent will be put to the severest test possible, at the hands of organized capital, and it behooves every union man and woman to work with a will, in order that at no point shall our unions be destroyed. Our cause being just, I have no doubt of the final triumph of the Peace Army of Organized Labor over all opposition. What is necessary, is confidence in the justice of our demands, and the adoption of absolutely equitable and manly tactics to bring about the desired results.

In this city of Detroit I was first elected treasurer of the Federation. I have served as well as my ability permitted; and my constant re-election each year since has been, I assure you, highly appreciated. The kindness and friendship of my colleagues in the Council has been a very bright spot in my trade union experience. I extend to you, one and all, my thanks, and hope that this Convention will perform only such work as will aid in promoting the best interests of Trade Unionism.

STATEMENT OF FINANCES FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1898, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

INCOME.		EXPENSES.	
1898.		1898.	
November 1. Balance.....	\$ 2,391 42	November 1. Paid Warrants.....	\$ 1,060 19
November 30. From Secy. Morrison. ..	1,840 61	December 31. " "	2,325 37
December 31. " "	2,007 30	1899.	
1899.		January 31. " "	1,622 29
January 31. " " "	1,181 32	February 28. " "	3,215 23
February 28. " " "	2,537 57	March 31. " "	2,200 80
March 31. " " "	2,191 50	April 30. " "	2,585 38
April 30. " " "	4,654 29	May 31. " "	2,066 31
May 31. " " "	3,000 63	June 30. " "	1,997 97
June 30. " " "	2,800 86	July 31. " "	2,430 39
July 31. " " "	2,431 26	August 31. " "	2,592 56
August 31. " " "	3,212 91	September 30. " "	3,666 72
September 30. " " "	3,351 25	October 31. " "	4,826 04
October 31. " " "	7,547 63	October 31. Cash Balance.....	8,549 33
Total.....	\$ 39,148 55	Total.....	\$ 39,148 55

November 1, 1899. Cash in hands of Treasurer Lennon.....	\$ 8,549 33
November 1, 1899. Cash in hands of Secretary Morrison.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$ 9,549 33

Fraternally yours,

JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer American Federation of Labor.

The report was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Treasurer's report.
Delegate Lee M. Hart, for the Committee on Rules, reported as follows:

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW DELEGATES:—We, your Committee on Rules and Order, beg leave to submit the following report:

We organized with the choice of John F. O'Sullivan as Chairman and Lee M. Hart as Secretary. We recommend the following as the Rules to govern this Convention:

Rule 1.—The Convention shall be called to order at 9 a. m., adjourn at 12 noon, to reassemble at 2 p. m., and to continue in session until 6 p. m., standard time.

Rule 2.—Every delegate, when he rises to speak, shall respectfully address the chair, announce his name and organization he represents.

Rule 3.—Should two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4.—No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks, unless it shall be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5.—If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

Rule 6.—A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject or question until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the house, nor any longer than five minutes at a time without permission.

Rule 7.—A question shall not be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated from the chair, and it shall be reduced to writing at the request of any member.

Rule 8.—When a question is before the house no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order named.

Rule 9.—A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

Rule 10.—A motion for a reconsideration shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall require a majority vote.

Rule 11.—Any delegate not present to answer to his name at roll call shall be marked absent; but in the event of being unavoidably absent, shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

Rule 12.—The previous question can only be put when called for by at least twelve members.

Rule 13.—That before a resolution is received by the chair or Committee on Resolutions, it shall bear the signature of the delegate introducing it, with the title of his union.

Rule 14.—No motion or resolution shall be finally passed without opportunity to speak is afforded the delegate making or introducing the same.

Rule 15.—That no resolution be received after Thursday's session without unanimous consent.

Rule 16.—All questions not herein provided shall be decided according to Roberts' Manual.

Rule 17.—The main body of the hall to be reserved for Delegates, the rear and balcony for visitors.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll call of Officers and Delegates.
2. Reading Minutes of previous session.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Reports of Officers.
5. Reports of Regular Committees.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. New Business.
9. Election and Installation of Officers.
10. Good of the Federation.
11. Adjournment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. O'SULLIVAN, *Chairman*,
C. H. SQUIER,
HOMER D. CALL,
D. D. MULCAHY,
ALEX. REID,
LEE M. HART, *Secretary*.

A motion was made to adopt the report as read.

Delegate John F. Tobin moved to amend Rule 8 by striking out the words "to adjourn," which motion being put to a vote was lost.

Delegate Max Morris moved to change the time for adjournment from 6 to 5:30 o'clock p. m. Amendment lost.

Delegate C. E. Hawkes moved an amendment to insert in Rule 8, after the words "to adjourn" "to lay on the table." Lost.

The report of the committee was then adopted as read.

Vice-President Duncan read the resolutions contained in the program and referred them to the appropriate committees, as follows:

Resolution No. 1.—By Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The label of the Allied Printing Trades Council is now universally recognized as the emblem of the organized trades in the printing and publishing business, and as several State and City Governments have enacted laws and regulations authorizing the use of said label on all publications and printing matter issued by said Governments, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses and approves the efforts of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Washington, D. C., in their demand for the label on all United States Government publications, and the officers and legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor are herewith authorized to assist said Allied Printing Trades Council of Washington, D. C., to secure the enactment of a law at the 56th Congress, authorizing the use of said label on all Government publications.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 2.—By Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union:

Resolved, That the delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to have prevail, if possible, a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the labor troubles in Shoshone County, Idaho, and report their findings to the central labor unions throughout the country, and for the use of the different labor legislative committees that may appear before the House and Senate Committee on Labor in the interests of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 3.—By National Union of United Brewery Workmen:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor in its New York Convention in 1895, made it a law for the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen to prohibit its local unions to hold membership in the Order of the Knights of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, The fact remains that a number of other National and International Trade Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are still amalgamated with the Order of the Knights of Labor, through some of their local unions; and,

WHEREAS, This dual connection in many instances has caused the members of the American Federation of Labor to aid the Knights of Labor in their opposition against *bona fide* trade unions; and,

WHEREAS, The restrictions placed on the brewery workmen by the New York Convention of the American Federation of Labor should include the rest of the members of the American Federation of Labor also; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Detroit, Mich., pass a law, according to which, no member of any trade union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, directly or indirectly, shall be allowed to hold membership in the Order of the Knights of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 4.—By Delegate C. L. Shamp:

WHEREAS, Information has been received from reliable sources that there are a number of independent organizations of stationary firemen in existence; and,

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen desires their affiliation with that body, but do not know the names and addresses of the officers, and at this time are not in a position to bear the expenses necessary to send their organizers to the various cities; and,

WHEREAS, The organizers of the American Federation of Labor are in a position

to furnish the information desired, without incurring expense to themselves or this Federation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming president shall give instructions to the organizers to ascertain if there is an independent union of stationery firemen in their districts, and should they find such to be the case, they shall ascertain the names and addresses of officers thereof and send the information gained to the office of the President of this Federation, who, in turn, shall send it to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 5.—By C. L. Shamp, delegate International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen:

WHEREAS, There has been a misunderstanding existing between the Brewery Firemen and the International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen as to who should have jurisdiction over the Brewery Firemen: The International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen or the National Union of United Brewery Workers; and,

WHEREAS, The Brewery Firemen in several cities in the United States have come into the International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor at their last convention, in Kansas City, Mo., in December, 1898, by vote, decided that all union men should belong to a union of their craft; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has always stood by trade autonomy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen, request the American Federation of Labor, at their next convention, to be held in Detroit, December 11, 1899, to demand of the National Union of United Brewery Workers to comply with the vote of their last convention and turn over all Brewery Firemen to the union of their craft.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 6.—By Columbia River Fishermen's Union, No. 6321, Astoria, Ore.:

WHEREAS, The members of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union are employed only four months in the year at their regular vocation and pay dues to their organization only for said time of four months; and,

WHEREAS, Many of our members belong to other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Some of our members pay double per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor, and all of our members through this union pay for eight months that we are not employed at our calling as fishermen; and,

WHEREAS, This seems both unfair and burdensome; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we present this matter to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor and petition said body that our union be required to pay per capita tax for the regular time engaged in our vocation, and no more.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 7.—By W. A. Lossie, delegate Federal Labor Union, No. 7010, Owensboro, Ky.:

WHEREAS, The tendency of the present administration is to unnecessarily increase the number of men in the standing army of the United States, and,

WHEREAS, The alarming frequency of the issuing of Federal injunctions against organized workmen and ordering out of Federal troops to enforce these injunctions; and,

WHEREAS, There being no need of increasing the standing army of the United States in time of peace, excepting to use its power to subjugate union laboring men, as the events transpiring at Hazelton, Penna.; Pana, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Wardner, Idaho, proves, and,

WHEREAS, The increasing of the standing army unnecessarily increases the taxation upon the laboring men, and the power vested in Federal judges to order out Federal troops at their pleasure menaces the liberties of the workmen of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, at Detroit, Mich., declare against the increase of the regular standing army of the United States and for the reduction of the present army to the regular quota of 25,000 men, and thereby demonstrate to the powers of the world that we can depend upon our volunteer soldiers to defend their country in time of danger.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 8.—By Federal Labor Union, No. 7087, Belleville, Ill.:

WHEREAS, Numerous laws have, from time to time, been passed in the legislatures of the different States, regarding the employment of convict labor, and to compel them from competing with skilled labor; and,

WHEREAS, Said laws, while helping the cause of organized labor to a degree, are not preventing convict labor from coming in competition with free labor, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do hereby petition the legislatures of all the States to annul all convict labor laws at present existing, and frame an act, thus: That no convict shall produce or manufacture articles that come in competition with free labor, and that the States furnish their convicts with stone to be broken so that it can be used for macadamizing, constructing and keeping in repair the public highways in their respective States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 9.—By John B. Lennon, delegate Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

To amend Section 1, Article III, to read: The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually, at 10 A. M., on the first Thursday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 10.—By Livery Employes' Union, No. 7026, Troy, N. Y.:

To amend Article XI, Section 1, in the third line, after the words Federal Unions, strike out five cents, and insert one cent, which would make the section read, "from Local Trades' Unions and Federal Unions, one cent per member per month."

SEC. 4. No amendment to increase the per capita tax shall be adopted and enforced unless by a referendum vote of the members of the unions subject to the increased taxation.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 11.—By Adolph Buethe, delegate Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 6616, Detroit, Mich.:

WHEREAS, There are in some States, laws that are detrimental and unjust to the citizens; and,

WHEREAS, There is a law that makes it possible for the tax-title sharks to exist; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that it should be so amended that where the tax is overdue the land shall become the property of the county or city; and,

WHEREAS, There is also a law that makes it possible for the heartless mortgage shark to squeeze the unfortunate widow out of her furniture, home, and the few cents she has; and,

WHEREAS, We also believe that it should be so amended that a city, county, or State may look after its unfortunate and loan money on all mortgages at a fair rate of interest, and on long time; and,

WHEREAS, There are other laws that are unjust and unfair, that should be abolished or amended, so as to better existing conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee, under the direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, arrange a platform of laws and principles; and therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be authorized to distribute said platforms or measures to candidates of all parties, who shall then openly declare themselves upon said measures; and, further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor endorse candidates of any party that shall declare themselves in favor of said measures.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 12.—By Adolph Buethe, delegate Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 6616, Detroit, Mich.:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, discourage all elaborate preparations for the entertainment of officers and delegates at annual conventions; and, be it further

Resolved, That local bodies in cities where annual conventions are held make a special feature of mass meetings, to which organized labor and the public are invited.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 13.—By Adolph Buethe, delegate Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 6616, Detroit, Mich.:

Resolved, That the incoming executive officers are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavors to organize the Architectural and Ornamental Wire, Iron and Metal Workers in the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 14.—By Joseph E. Hofbauer and John T. Corcan, delegates International Printing Pressmens and Assistants' Union of North America:

Resolved, That the *Chicago Daily News*, the *Chicago Record*, and all publications owned and controlled by Victor F. Lawson be, and are hereby, declared unfair and unworthy the support of all fair-dealing men; and, be it further

Resolved, That organized labor and those friendly to the principles for which it strives, be requested to refrain from patronizing the *Chicago Daily News* or the *Chicago Record* and auxiliary publications; and, be it further

Resolved, That the *Chicago Daily News*, the *Chicago Record*, and auxiliary publications be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 15.—By Cooper Machine Workers' Union, No. 7124, Minneapolis:

WHEREAS, Action having been taken at the recent annual convention of the Coopers' International Union of America, having for its object the amalgamation of the cooperage crafts; and,

WHEREAS, It having been reported with considerable authority that the American Federation of Labor would be appealed, petitioned or requested to sanction and approve such action of the Coopers' International Union by resolution adopted in said convention seeking such amalgamation; and,

WHEREAS, The object and aim of such resolutions as adopted by Coopers' International Union, or any appeal or petition which may be presented to your honorable body, having for its aim or purpose such amalgamation, seeks the dissolution and disruption of certain *bona fide* trade unions now holding a charter under and by authority of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Any action on the part of your honorable body by sanctioning such action or resolution of the Coopers' International Union, or any concentrated action on the part of the American Federation of Labor having for its object such amalgamation, would be of the most vital importance to certain individual unions, namely, Cooper Machine Workers' Union, at Minneapolis, Minn., and elsewhere, *bona fide* labor organizations, now holding charters and prospering in the pursuit of their avocation in the machine rooms; and,

WHEREAS, Coopers Machine Workers' Union, of Minneapolis, Minn., holding charter from the American Federation of Labor, is a *bona fide* labor organization, controlling and having jurisdiction in all cooperage machine rooms in the city of Minneapolis, and engaged in the slack-barrel construction occupation, taking the raw and unfinished product and constructing same into an almost completed product, needing but the finishing touches of the cooper in hooping or wiring of the same, thence sold, delivered and filled with flour in the great mills of this city, the greatest flour market of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, In the city of Minneapolis, Minn., nearly all members of the Coopers' Union No. 22 are co-operative members engaged in the cooperage business, *bona fide* stockholders, holding stock in five (5) of the cooperage concerns and supplying the bulk of the entire output, thus receiving the dividends of their own business and enjoying the distinction of business man, employer and employe; and,

WHEREAS, It must be readily seen that the machine worker as an employe would be a subordinate in such amalgamation and would be entirely at the mercy of his brother employes, as a mere tool in the hands of unscrupulous employers; holding charter under guise of a labor union. His welfare is entirely in the hands of co-operative coopers in the amalgamation, his organization as a machine worker is extinct; he must consider himself a cooper and abide by the dictation of his employer, whether favorable or unfavorable; he can hold no meetings of his fellow men engaged in their separate and individual occupation, looking toward the betterment of the condition of the machine workers, as such meetings would be unconstitutional; and his employer (the cooper) has a perfect right to enter and attend such meetings held and can co-operate with his co-operative union brother and take such action as will necessarily

will necessarily rule, and his instrumentality guide his organization as desired; the machine worker, a subordinate or employe, must comply with all laws framed by his employer or suffer the consequence of his action by fine or expulsion; if the latter, he loses his situation, not only in the co-operative shops, but has no prestige in any shop within the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union; opportunities are hereby given the co-operative cooper to raise his scale at the expense of the machine worker, who, in case a cut in wages was decided upon in order to declare larger dividends to the co-operative coopers, must accept such reduction philosophically and with good grace, through no fault of his own. These are but a few of the conditions which confront the machine worker, and prompts him to request your consideration of matters which mean so much in shaping the future welfare or existence of a trade union; therefore be it

Resolved, That Cooper Machine Workers' Union of Minneapolis, Minn., most earnestly protest against action on the part of the American Federation of Labor having for its object the amalgamation of Coopers Machine Workers' Union with the Coopers' International Union; and further

Resolved, That we believe such action, if taken, would be detrimental to the welfare and prosperity of Coopers Machine Workers' Union of the city of Minneapolis, who under present circumstances and conditions enjoy the prestige and honor of being the largest union of its kind in the United States and enjoying the fruits of its labors only through its being an organized, separable and distinct body, occupied in its own particular branch of business; be it further

Resolved, That we are of the opinion that circumstances and conditions, as existing in this great milling center where our product is consumed as fast as manufactured, do not at the present time warrant any interference whatever from any source that may retard the progress or jeopardize the interests of a legitimate *bona fide* trade union; be it further

Resolved, That Cooper Machine Workers' Union are of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor can not consistently consider any action confronting such amalgamation without the consent of Coopers Machine Workers' Union; be it further

Resolved, That Cooper Machine Workers' Union, of Minneapolis, petition your honorable body to heed our protest, believing that the American Federation of Labor will not exercise the usurpation of power in annulling a charter already given to and in possession of our union, until a sufficient reason be given for so doing. We believe it wise to let well enough alone; that the day is not far distant when cooper machine workers will be at the head and among the strongest unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor if left undisturbed by irrational action outside of its own union.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 16.—By J. E. Daley, delegate Chicago Federation of Labor:

Resolved, That the Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Record*, and all publications owned and controlled by Victor F. Lawson, be and are hereby declared unfair and unworthy the support of all fair dealing men, and be it further

Resolved, That organized labor, and those friendly to the principles for which it strives, be requested to refrain from patronizing the Chicago *Daily News* or Chicago *Record* and auxiliary publications, and be it further

Resolved, That the Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Record* and auxiliary publications be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 17.—By Wood Carvers' Association of North America:

WHEREAS, One of the objects of the American Federation of Labor is the establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade; as per Art. II, Sec. 2 of the constitution, and in Art. IX, Sec. 5 of same constitution, it states, that it is the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, and it is the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute. In order to carry out the intent of these two sections, and to make the same more effective; therefore, be it

Resolved, That national or international unions, or branches thereof, organizing members of another craft, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall transfer such members to the nearest branch connected with the national or international union, composed of such craft, or when subordinate branches exist and are connected with another national or international union, then the one to which they right

fully belong, then it shall be the duty of such national or international union to transfer such subordinate branch to the national or international union composed of members working at such trade or calling. When a national or international union or any branch thereof fails to comply with aforesaid resolution, upon complaint (of such failure) to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, it shall be the duty of said Executive Council to investigate, and if cause for complaint be proven, said Executive Council shall have the right to order such national or international union to comply with aforesaid resolution, otherwise said Executive Council shall have the right to suspend such national or international union for a specified time, if they continue to violate the same.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Delegate Lee M. Hart made a statement in regard to the locked-out stage hands in the Detroit theatres, and expressed the hope that before the Convention's final adjournment an effort would be made to bring about a settlement of the trouble.

Delegate James O'Connell read the report of the Fraternal Delegates to Great Britain as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN—We the undersigned, selected by you at the last Convention to attend the 32nd Annual Congress of the British Trade Unions, present the following report:

The Convention opened in Plymouth, England, on Monday, September 4th, being called to order by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, who presented the Mayor of the city to deliver an address of welcome. There was present at the Congress 382 delegates, representing 173 organizations, exclusive of the fraternal delegates from the United States, Denmark, and the English co-operators.

While there was fewer delegates than at the previous Congress, several large organizations, such as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Durham Miners, were not represented.

After the usual preliminaries were finished, Mr. Wood, the Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee called attention to the fact that since the last Congress, Mr. Inskip, who had been the treasurer of the committee, and who many of you will remember as one of the fraternal delegates last year, had died, and presented a resolution which was carried by a standing vote.

Delegate W. J. Vernon, of Plymouth, was selected president for the week, and read his address, which savored strongly of socialism. While the address was received, it was very evident during the week the Congress was in session that the majority of the delegates were not in sympathy with that movement.

In the report of the Parliamentary Committee forty-one subjects were dealt with as follows: Shops (Seats) bill, Old Age Pensions, Amendment to Queen's Speech, Half-timers' bill, Amendment to Compensation Act, Miners' Eight-hour bill, Couplings bill, Workmens' Cheap Trains bill, Boiler Inspection and Registration bill, Bakehouses (hours) bill, Merchandise Marks Amendment bill, Early Closing (Shops) bill, Steam Engines and Boilers (persons in charge) bill, Truck bill, Watermen's bill, Electoral Reform, Taxation of Ground Values, Banking of Trade Union funds, Sweating in the Public Service, Amendment to Factory Acts, Peace Pronouncement, National Conciliation Board, Federation of Trades, Picketing Appeal case, the Engineers' dispute and many others of a minor character. While the committee reported that as much as was desired was not accomplished in Parliament they could report that the Shops bill and the bill raising the ages of half-timers from 11 to 12 years had been passed and would go into operation in January, 1900.

The dispute between the Co-operative Society of Smiths and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers being of such an important character your delegates deem it advisable that the report of the committee having this matter in charge should be given in full, and follows:

STATEMENT BY CO-OPERATIVE SMITHS' SOCIETY *RE* DISPUTE.

AT MESSRS. MAIL, McFARLANE'S.

Repairing Engineers, Tyne Dock.

In March, 1898, at the above named works, a striker named Pentney was put to a smith's fire at the age of 20 years. His wages were reduced from 24s. per week to 12s. per week. The three smiths employed there were all members of the above society, and they immediately objected and interviewed the manager, asking for his removal from the fire, but without success. Subsequently correspondence was opened with the firm by the society officials with the same object, but of no avail.

On Saturday, April 3rd, the smiths left work as a protest against the above infringement of the smith trade.

On the following Monday, April 5th, our members' places were filled by three smiths, members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Mr. Ratcliffe, District Delegate of the A. S. E., was written to on the same date, complaining of their members taking the places of ours whilst a dispute was

pending. On the 18th we received a reply from him that the matter would be inquired into. Further correspondence ensued, and a meeting was ultimately arranged between our South Shields Committee and the South Shields District Committee of the A. S. E. for May 13th. We stated at that meeting that the striker Pentney had been working at Messrs. Mail, McFarlane's more or less since 1893, and was paid off and employed again several times during that time. We also complained of A. S. E. smiths taking our members' places, well knowing there was a dispute. One of their members, named Nicholson, admitted that the manager was at his home on the Sunday, and told him there was a slight dispute. Another, named Duncan, left Messrs. Edwards to go, and another named Davidson some weeks after left Mr. Palmer's to go, after being cautioned by his shopmates. The meeting was adjourned at Mr. Ratcliffe's request for him to make further inquiries.

We met again on May 23rd. Mr. Ratcliffe had in the meantime interviewed the firm's manager, and at this meeting he tried to justify their (the firm's) action by stating that the firm always considered the financial circumstances of their employees prior to fixing their wages, which was an answer, or supposed to be an answer, to our allegation that he was a striker and had been paid 24s. per week.

We got no further satisfaction from the A. S. E., and this ended our interview with them.

Their members continue to work at Messrs. Mail's, and we continue to "block" the shop so far as our members are concerned, and that is the present position.

In accordance with this request arbitrators were appointed, the terms of reference being as to whether the members of the Amalgamated Engineers took the places of the Co-operative Smiths when out on strike, and the secretary was instructed to write the Engineers informing them of the letter received, and the fact that the sub-committee asked for had been appointed to make the investigation. The letter sent by the secretary was as follows:—

13th December, 1898.

Mr. G. Barnes, Amalgamated Engineers.

Dear Mr. Barnes.—I am instructed by the Parliamentary Committee to inform you that the Co-operative Smiths have sent to this office a letter complaining of certain alleged grievances against members of your society. They state they have taken all reasonable methods to effect a settlement, but have failed, and they have appealed to the Parliamentary Committee under Standing Orders of Congress, and resolutions passed for the settlement of disputes between one society and another. They have also forwarded a cheque as a deposit to cover the cost of the inquiry, according to resolution referred to. The Parliamentary Committee, after full consideration of the question, instructed me to write you and inform you that they have appointed three of their number to act as arbitrators between the two societies, and it is hoped you will fall in with this arrangement. It is suggested the investigation should take place about the second week in January. I shall be pleased to hear from you on the matter. I enclose you a copy of the statement which has been forwarded to the committee by the Co-operative Smiths. With best wishes, yours faithfully,

S. WOODS.

On the 24th December a reply was received as follows:—

24th December, 1898.

Dear Mr. Woods.—In reference to your letter of the 13th instant, we accept the suggestion for an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the grievance of the Co-operative Smiths, but at the same time I have to suggest that we might have been made acquainted with the names of those entrusted by the Parliamentary Committee with the duty of investigation, and we suggest about the end of January as the date for such investigation. I have further to say that we do not admit the statement of the Co-operative Smiths that they made a genuine attempt to settle the matter, nor do we recognize or admit the right of that society to fix without consultation with us the conditions under which our members shall accept work. We deem it necessary to make these reservations so that thereby we may secure to ourselves a right to put our case, either before or after the investigation, in the light of the position therein covered. Yours sincerely,

GEO. N. BARNES.

On receipt of this letter the secretary wrote the following reply:—

2nd January, 1899.

Dear Mr. Barnes.—Many thanks for yours of the 24th December re proposed inquiry into alleged grievances of the Co-operative Smiths against your society. The names of the three members of the committee appointed to investigate are—D. Holmes, J. P. (Northern Counties Weavers), W. Mullin, J. P. (Card and Blowing-room Operatives), and C. W. Bowerman (London Society of Compositors). With regard to the date of proposed investigation, I think about the end of January will suit. Await your further reply, and with best wishes—I am, yours faithfully,

S. WOODS.

The investigation accordingly took place at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on February 24th, 1899. At the inquiry the fullest evidence was given as to both sides of the alleged grievances, the circumstance connected with which appeared to be of an extremely simple character. The Co-operative Smiths had occasion to object to a striker being put to a smith's fire, and after vainly requesting the manager to

withdraw the lad, their members were withdrawn. Their places were immediately filled by members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The evidence proved that at the time of entering the shop the Engineers' members knew that a dispute was in progress, but on their behalf it was urged that the Co-operative Smiths had treated the lad unfairly, and that therefore the Engineers' members were justified in the course of action that they took. In the course of this inquiry other disputes that had occurred between the two societies were referred to. After hearing the evidence given, the arbitrators gave the following award:—

(1) The Co-operative Smiths' Society had a grievance against the firm of Messrs. Mail, McFarlane & Co., Tyne Dock, and took action, which they were thoroughly entitled to do, looking to the fact that only their own members were working there at the time.

(2) We think it would have been better if, under the circumstances, the other society had been made acquainted with the fact that a dispute existed, instead of communicating with the officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers after the dispute had been entered upon.

(3) We are of opinion that the Co-operative Smiths' Society, having failed to arrive at an amicable understanding with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, were within their right in issuing their statement relative to the dispute between the two societies, which, whilst slightly inaccurate in certain particulars, such inaccuracies do not affect the issues involved.

(4) We also are of opinion that in the case arising at Elswick the Amalgamated Society of Engineers took the right and proper course, and we greatly regret that the Co-operative Smiths did not see their way to co-operate with them in the matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) That we recommend the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to at once withdraw their members from Messrs. Mail, McFarlane & Co.

(2) That we advise the appointment of a Joint Committee, whose object shall be to frame rules for the future government of shops in which members of both societies are working.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, February 24th, 1899.

The officials of the Co-operative Smith Society appended their signatures to the decision of the arbitrators, but on behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers it was urged that their assent must be withheld until the matter had been referred to their Executive Council. On the 20th of March, 1899, a communication was addressed to the District Delegate of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, inquiring if his society was prepared to carry out the decisions which had been arrived at, and, in reply, a lengthy and labored statement was received on the 23rd of March, declining to carry out the first of the two recommendations. On the 3rd of April, 1899, the arbitrators addressed the following communication to the District Delegate of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers:

CO-OPERATIVE SMITHS' SOCIETY v. A. S. E.

Dear Sir.—Referring to yours of the 23rd ult., we regret that the members of your Executive are not prepared to accept the recommendations embodied in the award of the arbitrators in this matter. The points upon which you lay stress were fully and carefully considered at the time of the inquiry and, in our opinion, do not provide the slightest justification for the action of your Executive in allowing their members to take the places of the members of the Co-operative Smiths' Society. We cannot admit the right, which, in this instance, appears to have been claimed by your society of sitting in judgment upon the action of another society, and after arriving at the conclusion that the circumstances leading up to the dispute did not warrant the men in striking, allowing its members to take the places vacated by those on strike. Your arguments, in our judgment, altogether evade the main issue involved, and it will be with regret that we shall have to report to the Parliamentary Committee the failure of our efforts to bring about a satisfactory and amicable settlement of the matter in dispute.

Faithfully yours,

C. W. BOWERMAN,
W. MULLIN,
D. HOLMES.

The above report was presented to the Parliamentary Committee on the 10th of May by the arbitrators, when the following resolution was passed by the Committee:

That the report of the Arbitrators as read, be adopted by the committee; also, that the Secretary be instructed to forward copy of same to the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineers, together with a copy of resolutions passed re disputes between one society and another.

After this considerable correspondence passed between your secretary and the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineers, with the object of seeing if it were possible to get the Engineers to accept the award of the arbitrators, and on July 20 your committee received the last communication on the subject from the General Secretary of the Engineers, which is as follows:

DEAR MR. WOODS:—Your communication, yesterday's date, has been carefully considered by the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and as a result, I have to say that the following resolution has been adopted, namely:—That the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, be informed, in reply to their communication of the 19th, that this Council have

nothing to add to the previous decision re the Co-operative Smiths (which decision was to the effect that they could not accept the award of the arbitrators); therefore we have no option but to sever our connection with the Trade Union Congress.

Reciprocating your kindly concluding expressions, and regretting the untoward termination of official association, I remain yours sincerely,

G. N. BARNES.

The amount of the expenses in connection with the arbitration was £13 2s. 4d., which amount the arbitrators decided should be paid by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Your committee regret that, although they have endeavored by every means in their power to bring about an amicable settlement of this unfortunate dispute, they have failed, and being of the opinion is of great importance, they may be excused for going somewhat lengthily into details under the circumstances. They had no alternative but to carry out the standing orders of Congress in deciding upon the issues involved.

An attempt was made at the Congress to bring this matter up for discussion, but under the standing orders it was impossible and was ruled out by the Presiding officer, and as the matter now stands the Engineers are excluded from representation for two years.

There were 96 resolutions presented to Congress for their consideration and dealt with the following subjects: Monetary Reform, Postal Employes' Grievances, Banking Trade Union Funds, Compulsory Weighing, Hours of Labor, Workmens' Compensation for Accidents, Representation in Parliament, Amendment of Factory and Workshops Act, Housing of Working Classes, Sunday Trading, International Trade Unions, Waterman's Representation act, Child Labor in Factories, Arbitration, Stationary Contracts, Registrars Charges for Death Certificates, Juvenile Labor, Character to Employes, Municipal Bakeries, Amendment to Truck Act, Education and Public Money, Co-operative Production, Capital Punishment, Miner Regulation Amendment act, Federation, Fair Wages, Steam Engines and Boilers, Public Inspection, Old Age Pensions, Compensation for Personal Injuries, Resolution Protesting Against the War in South Africa.

The resolution submitted on the money question was one that brought out a general debate, and at its conclusion the resolution was defeated by a vote of 274,000 in favor and 712,000 against.

A resolution calling for assessment of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per annum per member for the purpose of paying election expenses and salaries of labor men elected to Parliament was proposed, but there being strong opposition to it, it was withdrawn by the proposer before it came to a vote.

A resolution was submitted instructing the Parliamentary to call a conference of Trade Unionists Co-operators, Socialists and other working organizations for the purpose of devising ways and means of securing a larger representation in Parliament was carried by a vote of 546,000 in favor and 434,000 against.

One of the great questions that is agitating the minds of the British workmen to-day is the Housing problem, and several resolutions were introduced on this subject, and the Parliamentary Committee was instructed to help this measure.

A resolution to the effect that child labor in factories shall not be performed by children under 14 years of age working days and under 18 years working nights, was adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Ben Tillet of the Dockers' Union, on compulsory arbitration, was defeated by a large vote:

Resolved, That, in view of the increasing number of lockouts and refusal by employers to arbitrate, we urge the Government to pass a Compulsory Arbitration Act, and the appointment of judge and court, with authority to enforce awards by fines and imprisonment of persons refusing to accept award of such court. And that judges have full powers, as under company laws, to call for the production of all records dealing with wages and working expenses of any firm or bodies of men or employers interested in a dispute.

A resolution calling for the municipal ownership of bake shops was introduced.

The following amendment to this resolution was offered: "But we further desire to again place on record our conviction that the social and economic problem can only be solved when the means of production, distribution, and exchange is held as common property, and that political action on Independent Socialist lines is the best and most practical method to reach this end."

After a short debate the amendment was defeated, and the original resolution was adopted.

The resolution in reference to education and public money, which is in the report of the last, Fraternal delegates, was re-introduced and carried.

The following resolution relating to Capital Punishment was adopted:

That this Congress regards the system of Capital Punishment as barbarous and degrading, and in the name of the working classes of this country registers its opinion that the time has come when such a revolting practice should no longer disgrace the Legislature.

Resolutions calling for an Old Age Pension was adopted.

Since the last Congress a special Congress was held in Manchester for the purpose of forming a Federation, at which 290 delegates were present. The organization was perfected along the lines as laid down in the last report of the Fraternal delegates, and has about 400,000 members.

On the last day of the Congress a resolution was carried calling upon the government to use every possible means to settle the dispute in South Africa without resorting to war.

Huddersfield, Eng., was selected as the place for holding the next Congress.

Mr. James Haslane of the Miners' Federation, and Mr. Wilkie of the Shipwrights were elected as Fraternal delegates, and we recommend these gentlemen to you as staunch trade unionists.

During the Congress, Lady Dilke was present, and was indefatigable in her efforts to organize the women workers. We desire to return our thanks to our fellow trades unionists of Great Britain for their kind and considerate treatment to us while across the water. We also desire to return our thanks to the delegates in honoring us, and hoping that we have performed our duties in a satisfactory manner, we have the honor to remain

Yours fraternally,

JAS. O'CONNELL.
THOMAS F. TRACY.

Delegate James H. Sullivan read his report as Fraternal Delegate to the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada, as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen:—As Fraternal Delegate to the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Labor Congress, I respectfully submit the following report:

The Convention was called to order on Tuesday morning, September 19, 1899, by Mr. S. Fitzpatrick, president of the Central Trades Council of Montreal, who, after a few appropriate remarks, introduced the Mayor of the city of Montreal, Mr. Prefontaine, who welcomed the Delegates in behalf of the citizens, and assured them a pleasant time while they remained in the city.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then introduced Mr. Ralph Smith, president of the Congress, who thanked the Mayor and aldermen for their kindly welcome, and assured them that the Delegates would fully appreciate the kindness of the citizens of Montreal.

Mr. John A. Flett, vice-president of the Congress; Mr. W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, and the Fraternal Delegate from the American Federation of Labor also addressed the Congress, after which President Smith declared the Congress open for the transaction of business.

The Report of Credentials Committee showed seventy-two Delegates from the different Provinces of Canada present. As a great many of the Delegates were French-Canadians, the business was carried on in both the French and English languages.

The business of the Congress was mostly confined to discussing resolutions asking the Canadian Parliament for labor legislation, and, according to the different reports made by the Executive Committee of the Provinces, very little has been accomplished, with the exception of the Province of British Columbia. The success of this Province in having many laws passed that are of advantage to the wage-worker was mainly through having members of trade-unions members of the British Columbian Parliament.

The report of the Executive Committee of the Province of British Columbia caused the greatest enthusiasm and brought forth the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, the various reports from the Provinces and from the General Executive of this Congress are in effect to be that so far as our efforts by petitions and interviews with the legislatures of the Provinces and with the federal government of this country, that nothing has been accomplished by the above-mentioned methods;

"Resolved, That this Congress recommends that the various central bodies of labor in Canada take such steps to form themselves into political organizations on independent lines from the old capitalistic political parties, and whenever, in the opinion of our central bodies, they are in sufficient numbers to warrant placing candidates in the field that we endeavor to have direct representation in the various Houses of Parliament on lines similar to the organized workers of Great Britain, British Columbia, New Zealand and Australia, and that hereafter members of labor organizations found on the platform and advocating the interest of the old political parties be regarded with suspicion, as decoys of the wage-earners, and should be regarded as opponents of the advanced labor movement, and that this be submitted to a referendum vote of all the organizations in affiliation with this Congress, and should such a vote be in the affirmative, then immediately proceed on the above lines."

It is not inappropriate at this time to quote a few extracts from the reports of the different Provincial committees:

Executive Committee.—A committee, composed of Mr. Charles March of Toronto, Mr. William Keys of Montreal, Mr. T. H. FitzPatrick of Toronto, Mr. A. R. Macdonald of Ottawa and Mr. Geo. W. Dower of Toronto, waited on the Right Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier. The subjects brought up were the prohibition of Chinese and Japanese immigration.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, in his reply to the delegation, acknowledged that the questions brought before the Cabinet required thought, and would receive the careful attention of the government. He might as well be frank and say that some of the things advocated by the delegation would be favored.

by the government, while on others there would be difference of opinion. Taking up first the proposed exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese, he pointed out that there was a great ethical difference between the two people. His information showed him that the Chinese were absolutely impervious to progress and remained anchored to old-fashioned methods, while the Japanese were anxious to learn the ways, habits and methods of the Europeans. As to the Chinese being filthy, their quarters were certainly pestilential and a menace to health. He had quite an open mind as to the exclusion of the Chinese, and as to the Japanese, without violating any State secret, he might state that the Home Government might feel very strongly on the subject of anti-Japanese legislation. The Chinese Empire was going to pieces, but Japan, healthy and progressive, was an ally of Her Majesty, and his hearers being Canadians and British subjects, they could understand that if the Japanese Emperor should make representation against a Japanese exclusion bill there might be strong remonstrances that could not be passed over. The Chinese and Japanese could not be treated as on the same level, and the members of the labor organizations should be acquainted with their different conditions.

The act for the protection of union labels was again introduced and passed the House of Commons, but met defeat for the second time in the Senate.

Ontario Committee.—The Executive Committee waited upon the Ontario government at its last session, and laid before it the various matters suggested by the Congress. The interview was anything but satisfactory; in fact, there was absolutely nothing gained. The question of putting labels on prison-made goods was talked over, and was not well received by the government. The abolition of improved labor-saving machinery in the Central Prison and the work being done by hand by the prisoners was discussed, and while it was acknowledged that the arguments advanced by the committee were in the best interests of the whole people, the government could not see its way clear to act on any of the suggestions made by the committee. The overcrowding of the prisons was also denied by the Cabinet, while the inspectors' reports showed such to be the case. It is a notorious fact that in Toronto there are numbers of children working in factories that should be at school and who are under the age allowed by the act, and when this matter was brought to the attention of the Cabinet it received the same cold shoulder that the rest of the complaints received, and when cases were cited the Minister in whose charge the enforcement of the act is told us to practically act as detectives for the inspectors and report to them.

In fact, it was quite clear to the committee that the Cabinet had no sympathy with them and did not want to be bothered listening to what the committee had to say, and that they had simply granted the interview because it is customary to do so, never intending to do anything asked by the committee.

As it is the opinion of the committee that the only way to get from the government what is our right is to elect men who are in sympathy with the labor cause, it is recommended that in all cities and towns the local labor organizations should be requested to do all in their power to elect men pledged to support labor interests, irrespective of what political party they may belong to.

Manitoba Committee.—In Manitoba we have experienced a revival of so-called business prosperity, which has been accompanied by a number of strikes to secure a wage in proportion to the increased cost of living which such business prosperity invariably entails. The demands of the workers were in most cases conceded.

Your Executive has pleasure in reporting that mainly as a result of your deliberations being held in Winnipeg last year the organizations of the workers in various branches of industry has proceeded by leaps and bounds, notably garment workers, cigarmakers, railroad employes, laborers, teamsters, retail clerks, tinsmiths, street railway men, stage employes, bakers, boilermakers and pressmen.

There has also been a substantial increase in the membership of the older organizations.

The efforts of the Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg have been directed during the year along the line of securing the adoption of the union label on municipal contracts and supplies, the extension of the principle of doing work by day labor, the acquisition of municipal franchises, the institution of the system of free text-books in our public schools. Where the Council has been successful the results have already proven to be of immense benefit to the whole community. By day labor the city had better work at less cost, with fairer conditions of employment to the worker. During the year the water works and city lighting have come under municipal control.

Your Executive also report with pleasure a movement towards securing direct labor representation in the Dominion Parliament. The organized-labor forces of Winnipeg have come to the conclusion that to meet and pass resolutions in favor of better government in the interests of labor without backing it up at election times, is of use only for its educational effects, and stops there.

British Columbia Committee.—Your committee, in compliance with instructions received, proceeded at the proper time to memorialize and interview the government of British Columbia to the end that legislative redress might be secured to the many grievances so prominently brought to the attention of and so extensively discussed by the Delegates from our Province at the last session of this Congress held at Winnipeg. Your committee is delighted to report that in every instance their efforts were crowned with success.

As the foregoing intimates, your committee were successful in securing legislation that prohibits the employment of all workmen in the metalliferous mines of British Columbia for more than eight

hours in every twenty-four. This measure is popularly known as the "Eight-Hour Law," but is in reality one of the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Amend Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act," the remaining provisions of the bill being exclusively devoted towards making the conditions of employment in said mines more conducive to the health and the security and safety of the lives and limbs of the workmen engaged therein. This law is one of the greatest importance to a very large and growing proportion of our working population, the value of which to the labor element of this Province it is extremely difficult for your honorable body to overestimate. On the 13th of June this law was carried into force and practical operation. As is usual on occasions of this character when any reform principle is applied or initiated, considerable agitation was indulged in by the plutocratic press, mainly inspired by political bias and prejudice. In none of the mining districts or other parts of the Province has the enforcement of this law resulted in injury to the public interest, with the exception of the Slocan division. Unfortunately, in that section the mine-owners insisted upon a reduction of fifty cents per day upon the workmen, which, of course, was rejected by the unions throughout that district.

A measure was also passed entitled "An Act to Amend the Master and Servants' Act," which declares that all contracts under or by which labor is imported into this Province from any other Province or country to be null and void and of no effect against the labor so imported. The usefulness of this law was recently demonstrated. Several miners were imported under contract from Sudbury, Ont., to work in the mines where labor troubles existed. These men, upon having the situation properly explained by representatives of the union, promptly refused to work, and were delighted to find that by application of this law no legal force could be used to compel them to fulfill the conditions of their contract. Other sections of this bill prevent the continuation of petty annoying injustices as regards deductions in wages for purpose of creating funds for providing medical attendance' imposition of the same, etc., which are matters more of local than general interest.

A bill entitled "An Act to Further Amend the Mines Regulation Act" was made law, section 1 of which provides that coal miners in British Columbia, when working on the contract system, shall receive payment according to the actual weight of all coal mined by them before the same is screened. Certain coal-mining companies in the past have perpetuated gross injustices upon the miners by weighing their coal after it had passed over the screens. What fell between the screens the mine-owners retained for themselves and utilized to their own account. By a washing and rescreening process they manufactured nut coal, which sells for a fair figure per ton; coking coal, which finds a ready market, and firing coal for the boilers at the pit-head. Of course, the miners' labor produces all this coal, which is saved and utilized, but he receives no payment for the same whatever. This section prevents the continuation of this robbery. Other sections provide that any three miners shall have the right to lodge a complaint to the proprietor of the mines of the presence of any person for the purpose of employment in any coal mine who may, through his ignorance and obstinacy, prove a source of danger to the lives of workmen engaged therein. Upon the complaint being submitted to and proven before a court of arbitration, consisting of the agent of the mine-owner and committee of miners, with the inspector as chairman, said dangerous persons shall be removed. The question of dangerous persons, such as Chinese and Japanese, working in mines has been of great importance to organized labor in British Columbia. Although legislation has been placed on the statute book prohibiting their employment (that is, Chinese) in coal mines some eight or nine years ago, the same had been utterly disregarded and flagrantly violated. Immediately upon the new government acceding to power, all Chinese workmen were withdrawn from the coal mines. The mining companies thereupon hired Japanese and placed them in their mines. The government was equal to the emergency, and at the instance of the labor members introduced and passed an act entitled "An Act to Amend the Coal Miners' Regulation Act," which by its application prohibited Japanese persons from being employed in coal mines, and imposing heavy penalties for infractions of the act. Organized labor was now jubilant, but it was felt that the problem of Asiatics being employed in coal mines was at last ended, but bitter disappointment was in store. The Dunsmuir Corporation carried a case through the courts testing the constitutionality of the "Chinese Exclusion Act," with the result that a decision was handed down by the Privy Council of Great Britain declaring such legislation ultra vires of the British Columbia legislature—in effect, that the Dominion, not the Province, had the right to enact such legislation. Of course, the Japanese Exclusion Bill is no doubt ultra vires also, as it contains the same legislative principle. The situation was now exceedingly discouraging. After years of agitation and legislative effort we were told by the highest tribunal in the British Empire that it is not within the powers of the Province to grant legislative redress to this glaring grievance. But the Provincial government was once more equal to the occasion, and passed an order in council requiring that "all persons engaged after the 9th of August to work in any coal mine must be able to read and understand and explain the provisions of the 'Coal Miners' Regulation Act.'" This order in council has proved effectual in preventing the employment of Asiatics in our coal mines, and your committee is of opinion that the process of education necessary to enable these ignorant Orientals to understand the "Coal Mines Inspection Act" will undoubtedly prove too slow and costly an experiment even for the great Dunsmuir Corporation. Congress will now see that although in this

removed from Victoria to Ottawa. Your committee respectfully invite the serious consideration of Congress to this phase of the question. It is safe to say that if the Dunsmuir authorities are possessed of the same disposition and determination as the Provincial government of British Columbia to deal with this problem in the interests of Canadian labor, the Chinese question will be speedily and forever removed from the arena of politics and public discussion.

Your Delegate was granted voice and vote on all questions that came before the Congress, and at the Congress and all social gatherings was accorded a hearty welcome.

The loyalty of the Canadian trade-unionist to their respective International Unions is sublime and the kindest of feeling is apparent toward the American Federation of Labor. It was the wish expressed by almost every Delegate present that in the near future the A. F. of L. would hold one of its annual gatherings in the Dominion of Canada. Your Delegate was assured that if such could be done great good would come from it.

On the third day of the meeting your Delegate addressed the Congress, who made a plea for organization and a spirit of brotherhood between trade-unionists on both sides of the imaginary line.

Mr. W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees, who was in attendance, also addressed the Congress.

Ralph Smith, John A. Flett and Geo. W. Dower were re-elected as president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

David A. Cary of Toronto, Ont., was elected Delegate to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.

The Congress adjourned on Friday, September 23, to meet in the city of Ottawa in September, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. SULLIVAN.

Delegate Lee M. Hart moved that the chair appoint a special committee for the purpose of attempting to settle the differences existing in the Detroit theaters.

Delegate Owen Miller opposed the motion, stating his reasons for the same, but the motion prevailed with but one dissenting vote.

Delegate Miller then read a resolution and asked consent to introduce the same. An animated discussion followed, Delegates W. D. Mahon, D. D. Mulcahy and Lee M. Hart opposing the request. The motion being called for and put was lost by a vote of 47 for and 26 against, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

On motion of Vice President O'Connell the Fraternal Delegates were invited to deliver addresses on Wednesday next, immediately after convening for the afternoon session.

The Convention then adjourned.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12, 1899.

Vice-President Duncan called the convention to order at 9 o'clock and called upon the secretaries to call the roll of delegates.

Absentees—Mulholland, Hayes, McGuire, Woodbury, Gompers, Keefe, Fox, Valentine, Perry, Mitchell, Miller, Bonbright, Heizer, Clinch, O'Connor, Mahon, Kidd, Leath, Daley, Young, Favreau, Eddy, Becker, A'Hearn, Gourley, McNeil, McGill, McCullough, Craig, Hinman, Marvin, Heuring, Wulff, Eckent, Craig, (Hugh), Clark, Harrison (Jos. M.), Herriott, Gibbons, Dyke, Murray, Stilson, Hill (F. L.), Miller.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the first day's proceedings was omitted.

Delegate Charles Dold was, on motion, given unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution No. 19.—By Delegates Charles Dold and Frank Helle:

WHEREAS, The Piano & Organ Workers have sought to better the conditions now prevailing in the piano and organ industry in regard to the employe of said industry, through the medium of organization; and,

WHEREAS, The conditions now prevailing are little if any better than those that surrounded the black man of the south during slavery times; and,

WHEREAS, The efforts of the employes of the piano and organ industry have at all times been met by a united and determined opposition on the part of the employer ending in a lockout, now operative in the city of Chicago of nearly all of the piano and organ workers in said city, involving some 3,500 employes and their families or a total of some 8,000 persons; and,

WHEREAS, All honorable means to bring about an adjustment of the present difficulty on the part of the employes have been used and have met with failure, the employer insisting that the members of the Piano and Organ Workers Union renounce their Organization, their principle and their freedom and that only under these conditions will they consent to re-employ their former workmen; and,

WHEREAS, The employes of said piano and organ factories have decided to rather submit to starvation and hardships than to again subject themselves to the unjust, unfair and degrading conditions prevailing in the piano and organ factories of Chicago,

Resolved, That we the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled do hereby commend the position taken by the members of the Piano and Organ Workers Unions, of Chicago and pledge our undivided moral and financial support to these lockout members in their efforts to regain the rights granted them by our forefathers, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,

Resolved, That the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, be hereby instructed to have prepared and at once send out an appeal for financial aid to all affiliated unions, urging them to do their utmost in a financial way to help the Piano and Organ Workers in their fight against the oppressive methods of the Chicago piano manufacturers.

Adopted.

There being no business to come up under the regular head, and no objection offered to the introduction of resolutions, the following were presented and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 20.—By Delegates Jno. Witzel, J. F. Donohue:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union have been and are still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobaccos Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Tobacco Trusts," and,

WHEREAS, Said Trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the Trust: therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers in pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Companies. And be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the tobacco workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities, made by the American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegates J. F. Donohue, Jno. Witzel:

WHEREAS, The blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair, union conditions, by union men; and,

WHEREAS, The tobacco workers' label is the only proof of the same as it distinguishes union from non-union, and trust-made tobacco; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, in Detroit, Michigan, re-indorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. And be it further

Resolved, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested to demand the blue label upon all tobacco or cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate Samuel Schubert:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the present system of trade union labels is confusing, the mass of the workers throughout the country being unable to distinguish the different trade union labels; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention adopt the use of a universal label instead of the trade union labels now in use, and urge that the local trade union instruct the delegates to their national conventions to vote for the adoption of the General Label as used by the American Federation of Labor at present.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegate J. F. McBride:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has held that the shorter workday is the most desirable attainment; and,

WHEREAS, The Patternmakers of Boston and vicinity are now, and have been since May, 1899, engaged in a struggle for a 9-hour day; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in general convention assembled, request the Iron Molders Union to instruct its local in Boston to refuse to handle scab patterns.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegate Wm. H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, Under the laws at present in force in the Hawaiian Islands, the workers in that locality may be, and, to a great extent, are, bound to a state of slavery by virtue of a contract system which compels them to labor against their will and often under conditions of extreme cruelty; and,

WHEREAS, The Hawaiian Islands are now under the jurisdiction of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest against the continuance of this system, as an injustice to the persons concerned, a violation of the constitution of the United States, a perversion of the first principle of personal liberty, and a grave menace to the liberties of the American workers; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the immediate abolition of the contract system of the Hawaiian Islands, the cessation of all immigration under that system, and the extension of the right of personal liberty to all persons now or hereafter employed in those Islands.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 25.—By International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The seamen of the United States are still subject to involuntary servitude, and the forfeiture of their wages through the allotment law; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor stands for the fullest and freest exercise of the spirit of the United States Constitution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our position with reference to the seamen's demands,

and pledge ourselves to the furtherance of the legislation required by the International Seamen's Union for the attainment of the right to quit work whether in a home or foreign port, and to secure their wages against the intervention of the crimps.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 26.—By International Seamen's Union :

WHEREAS, Ephraim W. Clark, an American seaman, is now imprisoned at Thomaston, Me., and has been since 1876, for the crime of "mutiny and murder on the high seas," committed on board the American schooner Jefferson Borden; and,

WHEREAS, It having been proved by our previous investigation that the alleged crime in question was merely an act of self-defence, committed under circumstances of extreme provocation, and while laboring under fear and mental anguish induced by a long period of cruel and brutalizing persecution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urgently renew our plea to the President of the United States for executive clemency on behalf of said Ephraim W. Clark, believing that the same would be an act of well-deserved mercy, and more salutary in the cause of good order and security, both at sea and ashore, than the further detention of this man; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be requested to present this petition to the President of the United States in person at the earliest favorable moment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 27.—By Delegates Wm. H. Frazier and A. Furneth:

WHEREAS, Certain legislation has been introduced into the two houses of Congress, proposing to subsidize foreign going vessels, and,

WHEREAS, Such proposed legislation is vicious, uncalled for, and useless in the accomplishment of its avowed purpose; and,

WHEREAS, Said proposed legislation is of no benefit to American seamen, or to American labor. We, the organized seamen of the United States of America, in convention assembled,

Resolve, That we are utterly opposed to this proposed legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 28.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe:

We, the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, present the following for your favorable consideration and endorsement:

We, as a National Body with Subordinate Lodges all over this country, are very desirous of promoting the enlargement of ship-building in America by American mechanics and material, and manned by American seamen, and while our members will be benefited the most, yet, the number of skilled and unskilled members of other crafts under the banner of organized labor that will receive the positive material, benefits in money, cannot be numbered.

Therefore, realizing the importance of this subject to all of organized labor, we earnestly ask the co-operation of this body to request Congress to enact such laws as will enable American ship owners to build all ships in America and manned with not less than 50 per cent of American sailors. And further, in order to make it possible for our ship-owners to compete with the National subsidized shipping of foreign countries. We invoke Congress to protect them by like subsidies, thus making it interesting to build American ships to be sailed under American registry, and give continuous employment to the organized workmen of America, and our Merchant Marine restored to its former position on the seas of the world. In our opinion, it is the duty of Congress to enact such legislation on those lines at the earliest date possible which will foster and protect the American ship building industry and the American Merchant Marine.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 29.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, At this last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Kansas City, Mo., December, 1898, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, placed itself on record as favoring and endorsing the efforts of the employees of the Government printing office in the restoration of their wages from \$3.20 per day to \$4.00 per day; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation are hereby authorized to aid and assist these employes in having this legislation enacted;" and,

WHEREAS, Congress at its last session inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill a proviso in the following language:

"PROVIDED, That in the expenditure of this appropriation the public printer may, in his discretion, pay all printers and bookbinders employed in the Government printing office, at the rate of 50 cents per hour for time actually employed;" and,

WHEREAS, No specific appropriation was made by Congress to meet this discretionary increase, and the public printer having assumed the entire responsibility of its payment, he is entitled to the sincerest thanks of organized labor in the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Hon. Frank W. Palmer, public printer, by his action in giving practical effect to the said act of Congress, has proved himself to be an earnest and staunch friend of organized labor and deserves the approval of union men everywhere; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses and commends the action of the public printer as worthy the approval of all our citizens who are interested in its peace and permanent prosperity, and who rejoice in his honor and glory as illustrated and represented by organized labor; and further

Resolved, That a handsomely engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to the Hon. Frank W. Palmer, by the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, The United States Government by acts of Congress, grants to the employes of the Executive Departments, Custom-House, Government Printing Office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Postal Clerks, Letter Carriers, and others, leave of absence with pay, varying from 15 to 30 days in one calendar year. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the Nineteenth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Detroit, Mich., December, 1899, place itself on record as favoring the same privileges to all employes of U. S. Navy Yards, Naval Stations, and Arsenals. And be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council and officers of the American Federation of Labor use their utmost endeavors to secure the passage of an act of Congress for the benefit of the last named employes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 31.—By Delegates T. J. Crouchley and A. Reid:

WHEREAS, The firm of Smith-Gray Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., have by arbitrary methods forced their employes on strike in February, of this year, and have since that time refused to settle with these employes, we therefore request that the firm, after investigation, be placed on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegates Alex. Reid and T. J. Crouchley:

WHEREAS, Many delegates of National and International Unions are required to do organizing and other work for their respective organizations going to and returning from the General Convention of the American Federation of Labor, thus necessitating their absence from home during the Christmas holidays, which is also an unfavorable time for them prosecuting their work, we therefore recommend that the date of Convention be changed either to November or January.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate Con Wolf:

WHEREAS, The Freight Handlers and Porters of the United States with the exception of about eight local unions are unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, It is our belief that the Freight Handlers and Porters can be organized stronger and better with a little assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the organizers throughout the country be instructed to make an effort to organize freight handlers and porters of all industries with a view of forming a nation al union of same.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 34.—By Delegate Harrison:

WHEREAS, We believe that the interests of each individual craft can be best taken care of through the method of a national or international organization; and,

WHEREAS, The Laundry workers are now becoming an important portion of the American Federation of Labor, but owing to the fact that the organizations within the craft are comparatively new to the movement and that their locals being considerably isolated, have not achieved that success which the movement warrants; therefore,

Resolved, That a special organizer for the Laundry Workers be appointed by this convention for a period of six months, with an allowance from the Federation for salary and expenses, under the direction of the Executive Council, for the purpose of organizing new branches of the Laundry Workers, and to aid in the formation of a national or international union of said craft.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate Jas. O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is founded on the principle, that all crafts and trades of which it is composed shall be guaranteed absolute selfgovernment, being eternally opposed to encroachment of one craft across the trade lines of another; and,

WHEREAS, This principle of trade autonomy guarantees to the weaker crafts the same measure of protection that the stronger bodies can maintain for themselves;

We therefore reaffirm our adherence to the principle that each craft or trade which forms part of this body, has complete jurisdiction over its members irrespective of where they may be employed.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 36.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The machinists, moulders and blacksmiths employed by the Chamber Bros. Company, manufacturers of paper folding and brick making machinery of Philadelphia, have been on strike since October 1, 1899, against the introduction of a system of piece work. Every honorable effort has been made to bring about an adjustment of this grievance but without success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the firm of Chamber Bros. & Co., be placed upon the list "we don't patronize."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 37.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The Machinists, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths and Ship Joiners employed by the William Cramp & Son's Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia, have been on strike since September 1, 1899, to prevent a discrimination against Union men and the introduction of the 9-hour work day; and

WHEREAS, The fifteen hundred workmen involved in this strike are successfully standing together with prospects of victory, providing they secure the financial assistance of organized labor; which will not only mean success at the Cramp Ship Yard but unquestionably the extension of the 9-hour day throughout the ship building industries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sum of \$500 be appropriated from the general funds of the American Federation of Labor, to be used by the organizations affiliated in the interest of the men involved in this strike.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 38.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union has so changed its Constitution as to admit those not printers into membership, and under the revised Constitution it has admitted to membership, members in good standing of the International Association of Machinists, also has accepted as members, suspended, fined and expelled members of the International Association of Machinists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union is hereby ordered to transfer to the International Association of Machinists all members employed taking care mechanically of Linotype or other machines in printing offices within sixty days, or stand suspended from all benefits and privileges of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Greivances.

Resolution No. 39.—By Delegate A. H. Tingle:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that any member of a union

whose work has been stopped by the operations of a strike, shut-down or lock-out shall be eligible, upon the presentation of his card, showing him to be in good standing, to membership in any other union where work is plenty, during the period that such strike, shut-down or lock-out may continue, and he shall *only* be required to pay the regular dues, without initiation fees, during his membership there.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 40.—By Delegate Joseph Lambert :

WHEREAS, The government employes, and particularly the mail carriers of the United States, are enjoying the eight-hour work day, thereby bettering their condition; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has been largely instrumental in procuring the eight-hour work day for the mail carriers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor visit the next Convention of the mail carriers and invite that body to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, so that its members may be educated to purchase union-made goods, and that the President report upon the matter at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 41.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Secretary states in his report of the effective work of the *American Federationist* in assisting the organizers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor are herewith authorized to increase the size and edition of the *American Federationist* as they may deem necessary.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 42.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

Resolved, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by the Executive Council to organize the bookbinders and bindery workers of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate Oliver Green:

Resolved, That Mr. Gompers visit Belleville, Ill., in behalf of organized labor in said city on or about the 28th day of May, 1900.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate C. P. Fahey:

WHEREAS, The good effects of the action of the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in providing for southern organizers, is shown by the increased representation at this convention from that section of the country; therefore; be it

Resolved, By the delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that for the purpose of furthering organization in the south that we instruct the incoming Executive Council to make some arrangement if possible with those nationals who have traveling organizers to have them make a trip through the south all at one time under the direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 45.—By Delegate Chas. Dold:

Resolved, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to give all possible aid to the organizers of the piano and organ workers in organizing the members of their craft into local unions of the Piano and Organ Workers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 46.—By Delegates T. J. Crouchley and Alex. Reid:

WHEREAS, The firm of Ab. Kirschbaum & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have conducted and are now conducting their business in a manner detrimental to our organization and to our trade in general, by the employment of an excessive number of apprentices (namely, two boys to one journeyman), under a system of piece work; they have imposed excessive fines, compelled their employes to sign false statements detrimental to our organization, under pain of dismissal, and have actually discharged

men for refusing to sign, and afterwards re-employed them when they consented to sign. They have villified our officers, threatened legal proceedings, and have attempted to unfairly influence our local and general officers. We therefore ask that they be placed on the unfair list of the *Federationist*.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon:

WHEREAS, Believing that it will be to the best interests and to the welfare of organized labor of Kansas City and vicinity, that there be but one Central Body therein, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo., urge the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to extend the jurisdiction of said Industrial Council, so that it will have jurisdiction over Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., Rosedale and Argentine, all of which cities are practically one.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate D. D. Mulcahy:

WHEREAS, New York Typographical Union No. 6 on the 4th of August last received indubitable proofs of an infamous conspiracy between William M. Laffan, business manager of the New York *Sun* and Evening *Sun*, and one Charles William Edwards, a notorious procurer of "rat" or "scab" labor, to discharge without a moment's notice the old and faithful employes of those newspapers—all members of the Typographical Union—and to fill their places with non-union, "rat" and "scab" workmen, at wages far below the rate paid by every morning newspaper in New York city; and,

WHEREAS, When the aforesaid proofs were presented to the *Sun's* representative on the evening of the following day, he refused to deny their authenticity; and,

WHEREAS, To forestall the lockout planned by the *Sun's* manager and his co-conspirator, which was to have eventuated on the 7th day of August, the employes of the *Sun* composing room thereupon, with one exception, quit its employ rather than wait to be ignominiously ejected 36 hours later; and,

WHEREAS, The Union printers were joined in their stand to maintain their own honor and integrity of their organization by the *Sun's* stereotypers, who also, with one exception, quit its employ, thus affording an exhibition of unionism rarely equalled and never surpassed; and,

WHEREAS, Despite the fact that the *Sun's* despicable plot was temporarily frustrated by the Union, which induced a boatload of non-union printers imported by the *Sun* from other cities to return to their homes, the *Sun* succeeded in obtaining enough degraded workmen to man its composing and stereotyping rooms; and,

WHEREAS, Upon presenting to an impartial public a statement of the *Sun's* treachery to its old and faithful employes, whose sole offense was loyalty to their Union, there resulted such a falling off in the circulation and advertising patronage of the *Sun* and the *Evening Sun* as to force the corporation owning these papers to the verge of bankruptcy; and,

WHEREAS, Judge Bookstaver, of the Supreme Court of New York, on December 1 last, upon application of the *Sun* corporation, in contradiction of his own opinion, expressed a week previously, and in defiance of precedent, law and constitutional rights of citizens to freedom of speech, and of the press, issued an order restraining John H. Delaney, president of Typographical Union No. 6, and eighteen other members of that and kindred unions, "their officers, agents and servants," from advising or requesting in any manner the *Sun's* advertising patrons or those who might become its advertising patrons to desist or refrain from advertising in the aforesaid papers and from interfering in any other manner with the plaintiff corporation's business or employes; and,

WHEREAS, This latest instance of "government by injunction" is so far reaching and sweeping in its effects that it will, if extended and applied to other disputes between employers and workmen, emasculate and devitalize labor organizations to such an extent that their utter annihilation will be only a question of time; and,

WHEREAS, Such a consummation has long been desired by the *Sun*, which in its editorial and news columns has shown itself to be the most treacherous, bitter and implacable foe to human progress the present generation has known; and,

WHEREAS, The welfare of the labor movement demands that the New York *Sun* either unionize its office or close its doors forever; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor call upon all organized workmen, all lovers of justice, all friends of humanity to require of the *Sun* corporation

that it right the wrong it has done to its old employes by returning to the condition that preceded the strike or lockout of last August;

Resolved, In the event of the said corporation's refusal so to do, that we call upon all members of affiliated unions and all who sympathize therewith to refrain from purchasing the *Sun* and *Evening Sun* and to discontinue dealings with any person, firm or corporation that advertise in those newspapers;

Resolved, That we express our hearty approbation of the magnificent defence of the rights of labor made in this contest by Typographical Union No. 6, Stereotypers' Union No. 1, the International Typographical Union and their friends and allies, and we believe that if the workmen of America extend to them the support they so well deserve victory will speedily be theirs.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 49.—By Delegate M. S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, The movement for reduced hours of labor has been materially furthered by the persistent agitation of local No. 41, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, of Cleveland, O., for abolition of work on the seventh day, commonly known as Sunday; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the action of the Cleveland clerks, and, pledging its moral support, suggests that the national union of that craft use its best endeavors to make the short hour movement general, and calls upon all members of organized labor and their sympathizers to lend their unqualified support to aid the clerks in their efforts to secure better conditions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Harry A. McKnight:

WHEREAS, There have been charters granted by the American Federation of Labor to locals claiming there is not any National or International organization to which they should belong;

WHEREAS, There are Federal local unions that have a sufficient number of members to organize a local union under their respective National or International trade organization; therefore,

Resolved, That when an application is presented for a charter to Federal labor unions or a local union claiming there is no National or International organization from whom they should get a charter; be it

Resolved, That the President of the Federation make inquiries and attempt to earn just what kind of men are making the application, and if he finds that many of them are mechanics or tradesmen to withhold the charter until the matter has been referred to the different organizations composing the Federation. This will in the future prevent such men becoming members of Federal labor unions when they should become members of their respective trade organization. And also be it

Resolved, That there should be a law governing Federal labor unions as follows: That when there is a sufficient number of any craft, that they be permitted and required to withdraw from the Federal labor union and organize a local under their own trades organization.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 51.—By Delegates Maher and Sculley:

WHEREAS, The United Hatters of North America are at the present time engaged in a strike of large proportions at the factory of F. Berg & Co., Orange, N. J., for the recognition of their union, and for union conditions; and,

WHEREAS, This strike has now lasted about two months, and it is of vital importance not only to the hatters' organization, but also to organized labor in general, that the United Hatters of North America should be victorious in the fight which they are making for the existence of their union; and,

WHEREAS, The United Hatters of North America have never refused to give assistance—financially and otherwise—to their brethren who have asked for it; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention hereby endorses and approves of the course pursued by the United Hatters of North America in their present fight against the wealthy concern that has declared that it will never recognize any labor union.

Resolved, That we call upon all the international, national and local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to give assistance to the United Hatters of North America in the unequal fight which they are at present so manfully making against wrong and oppression by refusing to patronize any dealer or dealers who handle

the product of non-union hatters, and more particularly, the product of the firm of F. Berg & Co., of Orange, N. J.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 52.—By Delegate H. W. Wilson :

WHEREAS, The Elevator Milling Company of Springfield, Ill., which company has been on the unfair list of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have signed a contract with Carpenters' Union No. 16, of Springfield, Ill. (upon whose request said company was placed on the unfair list) to employ none but union labor, on any building or buildings they may hereafter erect, Carpenters' Union No. 16 have requested that this firm be taken from the unfair list, and the Springfield Federation of Labor having concurred in said request; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in session at Detroit, Mich., Dec. 11, 1899, place the Elevator Milling Company of Springfield on the fair list, and that the action of this body be published in the *American Federationist*.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 53.—By Delegate Geo. Beinke:

Resolved, That no firm be placed on the American Federation fair list unless all persons engaged in the employ of said firm are members of the trade unions of their craft.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate Geo. Beinke:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers of America presented a resolution in 1898, asking the Executive Board to organize Engineer locals wherever it was possible; and

WHEREAS, We desire to thank said Board for their faithful work performed, but believing their work on that line has only begun, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to continue to use their utmost endeavors toward organizing local unions of Stationary Engineers into the International Union of Steam Engineers of America.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate Sam S. Harrison:

WHEREAS, The manufacture of convict labor-made goods is an evil affecting the fundamental principles of organized labor, striking at the foundation of our institution; and,

WHEREAS, The same is connived at and countenanced by several States in this Union for speculative purposes and to the detriment of health and happiness; and,

WHEREAS, A suppression of laws bearing upon this subject has been handicapped in State Federations of Labor through a shortage of funds and a lack of certain necessary influences. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that from and after the date of this conclave, in the case where a State Federation is convening at a State capital during a session of the Legislature, and a fight is being waged on convict labor, or penitentiary-made goods, that the President of the American Federation of Labor shall proceed to said scene of action, if in his power, and extend all aid possible by way of assisting said State Federation of Labor. Be it further

Resolved, That in the event the President may be unable to officiate in this capacity when apprised, he shall appoint some other member of the Executive Board to act in his stead.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 56.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Stephen S. Bonbright:

WHEREAS, The Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., at a meeting held Sept. 27th, 1899, passed a resolution expelling local No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, from that body, for refusing to go out on a strike; and,

WHEREAS, Such action is a violation of Sec. 5, Article 12 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which says: "No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body on a strike, where such organization has a national organization, until the proper authorities of such national organization have been consulted and agreed to such action;" and,

WHEREAS, The Council of Trades and Labor Unions has not consulted with the

ational officers of local No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, but expelled that organization forthwith for refusing to go on strike; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., be hereby instructed to reinstate local No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, at once, and proceed against them as provided for by Sec. 5, Article 12 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 57.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Stephen S. Bonbright:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor most emphatically protest against the employment of the employes of any department of the government in competition with civilians in any field of labor whatsoever.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Stephen S. Bonbright:

WHEREAS, Since the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Kansas City, Mo., Brother William Inskip, fraternal delegate representing the trades unions of Great Britain at the convention, has passed to the great beyond; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention extend to the family and friends of the late brother William Inskip our hearty and sincere sympathy in their late affliction and to the trades union of Great Britain, we extend our condolence in the loss of a sincere trades unionist whose life work left its impress upon the movement in not only Great Britain but the entire civilized world; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish the fraternal delegates from Great Britain with two engrossed copies of this resolution, one of which to be presented to the family, and the other to the next convention of the consolidated trades unions of Great Britain.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The following telegram relative to a strike which had been on for five months was received by Delegate C. W. Baxter and read by the Secretary:

NANTICOKE, Pa., Dec. 11, 1899.

W. Baxter, Delegate American Federation of Labor Convention, Detroit:

Strike settled. Agreement signed. Great victory.

T. D. NICHOLLS,

President District No. 1.

The reading of the above was received with applause.

Vice-President Duncan announced the appointment of the following special committee on the trouble in Detroit theatres, in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday: George Beinke, Archie M. Gibson, Joseph Lambert, Mason Warner, George T. Bert, Michael Frye and Albert E. Hill.

The chair also appointed Vice-President McConnell to assist the Oil Well Workers in forming a national organization, and Vice-President Morris to assist the Lathers in similar effort.

Secretary Morrison made the following report of the Executive Board, which was referred to the proper committee:

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11, 1899.

To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

COMRADES:—It is our privilege as your Executive Council to submit the following report, embracing some of the most important facts which have received our attention since the convention held at Kansas City last year, and to refer to such other matters as it may be in our province to suggest.

We have held 6 meetings—one on December 20th, at the conclusion of the last convention; one at headquarters February 13-17; one at headquarters October 18-19; and one, December 9, in this city. Extracts of the proceedings were published in the *American Federationist*, and a full record of the business transacted has been copied in a book, which is herewith submitted for reference to the committee to whom this report may be referred.

A number of circular letters containing 100 different subjects were submitted to us by the President through the mails. These subjects were all of great interest to our movement.

We directed Mr. Andrew Furness to immediately proceed to the capital for the purpose of furthering the legislation in which we were interested, and which was then pending before the Fifty-fifth Congress. Mr. George Chance had been retained during the convention, and he was directed to continue in the service.

We received a copy of the agreement entered into between the delegates of the Brewery Workers National Union and the International Union of Steam Engineers, by which it was stipulated that engineers working in breweries should be required to join the Engineers' Union. They have met with, and retained membership in, the Brewery Workers' Union. We regret to be compelled to report that the Brewery Workers' National Union has not fulfilled its agreement. They not only retain engineers in their organization, but have admitted them since, notwithstanding the fact that they are not members of the Engineers' Union. It is to be regretted, too, that the same state of affairs exists between the Brewery Workers' National Union and the Coopers' International Union. The Executive Council decided, and the Kansas City convention approved the decision, that where there was sufficient coöperation in breweries to require the entire time of the coopers, that those workers necessarily belong to the Coopers' Union. Where it did not require the entire time, all coopers who do that work should properly belong to the Brewers' Union. We have received a letter from the general officers of the Brewery Workers' Union, claiming jurisdiction over the men doing such work, and refusing to surrender the same to the Coopers.

When the Coopers' International Union set its face against its members operating coöperation machinery, and the officers of the Brewery Workers' National Union declare that if the coopers would change their policy, they would receive the full assistance and co-operation of the organized Brewery Workers. Now that the coopers have pursued a different course regarding coöperation machinery (as we shall report later on), the officers of the Brewery Workers' National Union have not kept faith in this matter, and therefore, the question is still unsettled. We are not partial to either the one side or the other in the matter of this dispute, our purpose being merely to carry out the edicts of the American Federation of Labor, whatever they may be, and we, therefore, recommend that the subject matter receive the consideration of this Convention, arrive at definite decision, and insist upon its enforcement, at any rate, that the agreement entered into between the representatives of the organizations should be faithfully carried out until another has been reached.

As reported by the President, the bill in behalf of the seamen became a law. We utilized every assistance at our command, calling upon the officers of the national organizations to prevail upon the Senate to pass our eight-hour bill, but owing to the reasons given in the President's report, it failed of enactment. We commend to your consideration, in connection with this eight-hour bill, the editorials appearing in the April, 1899, issue of the *American Federationist*, under the caption of "A Slick Reform Senator!"

The Water Department Workers' Union and the Pavers' Union of Boston accepted members rightfully belonging to the Granite Cutters' National Union, as well as the International Association of Machinists. The demand was made upon us by these organizations to enforce the law requiring these members to belong to their respective organizations. An order was issued and the alternative presented to these unions that they comply or forfeit their charters. The decision has not yet been obeyed, notwithstanding the concession of the organizations named, that these members might retain their membership in the local union referred to.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, being involved, were assisted to the extent of our ability. This organization has undertaken to establish itself upon a better basis of higher dues and a practical system of benefits. We appropriated \$300 to the organization to aid it financially, and commissioned two of its members as organizers at the expense of the American Federation of Labor—one for four months and the other for one month. In connection with the Boot and Shoe Workers, we wish to say that we have been called upon to conduct an investigation, and to render a decision in the controversy, between the National organization and their locals in Brockton, Mass. The matter was referred to us and acquiescence having been given in advance by both parties to the dispute, we are conscious of having performed our duty to the best interest of the craft generally. We have reason to believe that our action in this matter will redound to the credit and advancement of our cause.

During one of our early sessions, we directed the President to enter into correspondence with the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, having headquarters at Lafayette, Ind., with a view of bringing about an adjustment of the dispute between the two Brotherhoods. The letter was forwarded to the late Secretary, John Barrett, and copies forwarded to all locals appealing for unity. Owing to the bitterness with which the contest was waged, the appeal was not responded to with the desired effect. Despite this, however, our efforts for unity were never relaxed. Quite recently a request was made by the officers of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators to insist upon the Omaha Central Labor Union ousting the local Painters Union from its Council. We knew that the Lafayette faction of the Brotherhood was then about to hold a convention on December 4th., in Milwaukee, and that the Brotherhood had a proposition pending to hold a convention at the same time and place for the purpose of bringing about unity. The President communicated with Secretary Elliott, urging that in view of the probability of the convention proposition being carried out by his organization, it would be unwise to insist upon the course requested, regarding the Omaha Central Labor Union. The reply was made that the proposition to hold a special convention had been defeated. Answer was made then, that the committee elected by the Buffalo convention should be authorized and instructed to proceed to Milwaukee, and there meet a like committee to be elected by the convention, and an effort made to agree upon terms of unity and amalgamation. We went further, by

offering to defray the travelling and other expenses necessary for the fulfillment of the meeting of the committee. It is unnecessary to enter into further details in this matter. Suffice it to say, that the general officers of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators directed the committee to proceed to Milwaukee and there endeavor to bring about the much desired peace.

We authorized Vice-President Kidd to attend the convention, and lend his best efforts to this purpose.

We regret to say that notwithstanding the presence of representatives of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators with headquarters at Baltimore as well as our representative, nothing could be done to bring about a satisfactory settlement. We recommend that the American Federation of Labor continue to tender its good offices at any time to help in bringing about harmony among the organized Painters of this continent.

In connection with the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America we have to report that the matter of the Paper Hangers' organization has not yet been adjusted. If unity among the painters is accomplished, there is no reason why some arrangement should not be reached by which the Paper Hangers' controversy may also be settled upon an honorable and satisfactory basis.

We authorized the President to use his discretion in the appointment of organizers in the South and the Inter-Mountain country, and for other sections as may best promote the interests of labor and the cause of organization. Messrs. Will H. Winn, of Columbus, Ga.; P. W. Greene, of Phenix, Ala., and F. L. McGruder, of Atlanta, Ga., were appointed southern organizers; Mr. Winn in that capacity for 10 months; Mr. Greene, periodically, 9 months; Mr. McGruder, almost permanently, 9 months.

Messrs. Harvey Schamel, Denver, Colorado, and W. G. Armstrong, Seattle, Washington, were appointed for several months in the Inter-Mountain country; President Gompers for nearly 3 months; James Leonard, of New Orleans, for 2 months; and again commissioned, and is now at Tampa, Fla.; C. J. McMorrow, East Weymouth, Mass., for 3 months; John F. Tobin, Boston, Mass., 1 month; Rud. Benz, Collinsville, Ill., 3 months; Frank J. Weber, Milwaukee, 1 month; Clinton Simonton, Galesburg, Ill. (mainly through financial assistance from local organizations); W. E. Couch, Augusta, Ga., 4 months; G. R. Webb, Langley, S. C., 1 month; Milford Spohn, Washington, D. C., 2 months; W. D. Flaherty, Scranton, Pa., 2 months; Frank M. Treese, Findlay, Ohio, intermittently, 3 months; S. D. Dodson, Duenweg, Mo., intermittently, 2 months. We had a large number of other workers whose services were enlisted for a few weeks, some for a few days, or a few days at a time. The names of all organizers and the moneys they have received have been regularly published in the financial reports in the *American Federationist*. The total expenditure for organizing purposes during the year, exclusive of printing and postage, has been \$6,373.66, and we submit to you that the results to our movement have more than justified the expenditure, and we are in accord with the sentiments expressed, commending the splendid work performed by these men, as well as by the volunteer organizers of our Federation. These organizers have not been confined to their own localities, but have been sent to the most advantageous points.

In obedience to your instructions, we succeeded in securing the defeat of the anti-scalpers bill.

In the matter of the dispute between the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, and the International Wood Carvers' Association of North America, we beg to report that final adjustment has been reached, and that fraternal relations now exist between the two organizations.

We authorized Vice-President McGuire to attend the Convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, and he succeeded in having the convention refer the subject of affiliation to the membership. The question has been approved and awaits consummation at the forthcoming convention of the organization at Rochester. We concur in the recommendation of the President that authority be given by this convention for a representative of the A. F. of L. to appear before all conventions of unaffiliated nationals or internationals with the view of affiliation and closer relationship.

The committee selected by the last convention to endeavor to adjust the dissension within the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, performed their duty. They found an unsettled condition of affairs existing within the organization. The convention was called and an effort made at adjustment. Results, however, have shown that the influences, which hertofore exerted so baneful an effect upon the organization, were still paramount. The secretary, though perhaps personally honest, failed to perform the duties of his office faithfully. The Executive Board were about to meet at headquarters, but were ejected by the persons referred to, aided and abetted by the Secretary. The executive officers then met in the same city, but at other quarters, requested the attendance of the secretary, who refused. He was deposed, and Jere L. Sullivan, formerly of St. Louis, and now of Cincinnati, elected secretary-treasurer. Since then better business methods have been inaugurated, and a greater degree of confidence in the organization and officers manifested throughout. We had no alternative under the circumstances, but to recognize the action of the Executive Board as warranted by every consideration in the interest of the craft, the organization and the general labor movement. We now observe that the old element has taken advantage of a sentiment which exists among an allied craft, that is, the bartenders, and that they have endeavored to call into existence a bartenders' national league, separate and distinct from

the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' National League. We are not prepared to say that such a league is undesirable, and that it should not take place at some time when circumstances will warrant, but we cannot but look with suspicion and disdain at the present attempt. It is a little more than a year now since under the old regime the name of the organization was changed to include the Bartenders' National League, and now that these persons are not in control of the organization, they are promoting this division. We do not pretend to say that bartenders' locals are in any way to blame for their activity in this new move but that their credulity is being imposed upon is self-evident.

The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America was placed in an embarrassing position by reason of the defection of its national secretary, and we felt called upon to make a slight appropriation from our funds in order to aid them.

A peculiar condition of affairs was presented to us by reason of the Coopers' Union in Milwaukee refusing to permit their members to work on machines. The Pabst Brewing Company, a union house, required additional cooperation, in order to supply its trade. This supply was impossible without the operation of machines. The Coopers' Union assumed the peculiar attitude of giving the company permission to purchase cooperation made by non-union men or boys, or made by machinery, or made by non-unionists by machinery, but refused to allow its members to operate the machines. The company's desirous of operating a union establishment, refused to purchase non-union cooperation. The union directed its members to strike, and as a result it affected all other trades employed in the brewery. It would have resulted in a lock-out, and employers of Milwaukee generally refused to enter into agreements with our various unions, unless they would be assured that a union house, desirous of conducting its affairs upon union conditions, might be assured of fair treatment. The officers of several international unions affected protested against the course being pursued by the Coopers' Union, and insisted that an adjustment upon trade union lines ought to be effected. Our good offices were invoked, and, notwithstanding a protracted controversy, it is with pleasure we report that the matter has been entirely adjusted. The Coopers' International Union had determined to recognize the machines, and to permit its members to operate them, providing fair union conditions are obtained. In the circumstance referred to, the agreement calls for the eight-hour day, an increase of wages being as follows: 40 cents per day, in others 50 cents per day, and in still others 80 cents per day. The apprenticeship question is systematized and time-and-one-half secured for all over-time above eight hours.

The last Convention was appealed to to determine the question then in controversy between the International Typographical Union and the International Association of Machinists, but was left unsettled. We secured conferences between the officers of the two respective organizations and endeavored by every means within our power to prevent any hostile act which might lead to conflict. Our efforts have proven fruitless. The referendum vote of the members of the I. T. U. made it mandatory upon its officers to enforce the law requiring machine tenders to be members of that organization on July 1, 1899. Officers of the I. T. U. manifested the determination to carry out the edict of the organization. Officers of the I. A. M. sought to prevent it. In this struggle the former were successful. Considerable friction and ill-feeling has been engendered as a consequence. We have endeavored to allay it to the best of our ability, and can only express the hope that this Convention will aid us in this consummation.

The last convention approved the following: "Inasmuch as the continuous and overwhelming flood of boycott circulars sent to local unions indiscriminately, without authority of the A. F. of L., leads to confusion and ineffectiveness in pushing unfair firms to settlement on union terms, therefore be it

Resolved, That we disapprove of any local, national or international union sending out any circular calling for a boycott unless the same is first indorsed by the A. F. of L., and in case a boycott circular is sent out without such indorsement, the Executive Council will feel justified in refusing to sustain the boycott."

Our experience has demonstrated that this resolution has not had the desired effect. By the method already employed, that is, the application by the aggrieved organization being made to headquarters, and investigation and effort at adjustment with a large number of firms have been brought into agreement with the organization in interest, a much larger number of adjustments have been secured by this process than have been accomplished by the placing of unfair firms upon the boycott list.

The following firms have, after due investigation and effort at adjustment, been placed upon our unfair list: Moseley & Motley Milling Co., Rochester, N. Y. (by Coopers' International Union); Geo. Fowler Packing Co., Kansas, Kas., (by Coopers' International Union); Liggett & Myers, Drummond, John Finzer & Bro., Luhrman & Wilborn (Polar Bear), Gradle & Stortz, (by Tobacco Workers' National Union); Rice & Hutchins, S. H. Howe, John O'Connell & Son, and John A. Frye, Marlboro, Mass., (by Boot and Shoe Workers' Union). F. X. Ganter, Bar and Office Fixtures, Baltimore, Md., (by Amalgamated Wood Workers' National Union); Illinois Broom Company, (by Broom Makers' International Union); Lee Broom Company, Davenport, Iowa, (by Broom Makers' International Union); Owens Pottery Company, Zanesville, O., (by Central Labor Union, Zanesville, O.);

J. B. Townsend Brick and Contracting Company, Zanesville, O., (by Brickmakers' National Alliance); P. H. Binz, Monumental Worker, Cleveland, O., (by Granite Cutters' National Union); Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, Wagon Skeins, Anvils, Jack Screws, Letter Presses and Press Stands, Carpentersville, Ill., (by Federal Labor Union No. 7241); E. & F. Glor Cooperage Co., Buffalo, N. Y., (by Coopers' International Union); Phillip Spaeter Cooperage Company, Philadelphia, Pa., (by Coopers' International Union); Andrew Kimble, Carriage and Wagon Gear, Zanesville, O., (by Carriage and Wagonmakers' International Union); Moench & Sons Company, Tanners, Alpena, Mich., (by Tanners' Protective Union, No. 7198); Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., (by Table Knife Grinders' Union); Henry H. Roelofs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The following firms are now upon the unfair list:

Bakers.—American Biscuit Co., United States Baking Company.

Millers.—Jacob Beck & Son, Pearl Wheat and Breakfast Flake Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.; Moseley & Motley Milling Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Geo. P. Plant Milling Company; Elevator Milling Company, Springfield, Ill.

Butchers.—Geo. Fowler Packing Co., Kansas City, Kas.; Swift Packing Company of Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Kas.; E. St. Louis, Ill.; St. Paul Minn.; and Omaha, Neb.

Brewers.—Cincinnati Brewing Co., Hamilton, O.; Geo. Ehret, New York, N. Y., Balz Brewing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cigars.—Banner Cigar Co., Brown Bros. Cigar Co., H. Deitz Cigar Co., Gordon Cigar Co., Goss & Co., Harrington & Ouelette Cigar Co., Detroit Cigar Co., Moeb's Cigar Co., Wm. Tegge Cigar Co., all of Detroit, Mich.; Eithel & Cassebohn, Hetterman Bros. Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hirshhorn, Mack & Co., New Brunswick, N. J.; Bondy & Ledederar, Kerbs, Werthiem & Schiffer, S. Ottenberg Bros., Powell, Smith & Co., Karl Upman, New York, N. Y.; S. F. H3es & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Chas. H. Busbey, McSherrytown, Pa.; Yocum Bros., Reading, Pa.

Tobacco.—Ligget & Myers, Drummond, John Finzer & Bro., Luhrman & Wilbern (Polar Bear), Gradle & Stortz, Brown Tobacco Co., of St. Louis Mo. American Tobacco Co.—Plug Tobacco.—Battle Ax, Newsboy, Piper Heidseck, Something Good, Pedro. Smoking Tobacco: Gail and Ax, Navy, Honest Long Cut, Duke's Mixture, Seal of North Carolina, Ivanhoe, Greenback. Cigarettes: Duke's Cameo, Sweet Caporal, Cycle, Old Judge.

Chewing Gum.—Grove Co., of Salem, O. Brands: Pepsin, Jersey Fruit and Fruit Flavors.

Tailors.—Mock, Berdan & Co., of Cincinnati, O.; Clothiers Exchange of Rochester, N. Y.

Shoemakers.—Rice & Hutchins, S. H. Howe, John O'Connell & Son, John A. Frye, of Marlboro, Mass.; Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., of St. Louis, Mo.; Dugan and Hudson, of Rochester, N. Y.

Elastic Goring.—Woodward's, of Abington, Mass.

Furniture.—F. X. Fanter, Bar and Office Fixtures, Baltimore, Md.; Chair and Furniture Co. and the Royal Mantel Furniture Co., of Rockford, Ill.; School Seat Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Beds and Bedding.—O'Brien Bros. and the Spring Bed Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Berger Bedding Co., A. Weigel & Co., Mattresses, and Kipp Bros., Mattresses and Spring Beds, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Brooms.—Illinois Broom Co.; Lee Broom Co., of Davenport, Iowa.

Newspapers.—The "Times," of Los Angeles, Cal.; the "Freie Presse," of Chicago, Ill.; the "Pilot," "Republic," and the "Arena" Magazine, of Boston, Mass.

Books.—Donohue & Henneberry, Printers and Publishers, of Chicago, Ill.; Conkey Printing Co., of Hammond, Ind.; A. V. Haight, Publisher, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Potters.—Monmouth Pottery Co., and the Monmouth Mining and Mfg Co., (sewer pipe), of Monmouth, Ill.; Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, O.

Brick.—T. C. Townsend Brick and Contracting Co., of Zanesville, O.

Lime.—Cobb & Co., Perry Bros., and A. F. Crockett and Co., all of Rockland, Me.; S. E. and H. L. Shepard, of Rockport, Me.

Glass.—Plate Glass Combine, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Stone.—Venable Bros. Quarries, of Lithonia, Ga.; P. H. Binz, Monumental Worker, of Cleveland, O.

Stoves.—Schneider-Trenkamp Co., Oil Gas and Gasoline Stoves, (all marked "Reliable"), of Cleveland, O.; Fuller-Warren Stove Co., of Milwaukee, Wis.

Bicycles.—W. F. Fauber Company, One-piece Bicycle Crank Axle; Gormully & Jeffrey Bicycle Co., "Rambler," of Chicago, Ill.

Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co., Wagon Skeins, Anvils, Jack Screws, Letter Presses and Press Stands, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Burden Iron Co., Rivets, Nails, etc., of Troy, N. Y.; Shelby Steel Tube Co., of Elwood City, Pa.

Machinery.—Farrar and Trefts, Boiler, Machine and Steam Engine Works, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Patterns.—Gobeill Pattern Works, of Cleveland, O.

Belting.—Boston Belting Co., of Boston, Mass.

Miscellaneous.—E. & F. Glor Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.; Phillip Spaeter Cooperage Co., of Phila., Pa.; Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., Carriages and Wagons, of South Bend, Ind.; Andrew Kimbel, Carriage and Wagon Gear, of Zanesville, O.; Maple City Soap Works; Larkins' Soap Works, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Moench & Sons Co., Tanners, of Alpena, Mich.; Apsley Rubber Co., of Hudson, Mass.; Metropolitan

Life Insurance Co., of N. Y. City; Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn.; Henry H. Roelofs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

In view of the fact that the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor has grown to such large proportions, we deem it our duty to recommend that all the names of the list be dropped. We recommend further, that this shall not debar an organization from renewing the application, and that an effort of adjustment be made before the concern can again be placed on the unfair list.

We recommend that the national and local unions prepare a statement of the amounts expended by them for the beneficial and protective features of their respective organizations, and forward them to the headquarters of the A. F. of L. in order that comprehensive data upon these branches of the work of our organization may be had. There is a vast amount of work performed by our movement on these lines which is practically unknown to the world. In the same degree we shall show to all the beneficent work and influences of our organizations upon our members, and we shall gain the respect and confidence of the unorganized workers as well as the general public.

A committee was appointed by the last Convention consisting of George W. Perkins, O. E. Woodbury and Thomas J. Elderkin, to investigate the dispute between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers and the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, to endeavor to effect an adjustment of conditions, and in the event of failure to recommend whether a charter should be issued by the A. F. of L. to the latter organization. Mr. George W. Perkins was unable to act on the committee and therefore resigned. Mr. Daniel J. Keefe was substituted. The committee entered into full conversation of the matter, and submitted a report recommending that under certain conditions that a charter be issued to the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers. In compliance with the decision, the charter was issued on the conditions reported and incorporated in the letter transmitting the charter to the organization.

Upon several occasions the members of the Executive Council were each and all called upon to act as intermediaries, as well as representatives of affiliated unions to adjust strikes and lockouts with employers. The work of the members of the Executive Council in these matters has increased very largely, requiring time and effort to protect and promote the interest of our fellow unionists, and we have been required to enlist the services of other active members in the trade union movements to act in this capacity.

In compliance with the order, we have donated to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress the sum of \$100 to aid in securing legislation in the interest of labor, and recommend that the amounts be increased to \$200.

We deem it our duty, and have already recommended to Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives a number of members of Congress, whom we desire appointed upon the Committee on Labor. The names of the members of the committee have not yet been announced, but the speaker has advised us that he will give the matter his serious consideration and endeavor to conform to our wishes to the best of his ability.

Because of the action of Senator Kyle in the last Congress we have authorized the request to be made that a Senator favorably disposed toward organized labor be appointed as chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

We also deem it our duty to impress upon the minds of all the necessity of greater activity in order to secure a reduction in the hours of labor of the workers, and to emphasize the declaration of our Federation against the pernicious system of overtime. We submit that unless the hours of labor are reduced, much injury will come to the workers, and that unless overtime is abolished by forbidding or penalizing it, overtime will simply result in lengthening the hours of labor.

We have invited the Oil Well Workers' Unions to send representatives for the purpose of forming a National Union of that craft, and also of the Lathers for the purpose of forming a National Union from among their number. We recommend that two representatives of this Convention be appointed for the purpose of aiding each of these organizations in the task in which they are engaged.

As can be readily understood, we have been unable to more than touch upon a few of the very many matters which have required our attention, decision and action; but we are conscious of having endeavored to perform the duties of our office, and our duties to our fellow-workers, to the very best of our ability. Our faith in the trade union movement has been strengthened, our confidence in the American Federation of Labor has been enhanced, and our conviction that we shall finally establish justice to all labor, on the lines laid down by our organization, is more firmly rooted than ever. We respectfully submit this report to your careful consideration and unbiased judgment.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JOHN B. LENNON,
P. J. MCGUIRE,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
JOHN MITCHELL,
MAX MORRIS,
THOS. A. KIDD,
FRANK MORRISON.

Vice-President Duncan stated that he had received a request from Miss Susan B. Anthony, the well-known woman suffragist, to address the convention at some time when it would best suit the wishes of the delegates.

Delegate J. L. Feeney moved that Miss Anthony be given one-half hour at the afternoon session in which to make her address.

Delegate D. A. Hayes moved as an amendment that Miss Anthony's time be not limited. Lost.

The original motion then prevailed.

Delegate S. B. Donnelly, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 2. By Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union: Recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council with power to act. Adopted.

Resolution No. 5.—By Delegate C. L. Shamp. Recommended that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Grievances. Adopted.

Resolution No. 6.—By Columbia River Fishermen's Union, No. 6321, Astoria, Ore. Recommended that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Laws.

Delegate W. E. Klapetzky moved that the resolution be referred back to the Committee. Adopted.

Resolution No 12.—By Delegate Adolph Buehe. Recommended non-concurrence in first paragraph, and concurrence in second paragraph.

Delegate G. H. Warner spoke in favor of the adoption of the first paragraph. The first paragraph was lost by a vote of 46 ayes and 51 nays. The report of the committee to concur in the second paragraph was adopted.

The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, discourage all elaborate preparations for the entertainment of officers and delegates at annual conventions; and, be it further

Resolved, That local bodies in cities where annual conventions are held make a special feature of mass meetings, to which organized labor and the public are invited.

The chairmen of the various committees announced the time and place of meeting, and on motion the Convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session.

Vice President Duncan called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock.

Roll call was taken.

Absentees—McGuire, Woodbury, Gompers, Fox, Valentine, Perry, Mitchell, Heizer, O'Connor, Hart, Roche, Whalen, Miller, Eddy, Reese, Becker, A'Hearn, Gourley, McGill, Wolf, McCullough, Braunbaugh, Hinman, Marvin, Heuring, Gansser, Clark, Newton, Dompier, Miller (Albert P.), Murphy.

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The chair called for reports of committees, and there being none the following resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees, as follows:

Resolution No. 59.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe:

WHEREAS, It is admitted by all wage earners throughout the world that while there is an employing class there will be a dependent class, and an advantage for one implies a loss to the other, and the struggle must continue while such system exists.

WHEREAS, The improvement in machinery and method of manufacture have been revolutionized during the past twenty years, "Labor," the producer of all wealth, has yet to gain that to which it is justly entitled, a shorter work day.

WHEREAS, The cardinal principle of labor unions is and should be to reduce the hours at labor, and with that end in view Lodge 1, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, located in Chicago, Ill., did in July, 1899, demand the establishment of the 8-hour day throughout the city of Chicago.

WHEREAS, A majority of the firms have conceded said demand, and the men vol-

untarily accepted a reduction of \$3.15 per week to establish and make permanent the eight-hour day.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of organized labor, in convention assembled, do heartily endorse this eight-hour demand made by the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 60.—By Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, The present method of electing Presidents and Senators of the United States is crude and imperfect, giving opportunities for corruption and bribery as witnessed in several states during the past year; and,

WHEREAS, The election of representatives to congress occurs about thirteen months prior to their taking the oath of office, (unless an extra session is called earlier) many members dying in the interval, and the issues upon which all members were elected being often forgotten; and,

WHEREAS, The present election system was adopted about a century and a quarter ago when the means of transportation were primitive and the telegraph and telephone were unknown, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Detroit, Michigan, Dec., 1899, representing two million organized wage workers, places itself on record as favoring the election of Presidents and U. S. Senators by a direct vote of the people; and that it be further

Resolved, That Representatives in Congress should take their seats within two months after their election; and be it further

Resolved, That officers of the American Federation of Labor immediately after the adjournment of this Convention, cause to be sent a circular letter to all affiliated International, National and Central Labor Unions, and such local unions as may not be connected with any central body, asking them to endorse these resolutions and to take suitable action by pledging U. S. Senators, Members of Congress and State Legislators, Governors and others, to support all honorable means to bring about the desired result.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate John F. Tobin:

Resolved, That this Convention place its seal of condemnation upon the bogus shoe label bearing the letters, L. P. U., and be it

Resolved, That all stamps, labels or so-called labels other than the "Union Stamp" of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union be and are hereby declared fraudulent impositions, calculated to encourage the sale of non-union shoes and to discourage organization, and

Resolved, That trade unionists, and all friends of the labor movement, purchase only such boots and shoes as bear the "Union Stamp" of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is stamped on the sole or insole of all union-made footwear, and that no shoes be considered fair unless bearing said "Union Stamp."

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate P. J. Downey:

WHEREAS, There exists in the city of Chicago a suspended local union of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, affiliated and receiving recognition from the Chicago Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Section 5 of Article 4 provides, no organization which has seceded, or has been suspended or expelled from any national or international organization connected with the Federation or any central body or national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor under penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor be and are hereby requested to comply with the above section, and compel the Sheet Metal Workers of Chicago to join their international association or be expelled from the Chicago Federation.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate M. Donnelly:

WHEREAS, Organized labor in this country appreciates very highly the friendly feeling existing between the trades and labor unions of Great Britain and Canada, as is clearly demonstrated by the exchange of Fraternal Delegates;

Resolved, That the Fraternal Delegates to this Nineteenth Annual Convention be

requested to use all honorable means at their command to further the boycott on the Swift Packing Company's products.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate H. D. Call:

WHEREAS, The Swift Packing Co. being on the unfair list and having establishments in several cities of this country, some of said establishments employing union men in many departments, thereby creating a feeling of unfriendliness among our organized workers; and,

WHEREAS, The Swift Packing Co. having recently began this move in order to create ill feeling among our otherwise friendly brothers, so as to retard the activity of the boycotts on its products; and,

WHEREAS, If such a feeling is allowed to continue it will result in prolonging our fight, and may result in our losing a battle, in the interests of *all* organized labor and humanity in general; and,

WHEREAS, If this fight is lost said packing company will no doubt disunionize all of its plants in every department; therefore,

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, emphatically declare that the boycott on Swift & Co. is *universal* and is still in effect until such time as said company recognize the just rights of organized labor in every department of all its houses; and,

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to co-operate with all organizations, directly or indirectly involved, and to make a special effort in forcing this boycott to a successful issue.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate P. J. Downey:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association are making a special effort to organize the craft in this country, and are offering organizers of the American Federation of Labor a fee of ten dollars for every union organized.

Resolved, That the incoming executive officers are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavor to organize Sheet Metal Workers in the United States and Canada.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegate Louis Parady:

WHEREAS, The Ship Caulkers of the City of Detroit are employed but seven months in the year; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Union No. 5600 be exempt from the payment of per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor for the months in which they are unemployed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

There being no regular business before the convention, Delegate Andrew Furuseth moved that a recess for one hour be taken.

Delegate Max S. Hayes opposed the motion, and after some discussion a vote was taken and the motion to take a recess lost.

Delegate S. J. Kent moved that the convention adjourn until tomorrow morning.

The motion was held in abeyance and the Credentials Committee was granted the privilege of reporting on the credentials of George Chance, of the United Labor League of Philadelphia, and James H. Bowman, of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. The committee reported favorably to the admission of both delegates, and on motion Messrs. Chance and Bowman were duly seated.

The Credentials Committee reported on the credentials of Fred E. Kennedy, of the International Farmers' Union, that he be not seated, as the constitution had not been complied with, but recommended that he be permitted the privilege of the floor. Adopted.

The Credentials Committee further reported as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the 19th., Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:
The Committee on Credentials report the protests against Wm. H. Bell, Omaha Central Labor Union, the following:

We recommend that the delegate be not seated as the Omaha Central Labor Union has violated Sec. 5, Art. 4 and Sec. 1 of Art. 12 of the Federation constitution.

We also recommend that the incoming executive board see that the constitution is enforced in

committee to investigate the standing of the aforesaid organization, and that Mr. Sidener be notified by telegraph at once to appear before the aforesaid committee, and in the meantime the credentials of Mr. Sidener be held in abeyance.

EUGENE F. O'ROURKE, *Chairman*,
PETER SMITH,
GEO. H. WARNER, *Secretary*.

Delegate M. Donnelly moved to non-concur in the first clause and to concur in the second clause of the Bell protest, but later changed his motion to non-concur in all of that portion of the report.

Delegate George H. Warner raised the point of order that to adopt the motion would be unconstitutional.

Vice-President Duncan ruled that the point of order was well taken.

Delegate C. E. Hawkes appealed from the decision of the chair.

Vice-President O'Connell was called to the chair.

Delegate S. J. Kent asked and was given permission to withdraw his former motion to adjourn.

Upon a roll call being demanded the Secretary called the roll of delegates, and the chair was sustained by a vote of 1,508 yeas and 1,388 nays. The vote follows:

Ayes—Mulholland, Tobin, Brewery Workers' Delegation, Feeney, Granite Workers' Delegation, Maher, Sculley, O'Rourke, Jr. (Thos.), Brown, Shaffer, Smith, Cullen, Machinists' Delegation, United Mine Workers' Delegation, Miller, Bonbright, Sullivan, Printing Pressmen's Delegation, Gibson, O'Donnell, Downey, Bissett, O'Rourke, Morrison, Hart, Donohue, Greene, Eckel, Scanlon, Driscoll, Jones, Leath, McCully, Hovey, Lambert, Hoffman, Young, Fahey, Warner (Mason), Squire, Bert, Bauer, Smith (J. V.), Coleman, Parady, Hill (Albert E.), Louderback, Gannon, Swift, Huebner, Gansser, Whitney, Frye (Michael), Carey, Willis, Herriott, Stillson, Morris (T. J.), Crossett, Buethe—1508.

Nays—Klapetzky, Gers, Hank, Gilthorpe, McKnight, Hayes, Agard, Carpenters' and Joiners' Delegation, Thobe, Cigar Makers' Delegation, Grant, Morris, Gabler, Hanrahan, Innis, Wheeler, Reed, Barter, Call, McBride, Hughes, Clinch, O'Connor, Mahon, Furuseth, Frazier, Onstott, Lennon, Mahaney, Donnelly (Samuel B.), Cain, Witzel, Braunschweig, Harrison, Gottlob, Dold, Bourdingno, O'Sullivan, Daley, Donnelly (Thomas), Hayes, Cannon, Mulcahy, Sullivan (C. F.), Hawkes, Wilson, Donnelly (M.), Kreyling, Wulf, Lossie, Craig (Frank J.), Schubert, McNamara, Lee, Frye (Jacob), Tingle, Harrison, Burket, Magrane, Reddick, Gibbons, Helle, Nowicki, Kee, Murphy—1388.

Miss Susan B. Anthony was then introduced to the Convention by Vice-President O'Connell and received a most cordial greeting from the delegates as she arose to speak. Miss Anthony said it was not the first time that she had appeared before a labor convention, but had been privileged to attend a convention as an accredited delegate as far back as 1868, in New York City, when a resolution was adopted pledging the support of the Convention only to such candidates for the presidency in the future favorable to the payment of government bonds in greenbacks. She had been watching the progress of and working in the trades union movement for the past 30 years, and did not believe there was a delegate present who had been a closer student of economic subjects. Miss Anthony made a strong plea in support of the adoption by the Congress of the United States of a sixteenth amendment for the enfranchisement of all citizens regardless of sex. The speaker told of the fate of former memorials to both the Democratic and Republican presidential conventions, favorable to woman suffrage, where they still sleep the sleep of death by the courtesy of the various committees to whom they were referred. For 31 years, Miss Anthony said, the women of America had been trying to get some concessions from Congress, but up to the present time not a single one had been secured. From personal observation, Miss Anthony complimented the delegates upon the manner in which the business of the Convention was transacted, and at the conclusion of her address was greeted with long and continued applause.

Vice-President Duncan moved a vote of thanks to Miss Anthony for her remarks.

The report of the Credentials Committee in the case of William H. Bell being before the Convention, Delegate J. B. Lennon moved to concur in the report of the committee.

Delegate J. C. Dernell moved that before the vote on the motion to concur is taken Mr. Bell be given a hearing. Adopted.

Delegate D. D. Driscoll moved that a like privilege be extended President Kneeland, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators. Adopted.

Delegate Lennon spoke in favor of seating Mr. Bell. He contended that if the Convention refused to seat the representative of the Omaha Central Labor Union they should also deny admission to every other central or State body that admitted delegates of the Lafayette faction of painters.

Delegate D. D. Driscoll opposed the admission of Mr. Bell, as he strongly favored allegiance to the American Federation of Labor and was a believer in its laws.

Delegate Warner stated the position of the Credentials Committee on the matter, and gave it as his opinion that the only proper way to seat Mr. Bell was to amend the constitution.

Delegate J. H. Sullivan pleaded for consistency on the part of the Federation, and did not protest only because Mr. Bell was a seceder from the painters, but because, in his opinion, the circumstances under which Mr. Bell presented himself, were such as to make him an unfit representative to sit upon the floor of this Convention as a delegate; his actions toward the organization I represent fully prove this, he said.

Delegate W. E. Klapetzky spoke in opposition to giving Mr. Bell a seat in the Convention.

Delegate Eugene O'Rourke said the Credentials Committee fully realized the importance of the matter; had no personal axe to grind, but had reached their conclusion after carefully considering the merits of the case as laid down by the laws.

Delegate M. Donnelly did not believe in discriminating between any delegate duly elected to this Convention, and believed it would be an injustice to turn down Mr. Bell.

Delegate Morrison said he believed in standing by the constitution. He would be willing to vote to revoke the charter of the painters, if by so doing the two organizations of painters could be amalgamated.

Delegate Chas. Dold believed that an enforcement of the law would disrupt nearly every central body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Mahon favored sustaining the constitution, and said the question at issue must be settled at this Convention in the interest of organized labor generally.

Delegate Warner asked for permission to introduce a motion which instructed the Secretary to send a telegram to Mr. Chas. H. Sidener, of Covington, Ky., to appear at this Convention. Adopted.

Delegate Kent spoke in favor of admitting Mr. Bell.

W. H. Bell, of Omaha, was then granted the privilege of the floor, and in an extended statement gave his side of the controversy. He did not understand, he said, that he was supposed to have come here representing the painters, but the Omaha C. L. U., and feared that if the Omaha C. L. U. knew that he was taking up their time in fighting his personal battles, he would be censured. But in view of the fact that the painters' troubles had been allowed to be aired by Delegate Sullivan, he would certainly avail himself of the same privilege.

The hour having arrived for adjournment, the time was extended 30 minutes.

Delegate T. J. Shaffer asked permission to interrogate Mr. Bell. Granted.

Delegate J. L. Feeney favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Lennon rose to a question of personal privilege, and explained the stand he had taken, namely, that inasmuch as the delegate of one central body containing seceding painters had been admitted, he believed that the other should also be taken in. The Convention then adjourned.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, Detroit, Mich., December 13, 1899.

Convention called to order by Vice-President Duncan at 9 o'clock.

Roll call.

Absentees—Mulholland, Trautmann, Hayes, Feeney, Woodbury, Gompers, Tracy, O'Brien, Keefe, Fox, Valentine, Mitchell, Hunter, Miller, Bonright, Hofbauer, Bowman, Clinch, O'Connor, Gibson, Mahon, Mahaney, O'Rourke, E. F., Cain, Hart, Harrison, Dold, Roche, Leath, O'Sullivan, Miller, Favreau, Becker, Coleman, A'Hearn, Parady, Gourley, McNeil, McGill, McCullough, Braumbaugh, Hinman, Marvin, Heuring, Smith, Wulff, Eckent, Craig, Nugant, Clark, Harrison, Murray, Helle, Nowicki, Hill (F. L.), Dompier, Morris, Miller.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous day's session was dispensed with.

Delegate Kent, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 13.—By Delegate Buethe:

Resolved, That the incoming executive officers are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavors to organize the Architectural and Ornamental Wire, Iron and Metal Workers in the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 17.—By Wood Carvers' Association of North America:

WHEREAS, One of the objects of the American Federation of Labor is the establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade; as per Art. II, Sec. 2 of the constitution, and in Art. IX, Sec. 5 of same constitution, it states, that it is the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, and it is the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute. In order to carry out the intent of these two sections, and to make the same more effective; therefore be it

Resolved, That national or international unions, or branches thereof, organizing members of another craft, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall transfer such members to the nearest branch connected with the national or international union composed of such craft, or when subordinate branches exist and are connected with another national or international union than the one to which they rightfully belong, then it shall be the duty of such national or international union to transfer such subordinate branch to the national or international union composed of members working at such trade or calling. When a national or international union or any branch thereof fails to comply with aforesaid resolution, upon complaint (of such failure) to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, it shall be the duty of said Executive Council to investigate, and if cause for complaint be proven, said Executive Council shall have the right to order such national or international union to comply with aforesaid resolution, otherwise said Executive Council shall have the right to suspend such national or international union for a specified time, if they continue to violate the same.

Committee reported to non-concur. Adopted.

Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate Fahey:

Committee reported favorably on amendment to the resolution to read as follows:

WHEREAS, The good effects of the action of the last annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in the providing for Southern organizers is shown by the increased representation at this Convention from that section of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Delegates to the Nineteenth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that, for the purpose of further organization in the South, that we instruct the incoming Executive Council to use their best endeavors to make some arrangements with the various National Unions to have their traveling organizers to co-operate in the work of organization through the South, and if possible to have their organizers on the ground at the same time.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate Green: Committee reported favorably an amendment to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to commission an organizer to organize in Belleville, Ill., at their earliest convenience.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 42.—By Delegate Feeney: Committee reported favorably an amendment to add the words "wherever possible" after the words "United States," as follows:

Resolved, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by the executive officers to organize the Bookbinders and Bindery Workers in the United States wherever possible.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 34.—By delegate Jos. M. Harrison. Committee non-concurs and recommends the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to recommend to District and Traveling Organizers that where possible they organize Local Unions of Laundry Workers in cities where the same are unorganized.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 45—By Delegate Dold:

Resolved, That the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to give all possible aid to the Organizers of the Piano and Organ Workers in organizing the members of their craft into Local Unions of the Piano and Organ Workers.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate Beinke:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers of America presented a resolution in 1898 asking the Executive Board to organize Engineers' Locals where possible, and,

WHEREAS, We desire to thank said Board for the faithful work performed, but believing that their work on that line has only begun, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to continue to use their utmost endeavors toward organizing Local Unions of Stationary Engineers into the International Union of Steam Engineers of America.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate Conrad Wolf:

WHEREAS, The Freight Handlers and Porters of the United States, with the exception of about eight local unions, are unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, It is our belief that the Freight Handlers and Porters can be organized stronger and better with a little assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the organizers throughout the country be instructed to make an effort to organize Freight Handlers and Porters of all industries with a view of forming a National Union of same.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Hawkes, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 1.—By Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union.

WHEREAS, The label of the Allied Printing Trades Council is now universally recognized as the emblem of the organized trades in the printing and publishing business, and as several State and City Governments have enacted laws and regulations authorizing the use of said label on all publications and printing matter issued by said Government, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses and approves the efforts of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Washington, D. C., in their demand for the label on all United States Government publications, and the officers and legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor are herewith authorized to assist said Allied Printing Trades Council of Washington, D. C., to secure the enactment of a law at the 58th Congress authorizing the use of said label on all Government publications.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Vice-President Morris offered the following report:

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 13, 1899.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Convention:

In compliance with your instructions I beg to report that I have organized an International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers. The following officers were elected by the new International

Union: President, E. J. Bracken, Columbus, O.; Vice-President, Chas. A. Willis, Marion, Ind.; Secretary, J. B. Burns, Scranton, Pa.; Treasurer, A. Sanford, Cleveland, O.

Respectfully submitted,

MAX MORRIS, 5th Vice-Pres.

Report received and adopted.

Vice-President O'Connell offered the following report:

DETROIT, Mich., December 13, 1899.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Convention:

In compliance with your instructions, I beg to report that I have organized an International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers. The following officers have been elected:

President, I. H. Gibbons, Cygnet, Ohio; 1st Vice-President, J. A. Dyke; 2d Vice-President, A. C. Stilson; 3d Vice-President, A. L. Herriott; Secretary, J. H. Mullen Bowling Green, Ohio; Treasurer, W. L. Reddick; Organizer, J. J. Magrane.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. O'CONNELL, 3d Vice-President.

Report received and adopted.

President Kneeland, of the Painters' Brotherhood, was then granted the privilege of the floor to answer Mr. Bell's argument of yesterday. Mr. Kneeland made an exhaustive statement in refuting many of the utterances made by Mr. Bell.

Delegate Agard spoke in opposition to the Committee's report, believing that the Federation should not take sides with either faction of the painters.

Delegate Klapetzky moved the previous question, and upon the motion being put, the report not to seat Mr. Bell prevailed.

Secretary Morrison reported having sent the following telegram to Mr. Sidener, of the Agents' Association:

DETROIT, December 12, 1899.

Mr. Charles H. Sidener, Covington, Kentucky:

You are hereby notified to appear before a committee of this convention, before Saturday, and if you or representative do not, action will be taken in regard to your organization in your absence. Wire answer.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

The following communication was read and accepted:

DATTON, O., Dec. 9, 1899.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 19th, Annual Session of the American Federation of Labor:

GREETING.—The Ohio Federation of Labor extends fraternal greetings and wish you a most successful and harmonious session.

Yours in the Cause of Labor,

JOS. A. BAUER, Sec'y.

The following telegram was read and accepted:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11, 1899.

President Gompers, Care Federation of Labor, Detroit.

Louisville will be especially glad to welcome the American Federation of Labor next year.

EVENING POST.

The following communication was received and the invitation accepted:

To the Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Local Union No. 74 of the Garment Workers of America, extend to you, fraternal greetings, and invite you to come at your convenience and visit us in our model establishment during your stay in our city.

Our employers, Hamilton Carhartt & Company, join with us in extending to you this invitation, which we sincerely trust you will see fit to accept.

Yours fraternally,

KATE DOODY, President.

JOSIE WALSH, Secretary.

The following was received from the Local Committee of the Trades and Labor Council:

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13, 1899.

To the American Federation of Labor:

The Delegates are requested to assemble in the lobby of the Griswold House this evening at 8 o'clock, standard time, to attend a reception given by the public lighting commission at the public lighting plant.

Thursday evening a banquet will be given at the Griswold House, to which all delegates are invited.

A trolley ride over the streets of our city has been arranged for, the time to be set at the convenience of the Convention.

LOCAL COMMITTEE

Delegate Bauer moved to accept the invitations, which prevailed. On motion the time set for taking the trolley ride was fixed for Sunday afternoon.

The following telegram was read by the Secretary:

NEW YORK, December 12, 1899.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Detroit:

My best wishes for a pleasant session. Sorry that important business engagements prevented my attendance as a delegate.

M. V. POWELL.

The following communication was read by the Secretary:

DETROIT, Dec. 9, 1899.

Secretary Federation of Labor.

DEAR SIR—Can we not arrange with you to make a large group photograph of the convention. We make a specialty of this kind of work, and are willing to do same on speculation. We will refer you to the proprietor of this hotel. Our place of business is on the ground floor just one-half block south of this hotel, No. 45 Rowland St. Both Phones, 2484. Hoping you will give this your prompt attention, we are very truly yours,
ALVORD & CO.

Delegate Feeney moved that a group picture of the delegates be taken on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Delegate Gottlob amended to set the time one hour before the trolley ride. Adopted.

The following communication was received:

CHICAGO, December 8th, 1899.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, Detroit, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—We take the liberty of sending you by express, one hundred and fifty souvenir bill folds, which we would thank you to accept with our compliments, to be distributed among the delegates at your present Convention.

With our best wishes for the welfare of your organization, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

THE BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLENDER CO.

The following communication was received from the Cleveland Building Trades Council:

CLEVELAND, O., December 9, 1899.

American Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN—At our last regular meeting the following request was passed: We hereby request and extend a hearty welcome to the American Federation of Labor, and ask that you will hold your next Convention in our city. It is centrally located, is a good union city, and is growing day by day. Hoping this will meet with your approval, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

THE CLEVELAND BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

GEORGE H. KINGHORN, *President.*

WM. H. TAYLOR, *Rec. Sec.*

Delegate Gottlob moved that all communications relative to next meeting place of the convention be laid over until that matter comes up for consideration. Adopted.

Vice President Duncan added the name of Delegate Geo. H. Warner to the special committee on the Detroit theatres.

A number of resolutions were then introduced by title and referred to the proper committees.

Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate Peter Smith:

WHEREAS, The interests of the whole country, the reinforcement of our navy, the enlargement of foreign markets for our surplus products, the increased employment of our workmen in the mine, foundry, factory and shipyard, and the training of able seamen, would all be promoted by the restoration of our merchant marine to its former position on the seas of the world; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this organization it is the duty of Congress, at

the earliest day possible, to enact legislation to secure such restoration by the payment of subsidies to American-built mail carriers and freighters, sufficient to enable them to successfully compete with the subsidized and bountied merchant ship of foreign countries in carrying of our imports and exports.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate Henry Gers:

WHEREAS, The Cracker Trust, namely the United States Baking Company and the National Biscuit Company, are controlling largely the baking trade throughout this country;

WHEREAS, These trusts have shown their enmity to organized labor, not permitting their employes to join the ranks and file of the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America;

WHEREAS, The local unions affiliated with the Bakers and Confectioners of America, in connection with the various central bodies in cities throughout the country, endeavored by all honest ways and means to organize the men working for these trusts, but met with no success; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor assembled in Convention in Detroit do instruct the Executive Council to confer with said trusts and make efforts to bring this matter to a successful issue.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate Albert E. Hill:

WHEREAS, The question of the manner of employment of the inmates of the different penal institutions of the various States of the Union is one in which the organized working people are vitally interested, and

WHEREAS, This very important question is, and has been, discussed and agitated in some of the Southern States, where the lease of convicts prevail in a number of instances, and the Legislature of certain States in the South have endeavored at times to improve on the lease of convicts by various laws governing the disposal of said convicts; therefor, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby instruct the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to request each State organization, central body and Federal Labor Union affiliated in the Southern District, to arrange at an early date for the introduction of a bill, or bills, in the Legislature of their respective State whereby convict labor will be no longer subject to lease, and at the same time lessen the sharp competition of convict labor with free labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate Geo. Beinke.

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers of Buffalo, N. Y., No. 17, are having difficulty with an organization in Buffalo, N. Y., known as No. one or 6649.

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers have spent time and money trying to effect a settlement in bringing about a friendly feeling, but failed each time; be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to send one member of said Board to Buffalo, N. Y., he to do all in his power to effect a settlement at the earliest possible date.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The Coopers International Union at its last convention held in Minneapolis, Minn., decided to organize the machine operatives of the cooperage industry, known as, Machine Cooper Workers; and,

WHEREAS, Said Machine Cooper Workers are operating under a local charter of the American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis, Minn., Superior, Minn., and Boston, Mass.; and,

WHEREAS, The welfare of both organizations will be better conserved by uniting under the charter of the C. I. U.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be directed at the earliest practicable time, to take such action as will bring the machine cooper workers under the jurisdiction of the Coopers International Union.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 72.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The welfare of the Coopers' International Union demands of organized labor a more thorough recognition of its stamps and labels; and,

WHEREAS, the Painters and Decorators could lend us valuable aid by demanding the stamp of the C. I. U. on barrels containing varnish and linseed oil, also the Typographical Union by demanding our stamp upon barrels containing printer's ink; therefore be it

Resolved, That the aforesaid organizations assist as far as practicable in the introduction and recognition of the stamp of the Coopers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 73.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The Burden Iron Company, of Troy, N. Y., have persistently refused to treat with the Coopers' International Union looking toward a settlement of the difficulty with its locked-out members on an honorable basis; be it therefore

Resolved, That we ask the Boiler Makers, and Iron Ship Builders, and the International Union of Horse Shoers to refrain from using or working on the product of this concern until they settle their difficulty with the C. I. U. and recognize trades union principles.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 74.—By Delegate Thos. O'Rourke, Jr.:

WHEREAS, A great number of Horse Shoers throughout the country are still unorganized, and

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the International Organizer of the Journeymen Horse Shoers that assistance from the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor would give better results; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Organizers throughout the country be and are hereby instructed to give such assistance in more thoroughly securing the organization of Journeymen Horse Shoers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 75.—By Delegate J. A. Burket:

WHEREAS, The Zinc and Lead Miners and Mine Workers are not satisfied with their mode of organization and request that a International Federation of all mineral unions and mine workers be formed, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and such miners and mine workers as come under their jurisdiction, claiming it would be a great help in organizing said trade and calling such federation to be known as Federation of Mineral Miners and Mine Workers of America.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 76.—By Delegate J. A. Burket:

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavor to organize the Zinc and Lead Miners and Mine Workers of their several districts.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate J. A. Burket:

WHEREAS, In the State of Missouri there is no State Mining Inspector capable of inspecting zinc and lead mines of said State,

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to use their good offices with the State Federation of Labor in behalf of Zinc and Lead Miners and Mine Workers of Missouri at the next election to see that the next inspector is appointed from the ranks of said Zinc and Lead Miners.

WHEREAS, There is no law governing said mines or shaft and shaft houses that is effective and applicable to said mines.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate C. E. Hawkes:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be and is hereby authorized to select some good man to act as special organizer for the Pacific Coast States and Territories, to organize the unorganized crafts, to form central bodies by independent unions, and the general encouragement of the trades union movement; and that sufficient funds be appropriated to continue this work for several months, that the same may be effective and of permanent value; and be it further

Resolved, That should the President of the American Federation of Labor visit the inter-mountain district he shall, if it be not detrimental to more important inter-

ests of the American Federation of Labor, visit the cities of the Pacific Coast in the interest of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate D. B. Hovey:

WHEREAS, It has come to be quite generally recognized that the already large and increasing number of trade-union labels is confusing and to a corresponding extent reactionary; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council be and is hereby empowered and instructed to employ legal counsel, if necessary, for the purpose of finding what legislation, by this Federation, by the several States or by the Federal Government, is necessary to establish, maintain and preserve the integrity of a uniform label design, to be used jointly and in common by such trades organizations affiliated with this Federation as may wish to employ it in lieu of the present distinctive and individual designs commonly known as the "union labels." In event existing statutes shall be deemed to be inadequate to give safe legal standing to a uniform label design, counsel shall draft such a measure as may be deemed necessary and safe, and the Executive Council shall seek to secure its adoption by the United States Congress. The Executive Council shall report to the next convention of this Federation all its proceedings and results thereof under this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 80.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, has discharged its employes for joining the Brickmaker Alliance, and thereby proving itself opposed to organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, Said firm has refused at all times to meet a committee to settle this difficulty in any way, manner or form, but stating that they will never recognize any labor union; and,

WHEREAS, Said firm is shipping its product to all our big cities, and said product being handled by organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request its affiliated union to refrain from handling any products of the Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. until they recognize organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegate Saul Schubert:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled urge the good offices of our officers and friends of labor in general, to procure the enactment of national laws to pension aged and disabled working people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 82.—By Delegates Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward and Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, A constant violation of Resolution No. 2, adopted at last year's convention of the American Federation of Labor, is especially among the members of the craft engaged in the beer brewing industry, and,

WHEREAS, As many difficulties in that particular industry could have been avoided if that mentioned resolution had been lived up to; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no Union of any craft, particularly those Unions directly connected with the beer industry, be allowed to declare a strike or boycott in Union breweries, unless the matters be submitted to the different National Executive Boards interested, and also to the American Federation of Labor for indorsement, and be it further

Resolved, That the Union violating this rule shall not be entitled to the support of other Unions.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 83.—By Delegates E. Ward, Julius Zorn and Wm. E. Trantmann:

WHEREAS, A law of the American Federation of Labor provides that local unions suspended by the National and International Unions of their respective crafts shall not be eligible to affiliation with a central body chartered by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis, Mo., is violating above-mentioned rule by recognizing delegates from a suspended local of the United Brewery Workmen National Union and rejecting delegates from a bona fide union of said National: be it

Resolved, That the Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis, Mo., be instructed, by vote of this Convention, to unseat delegates of the *suspended* local union No. 43 of the United Brewery Workmen National Union, and recognize the delegates of the local lately organized under the jurisdiction of the above-mentioned National Union; and be it further

Resolved, That said central body of St. Louis, Mo., shall stand suspended from the American Federation of Labor until complying with the request stated in this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 84.—By Delegates Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward and Wm. E. Trautmann: WHEREAS, The following firms, F. Bartels, the Hilemann Bry. Co., G. V. Voegelé & Son and Zeisler & Son (all brewery firms of LaCrosse, Wis.), have shown themselves antagonistic to organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, The National Union of the United Brewery Workmen have made every effort possible to bring about a settlement of existing difficulties, but failed to do so; and,

WHEREAS, The National Union of the United Brewery Workmen have placed the above named firms on the unfair list which action was already approved by the American Federation of Labor, therefore, and to make the boycott more effective, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor to reinforce the boycott, and most earnestly ask organized labor and friends not to patronize the above named firms.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegate A. H. Tingle :

WHEREAS, One of the first bills introduced in the present, the 58th Congress, is a measure known as an "anti-scalping" bill, the provisions of which make it a crime punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment for any person other than an agent authorized by a transportation company to sell a passage ticket, or for any person to take a ticket except from such agent; and,

WHEREAS, Bills of similar character have been before Congress nearly every session for the past ten years, urged solely by the great trusts and illegal traffic associations and kindred interests, and have failed of final passage because of the fact that in the United States Senate and House of Representatives there are still many staunch champions of right who have listened to the unanimous protest of organized labor and fought loyally for the liberty and property rights of the common people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in this its nineteenth annual convention assembled, hereby reaffirms the resolutions of the seventeenth and eighteenth conventions denouncing "anti-scalping" legislation, and we now call upon all United States Senators and members of Congress who place the rights and best interests of the great masses of the people before that of trusts, corporations and monopolies, to bury this infamous bill, and others of like character, in an oblivion so deep that there will be for it hereafter no resurrection.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 86.—By Delegate Thomas O'Donnell:

WHEREAS, The people employed in the textile industries of New England, having carried on an agitation for the reduction of the hours of labor for several years; and,

WHEREAS, Although many bills have been presented in the various State legislatures for the reduction of said hours, but have all been defeated;

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor pledge itself to do all that is in its power to bring about the passage of a national law for the reduction of the hours of labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate Michael Frey:

Resolved, That incoming executive officers are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavors to organize the Foundry Laborers of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 88.—By Delegate E. W. McCully:

WHEREAS, The men engaged in the fishing industry are becoming an important portion of the American Federation of Labor, and,

WHEREAS, It is believed, with a reasonable effort on the part of the American

Federation of Labor Organizers, that all men engaged in this industry along the Great Lakes can be organized; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be requested to try during the next year to bring about an International organization of the fishing industry.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, The various reports submitted by our trade union officials are in effect that, so far as our efforts by petitions and interviews with the Legislatures of the various States and the Federal Government are concerned, little has been accomplished by the above-mentioned methods, for where a so-called labor law is passed, it is either declared unconstitutional by the courts or allowed to remain unenforced, a dead letter on the statute books;

Resolved, That this Federation recommends that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots, their political power, on independent lines from the capitalistic political parties, in harmony with the action of our brother trade unionists of Europe, Australia, Canada, and other civilized communities, based on their class interests as wage-workers, and that hereafter members of labor organizations found on the platform and advocating the interest of the old political parties be regarded with suspicion as decoys of the wage-earners, and should be regarded as opponents of the advanced labor movement, and that this be submitted to a referendum vote of all the organizations in affiliation with this Federation, and should such a vote be in the affirmative, then immediately proceed on the lines suggested above.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, The Democratic Governor Stemenberg, of the State of Idaho, has been guilty of introducing a veritable reign of terror among the miners of Shoshone county, in his State, declaring and treating as outlaws honest toilers whose sole crime has been their desire to organize themselves for the improvement of their condition; and,

WHEREAS, The Republican President, McKinley, has done his best to aid the brutal governor in his attempt to bulldoze and enslave free American citizens who are compelled to earn their living by hard and incessant toil, by sending to Idaho the Federal troops; and,

WHEREAS, President McKinley has persisted in keeping in Idaho United States troops in spite of the fact that he was informed of the lawless, outrageous and despotic treatment of the persecuted but innocent union miners, who, by means of sworn affidavits, testified to the illegal treatment they have been subjected to, thus plainly demonstrating that he is the willing tool of the capitalist class, ready at their bidding to do the unscrupulous work of trampling upon the rights of citizens, breaking the Constitution of this country, and showing supreme contempt for the rights and interests of the working class; and,

WHEREAS, The President of the American Federation of Labor, in his report to this Convention, has urged this body to meet such outrageous proceedings "with the consciousness of our rights, the manhood to declare them, and the determination to achieve them," therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, do hereby emphatically condemn and denounce President McKinley, Governor Stemenberg and all the officials concerned in the outrage; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the working people to sever their connection and refuse any support to the Republican and Democratic parties, whose members when elected to office have repeatedly shown themselves to be the enemies of the working class, and to vote for such parties only as pledge themselves to the emancipation of the working class.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 91.—By Delegate James H. Sullivan:

Resolved, That this Convention directs the Executive Council to call a convention of painters, decorators and paperhangers of the United States and Canada, for the purpose of consolidating all unions of the above named crafts into an International Union, to be, as it is now known, as the "Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America," said convention to be held at some centrally located city and to be held at some stated date in the month of March, 1900. Immediately upon the formation of

the above named organization the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall notify all National, International, central and local bodies that recognition is not to be given any other body of painters, decorators and paperhangers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 92.—By Delegates M. Donnelly and H. D. Call :

WHEREAS, The natural resources of this country furnish everything necessary in abundance to build ships at a lower cost than in the ship yards of Europe, this being proven when the hearing before the Senate Committee was held June 12, 1898.

WHEREAS, A larger merchant marine is desirable, we favor a provision which will aid and protect and increase the merchant marine upon the base of equal opportunities.

Resolved, That while we favor an increased National merchant marine we are opposed to any and all subsidies, believing the industry amply able to care for itself.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate John M. Hunter:

WHEREAS, The National Paper Hangers' Protective and Beneficial Association, of America, has applied for a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, separate from that issued to the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America; and,

WHEREAS, The trade of paper hanging has always been acknowledged as a distinct craft followed by workmen who know no other calling, and whose tools are different from those of any other trade and wherein no case can machinery perform their work, and as it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that workmen who wish to become proficient in any trade must follow but one; and,

WHEREAS, Our craft is being invaded by other trades allowing unskilled workmen to come in competition with us, much to our detriment, and the lowering of the standard of workmanship and wages of our craft and as we believe that every trade should have the right to control its own affairs; and,

WHEREAS, The National Paper Hangers' Association of America is formed to uphold the foregoing principles and protect the paper hanging trade; therefore, be it

Resolved, That paper hanging is hereby acknowledged as a separate trade from all other trades, and the Executive Council stands instructed to issue a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor in accordance with the above, according to the laws of this Federation.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 94.—By Delegate Louis Parady :

Resolved, That the organizers of all lake ports be instructed to organize, if possible, the Ship Caulkers. There are thousands of Ship Carpenters and Ship Caulkers; in fact there are a million ship workers in this country that would swell our list and be a benefit to the wage earners, and would also enable us to organize national and international unions, which at the present time we have not.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 95.—By Delegates Thomas I. Kidd, and Richard Braunschweig:

WHEREAS, The present Congress of the United States is to decide whether slavery is to be recognized again within the jurisdiction of these United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our previous position on this question, namely, that there must be no slavery or serfdom by ownership or contract tolerated under the American flag, and that we will make any one whose action shall in any way militate against this principle of human freedom responsible for such action in every legitimate manner open to us.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 96.—By Delegate John B. Swift:

WHEREAS, Large numbers of unorganized packers and nailers are employed in the flour mills of the United States, be it

Resolved, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor, in the flour mills district, be requested to organize the packers and nailers in the said districts when possible.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 97.—By Delegate A. S. Hughes:

WHEREAS, The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters are making an effort

to unionize the employes of the whiteware potteries throughout the United States; and
WHEREAS, In the past they have not been sufficiently strong to have placed on the product of their labor a stamp, or label, certifying that such wares were made by union labor; and,

WHEREAS, The said organization has at present a committee designing and arranging for the placing of a stamp or label on the wares produced in union potteries; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor gives all possible assistance in advancing the sale of wares bearing a union label that may hereafter be adopted by the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate James Duncan:

WHEREAS, A well organized effort was instituted by the Granite Cutters' National Union in 1897 to put into effect in the spring time of 1900 a universal trade eight-hour work-day, with a \$3 per diem minimum wage rate, and which decision was fully endorsed by the last American Federation of Labor Convention; and,

WHEREAS, One-third of the members of our trade are now working an eight-hour work-day, with \$3 or more per day in wages, and that the safest way to conserve that condition is to place the other members of the craft on a similar basis; be it

Resolved, That this Nineteenth Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby fully endorses this attitude of the Granite Cutters' National Union, and pledges its support to the extent of its ability to see the same carried into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 99.—By Delegate James Duncan:

Resolved, That all National and Local Unions represented herein which are connected with the Building Trades Council of Chicago, Ill., are respectfully requested to instruct such delegates to so cast their votes and use their influence that Local Unions of each specific craft forming a component part of this Federation shall not be prevented, or interfered with, in following legitimate craft lines in that city.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate Henry C. Barter:

WHEREAS, The Grain Shovelers of the port of Buffalo have for many years been engaged in a bitter struggle against the Saloon Boss Stevedore system; and,

WHEREAS, During the past year the Longshoremen of Buffalo have secured the greatest labor victory gained in New York State in 25 years, and one of the most notable triumphs in the industrial history of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, In this struggle the men gained every point for which they contended as against the combined power of all the corporate influences at Buffalo and the other lake ports, where the contractors had established a similar system of saloon boss slavery; and,

WHEREAS, The victory of the Longshoremen has had a most encouraging effect on labor conditions, not only in New York State, but also throughout the lake region. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled heartily congratulates and commends the Longshoremen of Buffalo for the results already attained, and extends to them the assurance of cordial sympathy and support in the efforts to keep the ports of the Great Lakes emancipated from "thug" rule, and preserve to the Longshoremen the right to receive the fruits of their labor undiminished by the rapacity of middlemen and degraded by the curse of saloon bossism.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 101.—By Delegate Henry C. Barter:

The American Federation of Labor has (unquestionably) been an important factor in maintaining, and in many instances, promoting the wage system of the toilers. It has, through its officers, taken up the cudgel and resisted—successfully in many instances—the onslaught against the workingman to reduce his already too meagre wages.

We find that during past struggles against reductions of wages, we were pitted against capable and well paid servants of corporations engaged in such disagreeable conflict. These corporations often paid more for such services than it would require to pay the old rate or advance, whichever may have been the point of contention, for the same length of time.

This plainly demonstrates that, the higher the compensation the better and more satisfactory will be the work.

As we have been fortunate in having officers whose services were rendered from love of principle rather than for profit or gain, and as the salary paid the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is entirely too small for the duties required of them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the salary of the President of the American Federation of Labor be advanced from \$1,800 per year to \$2,500 per year, and that the salary of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be advanced from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 102.—By Delegate David Kreyling:

WHEREAS, The action of the Executive Board of the National Brewery Workers in suspending Beer Drivers' Union No. 43, located at St. Louis, has created great dissatisfaction, and unless speedily settled will tend to the disruption of organized labor in that city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the subject matter be referred to such committee as this Convention may determine, for the purpose of investigating and settling the grievance that exists between the Brewery Workers and Beer Drivers, to the end that the matter be settled as speedily as possible.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 103.—By Delegates Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward and W. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, The following firms: The Zalland Burke, the Henda, the Heiber, and the New York (all brewery firms of Spokane, Wash.), have shown themselves as being antagonistic towards organized labor, especially refusing to recognize the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen; and,

WHEREAS, This National organization, in conjunction with the central body of the city of Spokane, Wash., and Organizer Bro. Harvey Stamel, of the American Federation of Labor, has made every effort to bring about a fair settlement over existing difficulties; and,

WHEREAS, The above named firms point blank refuse to recognize organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, The National Union has put the said firms on the unfair list; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor heartily indorses the boycott and recommends to organized labor and friends not to consume the products of the above named firms.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegate C. A. Gabler:

WHEREAS, The Window Glass Cutters' League of America being the only organization of window glass cutters in the United States and members in good standing in the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Simon Burns, President of L. A. 300 K. of L., his Executive Board and members who are composed of window glass blowers and gatherers, are using unfair and unjust methods against the said Window Glass Cutters' League, by forming within their organization a body of incompetent workmen and scab labor, having for their aim the destruction of the Window Glass Cutters' League. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the window glass manufacturers now operating with glass cutters and members of the Window Glass Cutters' League, be notified by the officials of the American Federation of Labor that their product is non-union and will not be purchased, glazed nor handled in any way by workmen who are members of the American Federation of Labor, unless members of the Window Glass Cutters' League of America employed.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate T. J. Morris:

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor refused our application as an affiliated organization; and,

WHEREAS, Sprinkler Fitters' Union, 6087, are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since the 27th of June, 1893; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we consider said action on the part of the Chicago Federation of Labor as unjust as an affiliated organization, and against Article XII, Sec. 1, which expressly prohibits a central body from taking such action; and,

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, are diametrically opposed to such usurpation; and further

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Grievance Committee.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate Walter Reddick :

WHEREAS, The Oil Well Workers are making an earnest endeavor to organize their craft; and,

WHEREAS, The Oil Well Workers comprise the largest body of unorganized skilled workmen in this country ;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor render them such assistance in their organizing work as said Committee may deem expedient.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 107.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, The carriage and wagon makers affiliated with the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., have been unable, through some misunderstanding, to obtain a charter from the National Organization of Carriage and Wagon Makers; and

WHEREAS, There now exists in Washington, D. C., an organization of carriage and wagon makers affiliated with the Knights of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to do all in their power to procure a charter, for said organization of carriage and wagon makers affiliated with the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Fred E. Kennedy, President of the International Farmers' Union, was given the privilege of the floor to make a statement regarding the growth of his organization. He requested that a special committee of five be appointed to confer with him regarding the organization of the farmers into Trades Unions.

Delegates Swift, A. E. Hill and Leath all spoke in favor of complying with the request, and the chair announced that such a committee would be appointed at the afternoon session.

Delegate Bauer moved that Secretary Devereaux, of the Dayton, O., Soap Workers' Union, be allowed to address the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Devereaux stated that his organization was the only union of soap workers in the world, and urged the delegates present to lend their aid in organizing the soap workers in their localities in forming unions.

After several announcements were made regarding committee meetings, etc., the convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

First Vice-President P. J. McGuire called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock : Roll call.

Absentees—Tobin, Woodbury, Gompers, Grant, Gabler, Fox, Mitchell, Hunt, Hofbauer, Bowman, O'Connor, Downey, Donnelly, O'Rourke, E. F. Cain, Rocl O'Sullivan, Miller, Lambert, Young, Favreau, Eckent, Craig, Nugant, Clark, Burk Murray, Nowicki, Hill (F. L.), Newton, Dompier, Morris, Miller, Murphy, Baxter.

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Chair announced the special order to be the addresses of the three Fraternal delegates, Alexander Wilkie and James Haslam, representing the British Trades Un

Congress, and David A. Carey, representing the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Mr. Wilkie was first introduced and expressed regret at Mr. Gompers' accident and consequent absence from the convention. He congratulated the delegates on the numerical attendance and evident increase of membership. In referring to the Plymouth Congress he combatted the opinions of a section that Trades Unions were becoming effete, emphasizing the fact that there is no Royal road to learning nor short cut to the millennium. In the future, as in the past, it will only be by hard plodding of hands and brain, through trials and tribulations, that labor will be able to work out its own emancipation.

You speak of independence,
There is no such thing on earth,
We depend on one another,
Still for all that life is worth.

To every mind that ponders,
To every heart that feels,
There is not a day that passes,
This hidden truth reveals.

Mr. Wilkie said it is to the intermingling of our different representatives, and the exchange of ideas and methods at our respective Conventions and Congresses, that we look to for the gradual improvement of our organizations and the elevation of the masses in general. While very much still remains to be done to secure to the workers a fairer share of the fruits of their labor, and to improvement in their social conditions, yet the fact remains that notwithstanding reverses and fluctuations, the ebb and flow of the commercial tides, there has been from the beginning of the century more or less a continual improvement in the conditions of the workers of Great Britain. In the past, our unions in each trade were only local, with little or no cohesion or communication throughout the country; now they are general and in many cases international. Then a workman could be imprisoned for a breach of contract, while for the same offense an employer was only liable for a civil action; now the law is equal to both parties. Then it was master and servant; now it is employer and employed. Then the user of capital (the employer) refused to meet the representatives of the workers to discuss matters affecting their workpeople. Now, in many industries, the employers send for the representatives of the men when differences arise in their works, and innumerable boards of conciliation and arbitrations are in existence, where the representatives of both meet and determine any difference which may arise. Besides, many other disabilities under which labor worked have been swept away from the statute book of the country. The strength of union does not lie merely in the number of its members or the amount of its funds, but in the number of those it controls engaged in the trade with which it is connected. In my own trade—the shipwrights, ship carpenters, the original ship constructors, over 90 per cent are organized. The predecessors of some of our branches date back to the end of last century. But it was only in 1882 that it was consolidated into one compact association. We commenced with 1750 members in all branches, and no funds whatever. Now we have 15,550 members in 115 branches, with \$388,090.00 accumulated funds, about \$25.00 per member. This may be some encouragement to local unions to form national or general organizations. Our Labor Department of the Board of Trade shows in 1898, 1,287 Unions, with 1,644,591 members, which was an increase over 1892 figures of 144,140. According to the Board of Trade returns in 100 principal Trade Unions, there was a membership of 1,043,476. Accumulated funds at the end of 1898, \$23,473,995. In 1898, 1,003,290 received increases in wages (this does not include Agricultural Laborers, Seamen, or Railway Servants), while in 1899 nearly 1,000,000 persons have already received in six months an increase of almost

\$250,000 per week. He contrasted the system of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain with the methods of the American Federation of Labor. He stated that the principal questions before the workers of Great Britain were a legal eight hour working day; extension of the compensation act to all workers; old age pensions; housing of the people problem; the land question; land of the Nation for the use of the people. A special Congress is to be held in February to consider these and other questions. One of your representatives expressed surprise at Plymouth, at only *one* lady delegate being present. We have had more. But I do not see even *one* here. This is a field of labor the unions can with much profit cultivate, and have them better organized. Now ladies like Susan B. Anthony can greatly help in this work, if they only *will*. Let us remind her, the women members of our *unions* have a *vote* there. As the Trades Unions had made rapid progress in the present century, so labor copartnership would make in the next, by which means workers would become their own employers. He referred to the question of compulsory arbitration, and showed why the workers of Great Britain do not favor the same. The difficulty was to get impartial arbitrators. Showed conciliation and voluntary arbitration met the position at present. He also referred to the good relation existing between organized labor and the employer generally. At the conclusion of Mr. Wilkie's remarks he was greeted with applause.

Fraternal Delegate James Haslam followed by saying, to use a nautical term, that his colleague had taken most of the wind out of his sails. He said that his experience and that of Mr. Wilkie had been very much alike. They had found that sectional fighting had been a failure, and that time had altered the policy of Great Britain unionists in letting things "slide." He spoke of the women employed in the coal pits in England, and said the time had come when the workingmen must send some persons to the House of Commons who were interested in the subject. Mr. Haslam thought the idea of Americans placing labels on their products and the wearing of buttons in the coat to designate the different craftsmen were most excellent. The speaker created a very good impression, and at the conclusion of his remarks was given hearty applause. Mr. Carey said, as a Canadian representing the trades unions of that country, he desired to add his expressions of regret, with those of the representatives of Great Britain, in the absence from the Convention of their President, Mr. Gompers, through an unfortunate accident that prevented them having his wise counsel and judgment on matters of interest to the workers not only of his own country but those of Great Britain and Canada. He also expressed sympathy with Vice-President McGuire in his delay in reaching the Convention through illness in his family. I am pleased, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, he said, in having this opportunity on behalf of the organized trades in Canada, to extend to the members of the American Federation of Labor, and through them the organized workmen of America the best wishes for the future success of the Trades Union movement in your country, and to assure you that you have no truer or more loyal supporters in the cause than are to be found in ranks of organized labor in our fair Dominion. In speaking of the progress of the labor movement in Canada let me say that it is growing day by day, not only in numbers, but in that which we all desire, loyalty to the cause that brings to the toiling masses improved social, moral and physical conditions. True, I cannot speak to you in the glowing terms which my friends from the old country did of the vast amount of wealth we have and which I am pleased to learn they have, but I can say that the Trades Unions of Canada are making great strides in the Parliament of our country to have passed and legalized laws that are of immense value to the workers of that country. Let me give you a few of the laws passed in their interest. In the government printing bureau of the Dominion an eight hour work day prevails. Through the efforts of the Typographical Union this was

brought about, backed up by the unions of our country. Following this came an eight hour day in the cartridge factories under the supervision of the government, and the present time our Congress is urging upon the government the necessity of extending this very desirable law. Then we have, like yourselves, the union label, a symbol wherever found, evidences the fact that the workers of its trade or calling are obtaining a fair wage for the work they accomplish. In this particular let me say that the unions who have adopted its use in Canada are making great progress in spreading it among the six millions of our people, nor have they stopped here, for through the agency of the Legislative Committee of the Trades Council of Toronto, the city in which I live, the matter of the union label came before the Dominion Parliament and was passed by that body, giving it the same value before the public as the "Trades Mark Act," but unfortunately for the workers of Canada we have a Senate composed chiefly of retired politicians who in their great wisdom deemed it advisable not to pass. We are not by any means by this action of the Senate disheartened, but live in the hope that the time will come, and that very soon, when the union label will be placed upon the market, a law of our country. In the large cities of our country we have established shorter hours and increased the wages of the workers double that of the past five years. In Toronto and a few other cities the minimum rate of wages for laborers employed by municipalities is 15 cents an hour. We do not say that this is sufficient, but we do say, and will maintain, that they shall not work for less. The Trades Congress in Canada is doing much to improve the condition of the workers in so far that like the American Federation of Labor it brings together members of the movement from all parts of the Dominion who have but one object, that of improving, through legislative means, the condition of the people. If there is one part of our country that deserves special mention for their progress in organization, it is the miners of British Columbia, who have, with the growth of that country, developed the principles of unionism to such an extent that they have put into practice the principles which they preach, and placed upon the floor of the legislature of that province a member of their union, who can and will make known the wants of the miners. Before closing, let me say that the action of the American Federation of Labor in sending their representatives, Thomas I. Kidd, to Winnipeg, and James H. Sullivan to Montreal, carrying with them fraternal greetings to the Canadian Congress in Convention assembled, done more than words can express to cement the bond of fellowship between the two countries, that time itself cannot destroy. As a Canadian citizen, of which I am proud, let me again express my gratification of being present for the first time at a meeting of the American Federation and say to you that I only in a humble way express to you the feeling of my countrymen when I say that in the onward march of progress for the uplifting of humanity you have no truer or loyal friends than can be found in the Dominion of Canada, and let us take the advice of Mr. Haslam in joining hands across the sea, and those of the three countries in the hope that the day is near at hand when the toilers will enjoy the fullest fruits of their labor.

Mr. Carey, in closing, was applauded enthusiastically by the delegates.

Vice-President McGuire, in responding, said that though sundered as we have been by miles of ocean and by a frontier line, we have not been strangers. We can still carry the banner of trade unionism, and while we have an injustice to remedy we will stand together, regardless of color, creed or sex in upholding the higher aspirations of the organized working people. He believed in expansion to the extent of expanding the labor movement, so that every man who produced would have more than one suit of clothes. He thought the valuable suggestions offered by the fraternal delegates should receive the serious consideration of the convention. He gave a brief history of the early struggles of the Federation, and said that the movement here had

more to contend with than our brothers from across the sea realized. Many languages, racial dissensions and religious prejudices had tended to separate the people of America rather than to bring them together. His remarks were received with tremendous applause.

Vice-President McGuire announced the appointment of the following special committees:

On Agents' Association—William Mahon, J. F. Mulholland, George H. Warner, John Coleman, George Chance, Henry J. Gottlob, Chas. Fahey.

On Organization of Farmers—J. F. Tobin, John B. Lennon, Max S. Hayes, John M. Hunter, Daniel Hanrahan, Walter Reddick, Edgar A. Agard.

Delegate Driscoll announced the receipt of a telegram from Boston stating that the eight-hour law had been victorious at the municipal election held yesterday. Applause greeted the announcement.

Delegate Whitaker, for the Committee on Executive Council's Report, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Executive Council's Report recommend that the matter in reference to boycotts, be referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Adopted.

Delegate Dornell, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, made the following report:

Resolution No. 14.—By Joseph E. Hofbauer and John T. Corcan, delegates International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America:

Resolved, That the *Chicago Daily News*, the *Chicago Record*, and all publications owned and controlled by Victor F. Lawson be, and are hereby, declared unfair and unworthy the support of all fair-dealing men; and, be it further

Resolved, That organized labor and those friendly to the principles for which it strives, be requested to refrain from patronizing the *Chicago Daily News* or the *Chicago Record* and auxiliary publications; and, be it further

Resolved, That the *Chicago Daily News*, the *Chicago Record*, and the auxiliary publications be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that Resolution No. 14 be referred to the Executive Council for action, in accordance with Art. IX, Sec. 4 of the Constitution.

Resolution No. 16, being identified with No. 14, no action is necessary.

Adopted.

Delegate Mahaney moved to adjourn, but withdrew the motion temporarily, to allow Delegate Tracy to read the following telegram from G. W. Perkins, President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, relative to the trial of a printer for counterfeiting the union label:

READING, Pa., Dec. 13.

T. F. Tracy, Detroit, Mich.:

Secured conviction in all cases except the engraver, which was continued, we agreeing.
G. W. PERKINS.

Delegate Geo. H. Warner moved that the special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow be the consideration of the New York *Sun* boycott resolution. Adopted.

The motion to adjourn was then put to the Convention and carried.

FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14th, 1899.

Vice-President McGuire called the Convention to order at 9 o'clock.

The roll of delegates was called.

Absentees—Woodbury, Gompers, O'Brien, Reid, Duncan, Brown, Smith, Fox, Valentine, Perry, Clinch, O'Connor, Donnelly, Lawler, Harrison, Roche, Miller, Daley, Donnelly (Thos.), Young, Kreyling, Eddy, Reese, Becker, Coleman, A'Hearn, Gourley, McNeil, Braumbraugh, Craig, Marvin, Heuring, Whitney, Wulff, Eckent, Craig, Nugant, Clark, Harrison, Herriott, Stillson, Hill (F.L.), Smith, Newton, Dompier, Miller, Buethe.

Reading of the minutes of the previous day's session was, on motion, dispensed with.

Delegate Furuseth made a partial report for the Committee on President's Report. He moved that a special committee of seven be appointed, in accordance with the recommendation of President Gompers, on the shorter work day. Adopted.

Committee recommended that the Pinkerton matter be referred to Committee on Laws. Adopted.

Delegate Feeney moved that in view of the fact that several of the delegates had reported the loss of personal property, no visitors be allowed on the floor of the Convention unless vouched for by a delegate. Adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram from Chas. H. Sidener:

COVINGTON, KY., Dec. 13, 1899.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of American Federation of Labor:

Presume your telegram refers to Trades Assembly. Answer.

CHAS. H. SIDENER.

Secretary Morrison replied to Mr. Sidener as follows:

DETROIT, Dec. 14, 1899.

Chas. H. Sidener, Covington, Ky.

Charges have been preferred against American Agents' Association.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

The time having arrived for the special order, the resolution relative to the New York *Sun* boycott was taken up.

Delegate Dornell, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate D. D. Mulcahy:

WHEREAS, New York Typographical Union No. 6, on the 4th of August last, received indubitable proofs of an infamous conspiracy between William M. Laffan, business manager of the New York *Sun* and Evening *Sun*, and one Charles William Edwards, a notorious procurer of "rat" or "scab" labor, to discharge without a moment's notice the old and faithful employes of those newspapers—all members of the Typographical Union—and to fill their places with non-union, "rat" and "scab" workmen, at wages far below the rate paid by every morning newspaper in New York city, and,

WHEREAS, When the aforesaid proofs were presented to the *Sun's* representative on the evening of the following day, he refused to deny their authenticity, and,

WHEREAS, To forestall the lockout planned by the *Sun's* manager and his co-conspirator, which was to have eventuated on the 7th day of August, the employes of the *Sun* composing room thereupon, with one exception, quit its employ rather than wait to be ignominiously ejected 36 hours later; and,

WHEREAS, The Union printers were joined in their stand to maintain their own honor and the integrity of their organization by the *Sun's* stereotypers, who also, with one exception, quit its employ, thus affording an exhibition of unionism rarely equalled and never surpassed; and,

WHEREAS, Despite the fact that the *Sun's* despicable plot was temporarily frustrated by the Union, which induced a boatload of non-union printers imported by the *Sun* from other cities to return to their homes, the *Sun* succeeded in obtaining enough degraded workmen to man its composing and stereotyping room; and,

WHEREAS, Upon presenting to an impartial public a statement of the *Sun's* treachery to its old and faithful employes, whose sole offense was loyalty to their Union, there resulted such a falling off in the circulation and advertising patronage of the *Sun* and *Evening Sun* as to force the corporation owning these papers to the verge of bankruptcy; and,

WHEREAS, Judge Bookstaver, of the Supreme Court of New York, on December 1 last, upon application of the *Sun* corporation, in contradiction of his own opinion, expressed a week previously, and in defiance of precedent, law and constitutional rights of citizens to freedom of speech, and of the press, issued an order restraining John H. Delaney, president of Typographical Union No. 6, and eighteen other members of that and kindred unions, "their officers, agents and servants," from advising or requesting in any manner the *Sun's* advertising patrons or those who might become its advertising patrons to desist or refrain from publishing in the aforesaid papers and from interfering in any other manner with the plaintiff corporation's business or employes; and,

WHEREAS, This latest instance of "government by injunction" is so far reaching and sweeping in its effects that it will, if extended and applied to other disputes between employers and workmen, emasculate and devitalize labor organizations to such an extent that their utter annihilation will be only a question of time; and,

WHEREAS, Such a consummation has long been desired by the *Sun*, which in its editorial and news columns has shown itself to be the most treacherous, bitter and implacable foe to human progress the present generation has known; and,

WHEREAS, The welfare of the labor movement demands that the *New York Sun* either unionize its office or else close its doors forever; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor call upon all organized workingmen, all lovers of justice, all friends of humanity to require of the *Sun* corporation that it right the wrong it has done to its old employes by returning to the condition that preceded the strike or lockout of last August;

Resolved, In the event of the said corporation's refusal so to do, that we call upon all members of affiliated unions and all who sympathize therewith to refrain from purchasing the *Sun* and *Evening Sun* and to discontinue dealings with any person, firm or corporation that advertises in those newspapers;

Resolved, That we express our hearty approbation of the magnificent defense of the rights of labor made in this contest by Typographical Union No. 6, Stereotypers' Union No. 1, the International Typographical Union and their friends and allies, and we believe that if the workmen of America extend to them the support they so well deserve victory will speedily be theirs.

The *Sun* boycott having been already indorsed by the Executive Council, your committee recommended the adoption of the resolutions.

Delegate S. J. Donnelly moved the adoption of the resolution.

Delegate G. H. Warner said he was not satisfied with the wording of the resolution, as he thought it did not go far enough. He wanted to see the paper wiped out of existence, and another established in its stead.

Delegate H. W. Wilson offered the following as an addition to the resolution:

And be it further resolved, that any person, firm or corporation aiding the *New York Sun* shall be considered as unfair to organized labor.

Delegate Donnelly favored the resolution as originally introduced. He said that the printers were not striving to kill off the *Sun*, but to unionize the office. The *Sun* proprietors should be given to understand that the demands of organized labor was simply a business proposition.

Delegate Chance wished the amendment withdrawn, believing it best not to hamper the resolution with something that might not be carried out.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke thought a misapprehension existed in the minds of the delegates that the resolution emanated from Typographical Union No. 6. He wished it understood that he had been enjoined from taking any action regarding the boycott. The resolution comes to the Convention from the Detroit Trades Council, Mr. O'Rourke said, and he did not care to go to jail for being active in pushing the boycott, although he was willing to do so, if necessary, in order to gain the end sought for.

Delegate Bowman favored the resolution, as he realized that its adoption would give the pressmen's organization recognition on the floor of this Convention.

Delegate Gottlob said that the State Federation of New Jersey had endorsed the *Sun* boycott, and that the local to which he belonged fined its members \$5.00 for buying a copy of the paper.

Delegate Max S. Hayes said this was a critical period. The *Sun* fight is but the advance guard of similar trouble in other cities, and he predicted that the printers would be walking the streets in Cleveland and other large cities, if the fight against the *Sun* failed. He urged that the best efforts of the delegates be put forth to help the printers of New York. The *Sun* trouble, in his opinion, was only a club belonging to the large publishers put into its hands to kill off the union. He thought the most effective way to gain our end was at the ballot box, by placing in office men favorable to our cause and not simply elect someone else by another name.

Delegate Swift opposed the amendment, believing that the best method was to appoint committees in every local union to push the boycott.

Delegate Lennon moved the previous question. Adopted.

Delegate Wilson, with the consent of the seconder, withdrew his amendment.

The original resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Delegate Dernell, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, asked that resolution No. 14 be referred back to the committee for further consideration. Granted.

Delegate Driscoll made the announcement that the eight-hour law had been carried at the recent municipal elections in the following cities in the state of Massachusetts: Cambridge, Chicopee, Everett, Holyoke, Lowell, Lynn and Melrose. The announcement was received with applause.

Delegate Driscoll reported for the Committee on Treasurer's report, as follows:

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14, 1899.

To the Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor:

Your committee on the Treasurer's report find the same to be correct, and recommend the adoption of the same.

W. J. GILTHORPE, *Chairman*,
RICHARD BRAUNSCHWEIG,
JOHN M. HUNTER,
JOHN R. O'BRIEN,
PHILLIP FAVREAU,
D. KREYLING,
D. D. DRISCOLL, *Secretary*.

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Delegate S. B. Donnelly, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 6.—By Columbia River Fishermen's Union, No. 6321, Astoria, Ore.:

WHEREAS, The members of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union are employed only four months in the year at their regular vocation and pay dues to their organization only for said time of four months, and,

WHEREAS, Many of our members belong to other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Some of our members pay double per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor, and all of our members through this union pay for eight months that we are not employed at our calling as fishermen; and,

WHEREAS, This seems both unfair and burdensome; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we present this matter to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor and petition said body that our union be required to pay per capita tax for the regular time engaged in our vocation, and no more.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 7.—By Delegate W. A. Lossie:

WHEREAS, The tendency of the present administration is to unnecessarily increase the number of men in the standing army of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The alarming frequency of the issuing of Federal injunctions against organized workmen and ordering out of Federal troops to enforce these injunctions; and,

WHEREAS, There being no need of increasing the standing army of the United States in time of peace, excepting to use its power to subjugate union laboring men, as the events transpiring at Hazelton, Penna.; Pana, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Wardner, Idaho, proves; and,

WHEREAS, The increasing of the standing army unnecessarily increases the taxation upon the laboring men, and the power vested in Federal judges to order out Federal troops at their pleasure menaces the liberties of the workingmen of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, at Detroit, Mich., declare against the increase of the regular standing army of the United States and for the reduction of the present army to the regular quota of 25,000 men, and thereby demonstrate to the powers of the world that we can depend upon our volunteer soldiers to defend their country in time of danger.

Committee reported favorably except on first paragraph, and recommend that it be stricken out. Adopted.

Resolution No. 8.—By Federal Labor Union, No. 7087, Belleville, Ill.:

WHEREAS, Numerous laws have, from time to time, been passed in the Legislatures of the different States regarding the employment of convict labor, and to compel them from competing with skilled labor; and,

WHEREAS, Said laws, while helping the cause of organized labor to a degree, are not preventing convict labor from coming in competition with free labor, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do hereby petition the Legislatures of all the States to annul all convict labor laws at present existing, and frame an act, thus: That no convict shall produce or manufacture articles that come in competition with free labor, and that the States furnish their convicts with stone to be broken so that it can be used for macadamizing, constructing and keeping in repair the public highways in their respective States.

Committee reported the adoption of a substitute as follows:

WHEREAS, Numerous laws have from time to time been passed in the Legislatures of the different States regarding the employment of convict labor and to prevent them from competing with skilled labor; and,

WHEREAS, Said laws, while helping the cause of organized labor to a degree, are not preventing convict labor from coming in competition with free labor; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled do hereby petition the Legislatures of all the States to enact laws providing that no convict shall produce or manufacture articles to be sold in competition with products of free labor.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 11.—By Delegate Adolph Bueth.

WHEREAS, There are in some States, laws that are detrimental and unjust to the citizens; and,

WHEREAS, There is a law that makes it possible for the tax-title sharks to exist; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that it should be so amended that where the tax is overdue the land shall become the property of the county or city; and,

WHEREAS, There is also a law that makes it possible for the heartless mortgage shark to squeeze the unfortunate widow out of her furniture, home, and the few cents she has; and,

WHEREAS, We also believe that it should be so amended that a city, county or State may look after its unfortunate and loan money on all mortgages at a fair rate of interest, and on long time; and,

WHEREAS, There are other laws that are unjust and unfair, that should be abolished or amended, so as to better existing conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee, under the direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, arrange a platform of laws and principles; and therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be authorized to distribute said platforms or measures to candidates of all parties, who shall then openly declare themselves upon said measures; and, further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor endorse candidates of any party that shall declare themselves in favor of said measures.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegate Wm. H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, Under the laws at present in force in the Hawaiian Islands, the workers in that locality may be, and, to a great extent, are, bound to a state of slavery by virtue of a contract system which compels them to labor against their will and often under conditions of extreme cruelty; and,

WHEREAS, The Hawaiian Islands are now under the jurisdiction of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest against the continuance of this system, as an injustice to the persons concerned, a violation of the constitution of the United States, a perversion of the first principle of personal liberty, and a grave menace to the liberties of the American workers; and, be it further

Resolved, That we urge the immediate abolition of the contract system of the Hawaiian Islands,

the cessation of all immigration under that system, and the extension of the right of personal liberty to all persons now or hereafter employed in those Islands.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 25.—By International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The seamen of the United States are still subject to involuntary servitude, and the forfeiture of their wages through the allotment law; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor stands for the fullest and freest exercise of the spirit of the United States Constitution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our position with reference to the seamen's demands, and pledge ourselves to the furtherance of the legislation required by the International Seamen's Union for the attainment of the right to quit work whether in a home or foreign port, and to secure their wages against the intervention of the crimps.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 26.—By International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Ephraim W. Clark, an American seaman, is now imprisoned at Thomaston, Me., and has been since 1876, for the crime of "mutiny and murder on the high seas," committed on board the American schooner Jefferson Borden; and,

WHEREAS, It having been proved by our previous investigation that the alleged crime in question was merely an act of self-defence, committed under circumstances of extreme provocation, and while laboring under fear and mental anguish induced by a long period of cruel and brutalizing persecution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urgently renew our plea to the President of the United States for executive clemency on behalf of said Ephraim W. Clark, believing that the same would be an act of well-deserved mercy, and more salutary in the cause of good order and security, both at sea and ashore, than the further detention of this man; and, be it further

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be requested to present this petition to the President of the United States in person at the earliest favorable moment.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 29.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Kansas City, Mo., December, 1898, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, placed itself on record as favoring and endorsing the efforts of the employes of the Government printing office in the restoration of their wages from \$3.20 per day to \$4.00 per day; and, be it further

"*Resolved*, That the officers of the American Federation are hereby authorized to aid and assist these employes in having this legislation enacted;" and,

WHEREAS, Congress at its last session inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill a proviso in the following language:

"*PROVIDED*, That in the expenditure of this appropriation the public printer may, in his discretion, pay all printers and bookbinders employed in the Government printing office, at the rate of 50 cents per hour for time actually employed;" and,

WHEREAS, No specific appropriation was made by Congress to meet this discretionary increase and the public printer having assumed the entire responsibility of its payment, he is entitled to the sincerest thanks of organized labor in the United States: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Hon. Frank W. Palmer, public printer, by his action in giving practical effect to the said act of Congress, has proved himself to be an earnest and staunch friend of organized labor, and deserves the approval of union men everywhere; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses and commends the action of the public printer as worthy the approval of all our citizens who are interested in its peace and permanent prosperity, and who rejoice in its honor and glory as illustrated and represented by organized labor; and, further

Resolved, That a handsomely engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to the Hon. Frank W. Palmer, by the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Feeney spoke in favor of the adoption of the report of the Committee.

Vice President O'Connell was called to the chair.

Delegate McGuire objected to presenting a "handsomely engrossed" copy of these resolutions to Public Printer Palmer. Such a precedent would, in his opinion, be senseless and unprofitable.

Delegate Feeney said that the Book Binders of Washington had arranged to bear all expenses of the engrossed copy, and hoped the clause would not be stricken out.

The resolution brought out a lively discussion, and was participated in by Delegates Mahon, Bowman and others.

Delegate McGuire moved that the words "handsomely engrossed" be stricken out.

Delegates Swift, Klapetzsky and Thobe spoke in favor of striking out.

Delegate Braunschweig moved the previous question. Carried.

The resolution was then adopted with the objectionable words stricken out.

Delegate Mahon requested that he be recorded as voting no. Request granted.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, The United States Government by acts of Congress, grants to the employes of the Executive Departments, Custom-House, Government Printing Office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Postal Clerks, Letter Carriers, and others, leave of absence with pay, varying from 15 to 30 days in one calendar year. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the Nineteenth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Detroit, Mich., December, 1899, place itself on record as favoring the same privileges to all employes of U. S. Navy Yards, Naval Stations, and Arsenals. And, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council and officers of the American Federation of Labor use their utmost endeavors to secure the passage on an act of Congress for the benefit of the last named employes.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegates Alex. Roid and T. J. Crouchley:

WHEREAS, Many delegates of National and International Unions are required to do organizing and other work for their respective organizations going to and returning from the General Convention of the American Federation of Labor, thus necessitating their absence from home during the Christmas holidays, which is also an unfavorable time for carrying on their work, we therefore recommend that the date of Convention be changed either to November or January.

Committee reported to refer to Committee on Laws. Adopted.

Resolution No. 36.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The machinists, moulders and blacksmiths employed by the Chamber Bros. Company, manufacturers of paper folding and brick making machinery, of Philadelphia, have been on strike since October 1, 1899, against the introduction of piece work. Every honorable effort has been made to bring about an adjustment of this grievance, but without success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the firm of Chamber Bros. & Co. be placed upon the list "we don't patronize."

Committee reported to refer to Committee on Labels and Boycotts. Adopted.

Resolution No. 37.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The Machinists, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths and Ship Joiners employed by the William Cramp & Son's Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia, have been on strike since September 1, 1899, to prevent a discrimination against union men and the introduction of the 9-hour work-day; and,

WHEREAS, The fifteen hundred workmen involved in this strike are successfully standing together with prospects of victory, providing they secure the financial assistance of organized labor, which will not only mean success at the Cramp Ship Yard but unquestionably the extension of the 9-hour day throughout the ship building industries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sum of \$500 be appropriated from the general funds of the American Federation of Labor, to be used by the organizations affiliated in the interest of the men involved in this strike.

Committee reported to refer to Executive Council. Adopted.

Resolution No. 40.—By Delegate Joseph Lambert.

WHEREAS, The government employes, and particularly the mail carriers of the United States, are enjoying the eight hour work-day, thereby bettering their condition; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has been largely instrumental in procuring the eight hour work-day for the mail carriers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor visit the next convention of the mail carriers and invite that body to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, so that its members may be educated to purchase union-made goods, and that the President report upon the matter at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor

Committee recommended the following substitute:

To strike out all after the words "American Federation of Labor" and insert the word "representative" in place of the word "President."

Adopted

Resolution No. 41.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Secretary states in his report of the effective work of the *American Federationist* in assisting the organizers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor are herewith authorized to increase the size and edition of the *American Federationist* as they may deem necessary.

Committee reported and recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Secretary's report. Adopted.

Resolution No. 42.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

Resolved, That the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by the Executive Council to organize the bookbinders and bindery workers of the United States.

Committee recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Organization. Adopted.

Resolution No. 49.—By Delegate M. S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, The movement for reduced hours of labor has been materially furthered by the persistent agitation of Local No. 41, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, of Cleveland, O., for abolition of work on the seventh day, commonly known as Sunday; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the action of the Cleveland clerks, and, pledging its moral support, suggests that the national union of that craft use its best endeavors to make the short hour movement general, and calls upon all members of organized labor and their sympathizers to lend their unqualified support to aid the clerks in their efforts to secure better conditions.

Committee recommended that it be referred to the Executive Officers of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

Delegate Max Morris moved that the resolution be recommitted to Committee on Resolutions. Adopted.

Delegate Kent, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 74.—By Delegate Thos. O'Rourke, Jr.:

WHEREAS, A great number of Horse Shoers throughout the country are still unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the International Organizer of the Journeymen Horse Shoers that assistance from the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor would give better results; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Organizers throughout the country be and are hereby instructed to give such assistance in more thoroughly securing the organization of Journeymen Horse Shoers.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate C. E. Hawkes:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be and is hereby authorized to select some good man to act as special organizer for the Pacific Coast States and Territories, to organize the unorganized crafts, to form central bodies by independent unions, and the general encouragement of the trades union movement; and that sufficient funds be appropriated to continue this work for several months, that the same may be effective and of permanent value; and, be it further

Resolved, That should the President of the American Federation of Labor visit the inter-mountain district he shall, if it be not detrimental to more important interests of the American Federation of Labor, visit the cities of the Pacific Coast in the interest of organized labor.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegates Hawkes, Morrison and Furuseth discussed the resolution at some length.

Delegate Gottlob favored its reference to the Executive Council with power to act, and moved to so refer.

The motion to refer was lost and the resolution adopted.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate Michael Frey:

Resolved, That incoming Executive Officers are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavors to organize the Foundry Laborers of the United States.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 88.—By Delegate E. W. McCully:

WHEREAS, The men engaged in the fishing industry are becoming an important portion of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed with a reasonable effort on the part of the American Federation of Labor Organizers, that all men engaged in this industry along the Great Lakes can be organized; therefore, be it

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be requested to try during the next year to bring about an international organization of the fishing industry.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 94.—By Delegate Louis Parady:

Resolved, That the organizer of all lake ports be instructed to organize, if possible, the ship caulkers. There are thousands of ship carpenters and ship caulkers; in fact, there are a million ship workers in this country that would swell our list and be a benefit to the wage earners, and would also enable us to organize National and International Unions, which at the present time we have not.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 95.—By Delegate John B. Swift:

WHEREAS, Large numbers of unorganized packers and nailers are employed in the flour mills of the United States, be it

Resolved, That the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor in the flour mill district be requested to organize the packers and nailers in said districts when possible.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 96.—By Delegate A. H. Tingle:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that any member of a union whose work has been stopped by the operations of a strike, shut-down or lock-out, shall be eligible, upon the presentation of his card, showing him to be in good standing, to membership in any other union where work is plenty, during the period that such strike, shut-down or lock-out may continue, and he shall only be required to pay the regular dues, without initiation fees, during his membership there.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

After several announcements had been made, and there being no objection, a number of resolutions were introduced by title and referred to the proper committees.

Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate Chas. Dold.

WHEREAS, An International Union of the Piano and Organ Workers and Makers of Musical Instruments was formed on the 8th day of August, 1896, admitting to membership all persons engaged in the manufacturing of Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, as employees, except firemen and engineers;

WHEREAS, Said Organization is now composed of eight local unions situated in six different cities of the United States, with a membership of nearly four thousand persons; and,

WHEREAS, The above-named Organization has made and is now making application to the American Federation of Labor for a charter of affiliation, believing that the granting of such charter of affiliation would surely and speedily bring about a thorough organization of the workers in the above-named industry; and,

WHEREAS, It is one of the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor to aid and foster the formation of National and International Unions whenever it is possible to do so;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the Charter prayed for by the Organization named in this resolution as the International Union of Piano and Organ Workers and Makers of Musical Instruments, should be granted.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 109.—By Delegate J. H. Bowman:

WHEREAS, Victor F. Lawson, the proprietor of the *Chicago Daily News and Record* has refused to recognize the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and has refused to pay the scale of wages to that craft, and has also refused recognition to the International Stationery Engineers and Firemen, and has further refused through the Publishers' Association to recognize other trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor declare Victor F. Lawson unfair to organized labor and worthy of the condemnation of all organizations of working men.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 110.—By International Typographical Union Delegation:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor hereby pledges itself to give to New York Typographical Union No. 6 all the moral aid possible to make its fiftieth anniversary and fair in 1900 a financial success.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate Augustus H. Gansser:

WHEREAS, By the establishment and operation of large beet sugar factories in Michigan, California, Nebraska and other States, a large number of men are finding employment in the cultivation and manufacture of beet sugar; and,

WHEREAS, These men have a distinct and important trade, and desire an organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board, through their organizers, use their every endeavor to organize the beet sugar workers of this country.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 112.—By Delegate Thos. O'Rourke, Jr.:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the delegate of the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers of the United States and Canada to the American Federation of Labor that a certain Organizer of the American Federation of Labor has committed an injustice on a certain body of Journeymen Horse Shoers making application for a charter from the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers "by misrepresentation of exchange of transfer cards with Blacksmiths' Union."

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor refrain from reappointing said Organizer, W. H. Roche, of Binghamton. N. Y., to said office in the future.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate Thos. Berg:

WHEREAS, The firm of Laub & Sons, tanners and curriers of Buffalo, N. Y., have by arbitrary methods forced their employes on strike in October of this year, and have since that time refused to settle with their employes, every honorable effort having been made to bring about a settlement, but without success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the firm of Laub & Sons, tanners of Buffalo, N. Y., be placed on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 114.—By Delegate John Coleman:

WHEREAS, The Pan-American Exposition Company of the city of Buffalo, State of New York, has refused to recognize the labor organizations of the city of Buffalo by employing non-union men in the erection of the buildings now in course of construction for said Exposition, and in employing non-union laborers in the work of laying out and improving the grounds of said Exposition, and further in awarding the contracts for printing the literature, forms, catalogues and all other printed matter for said Exposition to the firms employing non-union men; and,

WHEREAS, The Labor Unions of the city of Buffalo have used all honorable means to secure recognition and the employment of Union Labor in connection with said Exposition, and have failed in their efforts; be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that the members of said Federation refuse to give any moral or material support whatever to said Exposition, and that they abstain from patronizing the same as visitors, spectators or exhibitors: and it is further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor place the Pan-American Exposition Company and said Exposition on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 115.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the National Building Trades Council, as at present composed, is in no sense a dual organization, and in no way conflicts with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott:

WHEREAS, As at present several National, International and Local organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have come in conflict through the failure of the different trades represented to clearly define the duties of their respective crafts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Federation that all trades clearly define their duties as workmen of their craft.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate Wm. Carey:

WHEREAS, The foundry laborers of the United States with the exception of about six local unions are unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, It is our belief that the foundry laborers can be organized stronger and better with a little assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the organizers throughout the country be instructed to make an effort to organize the foundry laborers of all industries with a view of forming a national union of same.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 118.—By Delegate W. D. Kee:

WHEREAS, The Watch Workers' Union, No. 6961, American Federation of Labor, of the Elgin National Watch Factory, stands isolated, the only organized body of watch workers in America; and,

WHEREAS, The said union is willing and anxious to do all in its power to help in the organizing of operatives in the same line; and,

WHEREAS, The centers of the watch making industry are far apart and therefore to a large extent inaccessible to the above union; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that they request the incoming Executive Council to instruct the organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use every effort to further the organizing of the watch workers, looking to a national organization.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 119.—By Delegate P. W. Greene:

WHEREAS, There is a movement on foot to amalgamate the Textile organizations of these United States, namely, "The National Union of Textile Workers of America," "The National Mule Spinners' Association," "The Weavers' Association," "The Loom Fixers' Association," and "The Carders' Association," and,

WHEREAS, Believing it to be to the best interest of the organizations herein named and to organized labor generally for them to federate and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to use their influence and help in bringing about an amalgamation of the Textile organizations of these United States.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 120.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Associated Labor Press of America has been formed in order to collect and to disseminate reliable reports of happenings in the labor world; and,

WHEREAS, The workers are correct in their statements that they do not always receive fair play in the news columns of the capitalistic press; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is the great organization in this country which has the machinery to father the purposes of the Associated Labor Press of America, and said purposes are of the utmost importance to the building up of all honest efforts for the advancement of the cause of labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention instruct its Executive Council to aid this association by every means in its power, and that provisions be made for a clerk in the headquarters of the Federation in Washington, so that this association may be assisted in its efforts to spread accurate labor information from all parts of the world to the masses of our people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 121.—By Delegates Max Morris and John B. Lennon:

WHEREAS, Disfranchised labor, like that of enslaved, degrades all free and enfranchised labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor earnestly appeals to Congress to pass a resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union a proposition for a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution that shall prohibit the States from disfranchising United States citizens on account of their sex.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 122.—By Delegate Samuel B. Donnelly:

WHEREAS, The printing of the State of Michigan is executed in an unfair and non-union establishment (The Robert L. Smith Printing Co.), which has refused to recog-

nize the shorter work-day established by the International Unions of the printing trade, and the proprietor of which repudiated a decision of a joint arbitration committee; be it
Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor declare the said Robt. L. Smith Printing Co. unfair, and the Executive Council is hereby instructed to render all assistance within its power to the International Typographical Union in its efforts to unionize the printing of the State of Michigan;

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 122A.—By Delegate Samuel B. Donnelly:

WHEREAS; A combination of employing printers in Kansas City, Mo., known as the Typothetae has announced its object to be the destruction of the trades unions of the printing trade in particular; be it

Resolved, That we denounce the action of the Kansas City Typothetae as unfair and that we reaffirm the boycott on the firm of Hudson, Kimberley & Co., and extend our sympathy and support to the locked-out members of the printing trade unions of Kansas City.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate J. A. Cannon.

WHEREAS, The Ohio Legislature at their last session adopted a joint resolution appointing a commission to revise the Municipal Code for the government of cities and villages in the State of Ohio, said commission of two to be of opposite political affiliation; and,

WHEREAS, The said commission has printed and is at the present time circulating their report for the indorsement of all organizations interested in the promotion of the welfare of the whole people; and,

WHEREAS, The adoption of the report of the Commission by the Legislature of the State of Ohio would greatly simplify and lessen the work of the trade unionists in the State of Ohio, and advance their cause and the cause of organized labor in general many years, therefore we, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in their nineteenth annual session in the City of Detroit, Mich., do hereby heartily indorse the report of the commissioners, and recommend that the trade unionists in the State of Ohio do their utmost with the Legislature of the State of Ohio to bring about its passage at this incoming session of the above named body, for the following reasons: 1st. The adoption of the referendum. 2d. The adoption of the merit system in the appointment of all its officers (other than those elected) without regard to party affiliation. 3d. The adoption of municipal ownership of public utilities. 4th. The nomination and election of executive and legislative officers on a non-partisan ballot.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 124.—By Delegate Jas. G. Cain:

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to use every effort to secure the following amendment to our copyright law: "Provided, that in the case of a book, photograph, engraving, etching, chromo or lithograph, the same shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therein, or from originations, or from engraved or etched plates, or from drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, or from transfers made therefrom, and the importation of the same is prohibited."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 125.—By Delegate Geo. W. Brown:

WHEREAS, Certain persons are fraudulently and mischievously representing themselves as the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America, and issuing charters to subordinate bodies under said seal and name, subscribed, "affiliated with the American Federation of Labor," and signed Paul Maulin, General President; Lewis Remler, General Vice-President; and Fred E. Dressler, Secretary-Treasurer; and,

WHEREAS, The only body recognized and chartered under the American Federation of Labor representing the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, of which Joseph R. Michaels is General President, and Jere L. Sullivan is General Secretary-Treasurer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor brands the so-called organization represented by said Paul Maulin, Lewis Remler and Fred E. Dressler as fraudulent, and warns all Local Unions of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders against countenancing or recognizing same.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate James H. Sullivan:

It having been claimed in several cities by brewery workmen that painting barrels, vats, walls and woodwork in and about breweries should be done by brewers and not by painters, and in some cases notified employing brewers that painters must be discharged and brewers put to work doing painting; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Union of Brewery Workmen are hereby notified that painting is not to be considered a part of the brewery workman's trade, and that in the future the members of the National Union of Brewery Workmen shall not infringe upon the rights of an affiliated body, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America; and, be it further

Resolved, That it is the duty of all brewery workmen to see that all painting done in and about breweries is done by union painters carrying the card of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 127.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor rendered a decision, relative to the controversy between the Coopers International Union and the National Brewery Workers Union; and,

WHEREAS, Said ruling of the Executive Council as embodied in their report to the nineteenth annual convention, is constantly violated on the part of the National Brewery Workers Union by their unjust encroachments on the cooper trade; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor that the C. I. U., be given full autonomy of their trade in breweries, and the National Brewery Workers Union be hereby directed to stop its members from working at the cooper trade in breweries within the jurisdiction of the C. I. U.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate Harry A. McKnight:

WHEREAS, There are a great many blacksmiths throughout the country that are still unorganized, and,

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths that with the assistance of Organizers of the American Federation of Labor they would gain better results; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Organizers throughout the country be, and are hereby instructed to give their assistance to organize the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate C. J. McCullough:

WHEREAS, Large numbers of unorganized Clay Workers in the clay industries of the United States are employed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to organize them.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate A. S. Hughes:

WHEREAS, The National Stogie Makers' League have applied for a charter, making the claim that stogie making is a distinct trade, and desire to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to hear the Stogie Makers' representatives, and report to this Convention the merits or demerits of their claim to the right of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Special Committee of Five.

Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky;

WHEREAS, From time to time there arises disputes among organizations in the American Federation of Labor relative to jurisdiction over membership, and which has a tendency to weaken labor's forces, not alone in the organizations interested, but in all organizations; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that if the matter was to be referred to a number of impartial men, that the questions at issue could be settled to the satisfaction of the contending organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That at each convention of the Federation of Labor a committee of five shall be elected as an Arbitration Committee, to whom all disputes which may arise

between organizations affiliated with this Federation, said committee to take the statements of the two or more contending organizations, and render a decision based on the facts presented, and their decision shall be final and binding on all the organizations interested.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky:

WHEREAS, For years past labor has been striving to pass laws which shall relieve him from the many pressing burdens which our economic environments force him to carry, and,

WHEREAS, Thousands of dollars are spent annually by the various organizations of labor for this purpose, and,

WHEREAS, In the majority of cases when a labor law is passed it is declared unconstitutional by the courts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall be, and are hereby instructed to draft a bill and have the same introduced in Congress, that all bills on presentation to Congress shall be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States, which body shall determine as to its constitutionality before action is taken by Congress on all measures of a National character; also that in all bills presented to a State Legislature, they shall first be passed upon by the highest court in the State where the bill is presented for passage.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 133.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky:

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Barbers' International Union is in possession of positive information that there are central bodies, which have their councils as affiliated organizations, local unions of the barber craft, who are not affiliated with the Barbers' International Union; and,

WHEREAS, The Barbers' International Union seeks to unite all members of that craft into the organization affiliated with your honorable body; therefore be it

Resolved, That the assistance of the American Federation of Labor is hereby tendered to the Barbers' International in bringing about the unity desired in the barber craft by all the means at their disposal;

Resolved, That in pursuance of the above, the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to issue a circular letter to all central bodies affiliated with this Federation and ascertain from them whether a barbers' organization is affiliated with them or not, if so, that the name and address of the secretary of the same shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at the earliest possible moment;

Resolved, That all information so secured, shall be transmitted by the Secretary of this Federation, to the Secretary of the Barbers' International Union without delay.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 134.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky.

WHEREAS, One of the present, prominent desires of organized labor is, to secure the adoption of a universal eight hour work-day; and,

WHEREAS, The Barbers of this country, almost without exception, are compelled to work from 10 to 16 hours per day for six days in the week, and in many cases from four to eight hours on Sunday; and,

WHEREAS, In many instances the claim is made by our employers, that these long hours of toil are necessitated in order to accommodate the patronage of the employees of the factory and work-shop; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a share of the employees in the factory and work-shop are organized workmen, that as unfair and unscrupulous employers claim that it is the Union man in particular who asks that these long hours continue, thereby placing the organized labor movement in a false light before the public; and, be it

Resolved, That as officers and members representing the labor movement of this country, each delegate is hereby requested to bring the matter before his National, International, City, Central or Federation Labor Union in the hope that they will, in no uncertain manner, announce their desire that the Barber craft shall be granted such relief as is asked for by all local and national bodies through the adoption of the eight-hour work-day, and that labor as a whole, individually and collectively, does not ask for long hours of toil for the Barber in order to meet the selfish desire of organized labor as stated by unfair employers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 135.—By Delegate John C. Eckel:

WHEREAS, The Cudahy Packing Co., of Kansas City, has persistently refused to recognize union labor; and,

WHEREAS, The unions interested have used all honorable means to bring about a settlement of the differences existing:

Resolved, That the products of the Cudahy Packing Co. be placed on the "unfair list."

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 136.—By Delegate Adolph G. Buethe:

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee, under the direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, arrange a platform of laws and principles; and, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be authorized to distribute said platform or measures to candidates of all parties, who shall then openly declare themselves upon said measures; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor endorse candidates of any party that shall declare themselves in favor of said measures.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate Adolph G. Buethe:

To amend Article XI, Section 1 in the fifth line after the words, "five cents per member per month," add the following: "which includes a copy of the *American Federationist* to members affiliated with said local trade and federal unions."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 138.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The Aluminum Stopper Co., of Baltimore, Md., are antagonizing organized labor by their persistent opposition to a settlement of the troubles in their establishment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the products of the Aluminum Stopper Co. of Baltimore be placed on the unfair list until such time as they show a disposition to treat fairly with labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 139.—By Delegate James G. Cain:

WHEREAS, The the New York *Evening Journal* is the only daily in that city which displays the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor recommends said paper to the wage-workers of New York City and vicinity.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 140.—By Delegate Geo. H. Thobe:

WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, at the request of the Wood Carvers of Boston, Mass., have decided to place the firm of Vose & Son, piano makers, of Boston, Mass., on the unfair list; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor heartily indorse the boycott and recommend to organized labor and friends to assist the carvers and piano workers of Boston, Mass., to make this boycott effective.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 141.—By Cigarmakers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The firm of Carl Upman, of New York City, who about a year ago locked out over 400 of its employes, and still refuses to pay living wages, and is endeavoring to disrupt the local unions of cigarmakers of New York City, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, denounce the actions of the firm of Carl Upman for their unfair treatment, and call upon friends of organized labor to refuse to patronize the product of this firm until such time as they unionize their factory; and be it further

Resolved, That we request the publication of this resolution in the official journals of affiliated unions.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 142.—By Delegate S. C. Mahaney:

WHEREAS, The Order Railroad Telegraphers, the only railroad labor organization now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, We are mindful of the great importance of a close alliance with the other railway labor organizations of America and Canada; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a delegate be elected by this convention to represent the American Federation of Labor at the next conventions of the following: Railway Labor Organizations, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood Locomotive Fireman, Order Railway Conductors and Order Railway Trainmen, said delegate to render a complete and full report to the President of the American Federation of Labor immediately upon the completion of his labors.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 143.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, In many instances drain and sewer tile, building tile and terra cotta are made by the same machine where brick are made and which are operated by members of the Brickmakers' Alliance; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that all tile and terra cotta workers come under the jurisdiction of the National Brickmakers' Alliance.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 144.—By International Typographical Union Delegates:

WHEREAS, Mr. Jas. O'Connell, Third Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, recently issued an official circular in which he cast reflections upon the unionism of the members of the International Typographical Union; and,

WHEREAS, Mr. O'Connell has reiterated said accusations as applying to the officers of the International Typographical Union; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request Mr. O'Connell to withdraw said accusations made against the officers of the International Typographical Union.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 145.—By Delegate Harry W. Wilson:

Resolved, That it be the sense of the American Federation of Labor that we recognize no article as union made unless said article bears the union label of the organization of the workmen by whom it is produced.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 146.—By Delegate Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, The Dickenson Hard Rubber Co., at Springfield, Mass., has repeatedly shown itself antagonistic to organized labor, inasmuch as members of the Composition Pressmen's Union, No. 7512 of the American Federation of Labor, have been discriminated against for taking active part in forming a union and upholding their rights as American citizens; and,

WHEREAS, Above named firm distinctly refused to recognize the union, union hours and wages, and has enforced a lock-out in its establishment in order to break up the union; and,

WHEREAS, After a hard fight, put up by the Springfield Central Labor Union, it seems necessary to spread and enforce this combat of organized labor throughout the country in order to make the fight more effective; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled heartily endorses the struggle of the Composition Pressmen, of Springfield, Mass., and should another attempt to adjust the difficulty prove a failure, be it further

Resolved, To declare the Dickenson Hard Rubber Co., at Springfield, Mass., unfair to organized labor and its friends.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 147.—By Delegate D. D. Mulcahy:

WHEREAS, It is known that many lives have been lost on the great lakes and on the seacoast by shipwrecks and by the use of unseaworthy life-boats; and,

WHEREAS, The National Government have expended large amounts of money in experimenting on and in building ships of war; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, direct the incoming Executive Board to endeavor to induce the Government to adopt such a craft as will better protect the lives of seagoing people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 148.—By Cigarmakers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' International Union of America have adopted and have in use a label which is generally known as the cigarmakers' *blue label*; and,

WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' International Union of America have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in placing this label before the public, and in many instances not meeting with that success which the expenditure of money deserved; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, call upon all affiliated organizations to see that said label meets with the heartiest support of all members of organized labor and their friends.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon :

WHEREAS, The time is ripe for the inauguration of a wide-spread movement for a shorter work day throughout this country. The development of labor-saving machinery and the higher organization of industry is proceeding with such rapidity that unless the hours are reduced glutted markets, stagnation of trade, panics and wide-spread idleness must follow; and,

WHEREAS, Eight-hour Leagues would enable thousands of our fellow citizens, many formerly workmen and others who by reason of their non-mechanical pursuits cannot join a trades union, to aid in carrying on this great work of social amelioration. Not only is it wise for labor to make use of outside support, but the public has a right to take part in the work—the public is interested not only in labor itself, but in the far reaching economic and social results that would follow a general movement for a shorter working day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, now in session, enact such legislation as will permit the organization of Eight Hour Leagues as auxiliary bodies, operating under its jurisdiction, whose duty it shall be to carry on educational work and strengthen the trades union movement everywhere.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 150.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to assist the Allied Printing Trades Councils of the United States to have the label of the Allied Trades placed on all school books and other publications used in the public schools of this country.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 151.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The brickyards in most instances are located in the country districts or suburbs of our big cities, and for this reason have remained in an unorganized condition ;

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to organize all unorganized brick-makers.

Referred to Committee on Organizations.

Adjourned.

FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order by Vice-President McGuire at 2 o'clock.

Roll call was ordered.

Absentees—Mulholland, Woodbury, Gompers, Gibson, Eckel, Miller, Cannon, Young, Favreau, Eddy, Reese, Becker, A'Hearn, Gourley, McNeil, Wolf, Braumbaugh, Craig, Snyder. Marvin, Heuring, Whitney, Smith, Wulff, Eckent, Frye (M.), Craig, Nugant, Clark, Herriott, Murray, Stilson, Nowicki, Hill (F. L.), Smith (August), Newton, Dompier.

Vice-President McGuire announced the appointment of the following special committees:

On Stogie Makers—George Chance, O. E. Woodbury, Fred Dilcher, George W. Brown and H. J. Gottlob.

Delegates Hart and Owen Miller were requested by the Special Committee on Detroit Theaters to accompany them to a conference with the theatrical managers this afternoon.

Reading of the minutes was, on motion, dispensed with.

Delegate Kent, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate Henry C. Barter:

WHEREAS, The Grain Shovelers of the port of Buffalo have for many years been engaged in a bitter struggle against the Saloon Boss Stevedore system; and,

WHEREAS, During the past year the Longshoremen of Buffalo have secured the greatest labor victory gained in New York state in 25 years, and one of the most notable triumphs in the industrial history of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, In this struggle the men gained every point for which they contended, as against the combined power of all the corporate influences of Buffalo and the other lake ports, where the contractors had established a similar system of saloon boss slavery; and,

WHEREAS, The victory of the Longshoremen has had a most encouraging effect on labor conditions, not only in New York state but also throughout the lake regions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled heartily congratulates and commends the Longshoremen of Buffalo for the results already attained, and extends to them the assurance of cordial sympathy and support in their efforts to keep the ports of the Great Lakes emancipated from "thug" rule, and to preserve to the Longshoremen the right to receive the fruits of their labor undiminished by the rapacity of middlemen and undegraded by the curse of saloon bossism.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Dernell, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 14.—By Joseph E. Hofbauer and John T. Corcan:

Resolved, That the Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Record*, and all publications owned and controlled by Victor F. Lawson be, and are hereby, declared unfair and unworthy the support of all fair-dealing men; and, be it further

Resolved, That organized labor and those friendly to the principles for which it strives be requested to refrain from patronizing the Chicago *Daily News* or the Chicago *Record* and auxiliary publications; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Record* and auxiliary publications be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee reported that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council in accordance with Art. IX, Sec. 4 of the Constitution.

Delegate Bowman opposed the reference of the resolution to the Executive Council. He thought the delegates should not allow a technical point to interfere with the efforts of the pressmen to have the resolution adopted by this Convention. He believed that the side to be heard by a labor convention was the labor side. If any one wanted to hear from the Lawson side he could point to half a dozen men around this Convention who could give it.

The chair explained the Executive Council's position in the matter of the boycotts, and said it would establish a bad precedent if boycotts were not approved by the Council.

Secretary Morrison further explained the correspondence which had taken place between the Federation of Labor and Allied Printing Trades Council. He read the following letter to show that no application had ever been received for an endorsement of the boycott:

Mr. J. J. Kinsley, Secretary, Advisory Board Chicago Federation of Labor and Allied Printing Trades Council, 260 S. Clark St., Room 16, Chicago:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Your circular favor, dated February 16th, received on the 17th of this month, with enclosure of statement to the public regarding the difficulty now on between labor organizations of Chicago and the Chicago *Record*, and Mr. Lawson. The circular will be brought to the attention of President Gompers, editor of the *American Federationist*.

I have been following very closely the action taken by the Publishers' Association of Chicago; and, in the light of their action, I sincerely hope that they will be forced to recognize the Allied Trades of which your Council is composed.

Wishing you that success which is due your organization, I am at all times at your service to further the interests of the allied organizations.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Dold moved as an amendment that the Executive Board be instructed to report back to this convention.

Delegate Hofbauer spoke in favor of the resolution, saying the pressmen had the facts in their possession to substantiate every statement made.

Delegate Feeney favored the motion to report the matter to the Executive Council.

Delegate Hawkes explained the position of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts. While his sympathies were always with the union men, he was always willing to hear both sides to a controversy. To adopt the boycott without first hearing both sides would establish a precedent that would make our boycott list ten times longer than it now is, he added.

Delegate O'Connell favored the adoption of the amendment to refer.

The motion being called for, the amendment carried.

Resolution No. 72.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The welfare of the Coopers' International Union demands of organized labor a more thorough recognition of its stamps and labels: and,

WHEREAS, The Painters and Decorators could lend us valuable aid by demanding the stamp of the C. I. U. on barrels containing varnish and linseed oil, also the Typographical Union by demanding our stamp upon barrels containing printer's ink: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the aforesaid organizations assist as far as practicable in the introduction and recognition of the stamp of the Coopers' International Union.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 73.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The Burden Iron Company, of Troy, N. Y., have persistently refused to treat with the Coopers' International Union looking toward a settlement of the difficulty with its locked-out members on an honorable basis; be it, therefore

Resolved, That we ask the Boiler Makers, and the Iron Ship Builders, and the International Union of Horse Shoers to refrain from using or working on the product of this concern until the settle their difficulty with the Coopers' International Union and recognize trades union principles.

Delegate Driscoll offered the following addition:

Amended that Secretary-Treasurer of Journeymen Horse Shoers' International Union notify a locals that the Burden Horse Shoe is on the unfair list and request their members not to patronize same until trouble is settled.

Adopted as amended.

Resolution No. 80.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, has discharged its employes for joining the Brickmakers' Alliance, and thereby proving itself opposed to organized labor; and,

Whereas, Said firm has refused at all times to meet a committee to settle this difficulty in any way, manner or form, but stating that they will never recognize any labor union; and,

WHEREAS, Said firm is shipping its product to all our big cities, and said product being handled by organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request its affiliated unions to refrain from handling any products of the Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. until they recognize organized labor.

Committee recommended that, inasmuch as the matter has not been investigated by the Executive Council, it be referred to the Executive Council in accordance with Art. IX., Sec. 4, Constitution.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate A. S. Hughes:

WHEREAS, The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters are making an effort to unionize the employes of the whiteware potteries throughout the United States; and,

WHEREAS, In the past they have not been sufficiently strong to have placed on the product their labor a stamp, or label, certifying that such wares was made by union labor; and,

WHEREAS, The said organization has at present a committee designing and arranging for the placing of a stamp or label on the wares produced in union potteries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor gives all possible assistance in advancing the sales of wares bearing a union label that may hereafter be adopted by the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Kidd moved that the special order for Monday morning at 10 o'clock be the report of the Grievance Committee in executive session. Carried.

Delegate Tracy was then recognized by the chair, and stated that Delegate O'Connell and himself had some charges of a very serious nature to prefer against several delegates to this convention, and requested that Delegate O'Connell be now given the privilege of the floor to prefer them.

Delegate O'Connell took the platform and began by saying that the conduct of all but three of the delegates present since coming to Detroit had been 18 karat fine. The exceptions were the three Fraternal Delegates. He and Delegate Tracy, he said, had appointed themselves a special committee to impose the penalties for the misconduct referred to. Delegate O'Connell then, in a most pleasing and happy manner, on behalf of the delegates, presented Mr. Haslam a gold watch of the Elgin make, the nearest approach to a union watch to be had. To Mr. Wilkie he gave a beautiful gold-headed cane, appropriately inscribed, and to Mr. Carey a handsome diamond ring. Mrs. Wilkie, too, who accompanied her husband from England, was not forgotten, and to her was presented a diamond brooch.

Each of the Fraternal Delegates responded feelingly at the kindness shown them, and assured the Convention in a graceful manner their heartfelt appreciation for the courtesies extended. Such kindness and expressions of true friendship, they said, tended to more closely bind the workers of both countries together.

Delegate Lennon moved a reconsideration of the vote on the New York *Sun* boycott. Carried.

A long discussion was then entered into, remarks being made by Delegates Mulhy, Maher, Cain and others.

Upon a vote being taken the resolution to endorse the boycott of the New York *Sun* was agreed to.

Delegate Whitaker, for the Committee on Executive Council's report, recommended that the portion of the report relative to the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers be referred to the Committee on Organization. Carried.

Delegate Dornell, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegates J. F. Donohue and John Witzel:

WHEREAS, The blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair, union conditions, by union men; and,

WHEREAS, The tobacco workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union, and trust-made tobacco; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Detroit, Michigan, re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. And, be it further

Resolved, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested to demand the label upon all tobacco or cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 20.—By Delegates Jno. Witzel, J. F. Donohue:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union have been and are still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Tobacco Trusts"; and,

WHEREAS, Said Trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual made by the Trust; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers in pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Companies; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the tobacco workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Bonbright was, on motion, given unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution :

WHEREAS, The Nineteenth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Detroit, Mich., has been invited to attend a banquet and dance to be given at the Griswold House, Thursday evening, Dec. 14th, 1899, by the local entertainment committee representing the Council of Trades and Labor Unions, of Detroit, Mich.; and,

WHEREAS, The said Entertainment Committee of the Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., has engaged, or accepted the services of musicians for said banquet and dance who are not members of Local, No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, of Detroit, Mich., which local as such is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through the National organization of the American Federation of Musicians; and,

WHEREAS, This state of affairs was not known until after the invitation had been accepted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the invitation of the local entertainment committee, representing the Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., for Convention to participate in the aforesaid banquet and dance at the Griswold House be reconsidered, and declined unless musicians affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, through the American Federation of Musicians, are secured.

The introduction of the above resolution called out an extended discussion relative to the trouble existing between the Musicians' Union and the Trades Council of Detroit.

Mr. Frank Fildew, chairman of the Local Arrangement Committee, and President Greville, of the central body, were granted the privilege of the floor to explain their side of the controversy.

Delegates A. E. Hill, Driscoll, Kidd, Owen Miller and Mahon discussed the resolution at length.

Delegate Mahon stated that after conferring with the Local Committee, he had been authorized to state that the musicians had been withdrawn from the banquet program, and the chair ruled that such action settled the question, and declared the motion out of order.

Delegate G. H. Warner, for the Special Committee on the Detroit Theaters, offered the following as a report of progress:

To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Special Committee upon leaving the convention at the morning session, to secure a settlement with the theatrical managers and Local 14 N. A. T. S. E., met Manager E. D. Stair, of Whitney's Grand Opera House and Lyceum Theatre, who upon not refusing to a conference, and through the medium of Manager Wiggins, of the Wonderland Theater, we, the committee, at 3 p. m. met these two managers, with Manager C. J. Whitney, of the Detroit Opera House, and to guard against any matter that the committee might not be acquainted with being introduced, Delegate Lee M. Hart, of the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, and Delegate Owen Miller, of the American Federation of Musicians, were requested and did accompany the committee.

Manager Wiggins, of the Wonderland, opened the conference by stating that the whole trouble originated through the action of an officer of Local No. 14, one James Smith, who tried to blackmail the managers, who came to him about March 1st, 1899, and presented a contract for him to sign, as the party on one part and Local No. 14 on the other, for the coming season of 1899-1900, failure on the part of the manager to sign would compel Local No. 14 to go to Lansing, Mich., and before the Legislature try to get them to pass a law closing the theaters on Sundays.

This act, while indorsed by the Detroit Trades Council, was not indorsed by its affiliated unions. That there was no question of wages at all, that the managers then, as now, wanted to pay a union.

scale, and the contract of Local No. 14, as submitted by Delegate Warner, was recognized and acknowledged by the managers to be the same as always presented by Local No. 14, from season to season, except this year the arbitration clause was added to it.

Regarding the members of Local No. 14, while there had been two or three whose moral character the managers objected to, there was at the present time, in case of settlement, one man whom they would never employ. They would not give his name, but said that he was a very good mechanic. Delegate Lee M. Hart asked if this same man had not on a previous lockout of No. 14 remained at work, and also done the same in other cities. This was admitted partially by Manager Stair, and the last part, as to his work in other cities, Manager Whitney said that he had worked for him in Buffalo, after a great deal of general talk.

The managers said they would rather have union houses provided they would not be compelled to sign contracts, that they were willing to accept a copy, the Local No. 14 a copy, and a third party a copy, all of whom to be appealed to in case of any difference arising.

That they would not discharge any man in their employ. That such men in their theaters now employed and who were expelled from Local No. 14 should be reinstated in the union, and all others who had not been members of Local No. 14, and whom the managers thought competent, should be taken into Local No. 14. That even at this time they needed more men, were willing to employ union men of Local No. 14 as union men, and as fast as any one in their present employ was discharged they would fill their places with men from Local No. 14.

GEO. BEINKE, *Chairman*,
ARCHIE M. GIBSON,
JOS. LAMBERT,
MASON WARNER,
GEO. F. BERT,
MICHAEL FRYE,
ALB. E. HILL,
S. J. KENT.
GEO. H. WARNER, *Secretary*.

The report was received and committee continued.

Delegate Lennon moved that the convention adjourn at 10 o'clock tomorrow until 5 o'clock p. m. in order to give the committees time to work.

Delegate E. F. O'Rourke moved that the motion lie on the table. Lost.

Delegate O'Connell moved as a substitute that when the Convention adjourned it be until 9 a. m. tomorrow, and after the roll had been called that an adjournment be taken until 2 p. m. Adopted.

Delegate Buethle was excused from further attendance at the sessions of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned.

FIFTH DAY—Morning Session

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., December 15, 1899.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by Vice-President^s Duncan.

Roll Call.

Absentees—Gers, Hank, McGuire, Gompers, Grant, O'Brien, (Wm. J.), Brown, Fox, O'Connell, Creamer, Dilcher, Miller, Bonbright, Call, McBride, Hofbauer, Bowman, Clinch, Mahaney, Donnelly (S. B.), Cain, Kidd, Braunschweig, Driscoll, Harrison, O'Sullivan, Miller, Donnelly, Hayes (Max S.), Mulcahy, Young, Favreau, Nowicki, Warner (M.), Hill (F. L.), Bauer, Dompier, Eddy, Haslam, Becker, Wilkie, Coleman, A'Hearn, Parady, Gourley, McNeil, Green, Braumbaugh, Schubert, Marvin, Heuring, Gansser, Whitney, Smith (C. L.), Wulff, Frye (J.), Eckent, Craig (H.), Carey (W.), Nugant, Herriott, Murray, Stillson.

The chair announced the appointment of the following special committee:

On Shorter Work-day—John B. Lennon, Edgar A. Agard, Jas. H. Sullivan, John C. Eckel, Joseph F. Valentine, Wm. L. Onstott and J. P. Downey.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke announced that on account of the presence of the Federation Delegates in the city the business agent of Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 had been enabled to unionize the offices of the *Michigan Farmer* and the Winder Printing Company.

In accordance with the action of the Convention yesterday, an adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock.

FIFTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Vice-President McGuire called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock, and ordered the Secretary to call the roll of delegates.

Absentees—Mulholland, Gompers, Tracy, Reid, Fox, Miller, Call, Sullivan, McBride, Bowman, Mahon, Downey, Hart, Witzel, Donahue, Scanlon, O'Sullivan, Daley, Donnelly (T. J.), Favreau, Fahey, Chance, Baxter, Wilson, Kreyling, Eddy, Reese, Becker, A'Hearn, Parady, Gourley, McNeil, McCullough, Craig, Marvin, Heuring, Gansser, McNamara, Lee, Smith (C. L.), Wulff, Eckent, Craig, Nugant, Clark, Harrison, Smith (August), Newton, Dompier, Murphy, Haslam, Wilkie.

On motion the reading of the minutes was omitted.

Delegate Gibson was given unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 152.—By Delegate Gibson:

WHEREAS, The charges preferred against Claude M. Johnson, Director of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, have not been upheld by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, although no notification of this fact was given the representatives of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, We have upon high authority information that newly discovered evidence in support of the old charges is available, and also evidences of new offences committed by said Claude M. Johnson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be and it is hereby, empowered to prefer charges or to take such other lawful action against Claude M. Johnson as shall result in his removal from his present position, and

that in the event that this be unsuccessful through departmental or executive action, that an investigation of the conduct of the affairs of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under the administration of Claude M. Johnson, be demanded at the hands of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

The following announcement was made by the Local Arrangement Committee:

DETROIT, Dec. 15, 1899.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The Globe Tobacco Co., of Detroit, one of the few firms in the country that has not been absorbed by the tobacco-trust, and an institution that is union from cellar to garret, and also uses the union label on its product, desires the time of the Convention long enough to present the delegates with a sample of its output.

The invitation was accepted, and the delegates were forthwith supplied with a liberal quantity of pipes and tobacco.

Delegate S. B. Donnelly, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 91.—By Delegate James H. Sullivan:

Resolved, That this Convention directs the Executive Council to call a convention of painters, decorators and paperhangers of the United States and Canada, for the purpose of consolidating all unions of the above named crafts into an International Union, to be, as it is now known, as the "Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America," said convention to be held at some centrally located city and to be held at some stated date in the month of March, 1900. Immediately upon the formation of the above named organization the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall notify all National, International, central and local bodies that recognition is not to be given any other body of painters, decorators and paperhangers.

Committee reported favorably, with the following amendments: Strike out in the fifth line after the word "held" the following: "at some stated date in the month of March, 1900," and insert in lieu thereof: "within six months after the adjournment of this Convention, and that a special committee of three be elected by this Convention and instructed to attend the convention called by the Council and organize said Convention, act as a Committee on Credentials, and finally decide all questions upon which the contending parties fail to agree." Insert after the word "shall," in the sixth line, the following words: "Revoke the existing charter, and," so that the resolution, as amended, will read as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention directs the Executive Council to call a convention of painters, decorators and paper hangers, of the United States and Canada, for the purpose of consolidating all Unions of the above named crafts into an International Union, to be, as it is now known, as the "Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America." Said convention to be held at some centrally located city, and to be held within six months after the adjournment of this Convention, and that a special committee of three be elected by this Convention and instructed to attend the convention called by the Council, and organize said Convention, act as a Committee on Credentials, and finally decide all questions upon which the contending parties fail to agree. Immediately upon the formation of the above-named organization, the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall revoke the existing charter, and notify all National, International, Central and local bodies that recognition is not to be given any other body of painters, decorators and paper-hangers.

Resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Resolution No. 49.—By Delegate M. S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, The movement for reduced hours of labor has been materially furthered by the persistent agitation of local No. 41, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, of Cleveland, O., for abolition of work on the seventh day, commonly known as Sunday; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the action of the Cleveland clerks, and, pledging its moral support, suggests that the national union of that craft do its best endeavors to make the short hour movement general, and calls upon all members of organized labor and their sympathizers to lend their unqualified support to aid the clerks in their efforts to secure better conditions.

Committee reported favorably with part stricken out, so as to read:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorse the action of the Cleveland Clerks, and pledging its moral support, calls upon all members of organized labor

and their sympathizers to lend their unqualified support to aid the clerks in their efforts to secure better conditions.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate Sam S. Harrison.

WHEREAS, The manufacture of convict labor-made goods is an evil affecting the fundamental principles of organized labor, striking at the foundation of our institution; and,

WHEREAS, The same is connived at and countenanced by several States in this Union for speculative purposes and to the detriment of health and happiness; and,

WHEREAS, A suppression of laws bearing upon the subject has been handicapped in State Federations of Labor through a shortage of funds and a lack of certain influences. Now; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that from and after the date of this conclave, in the case where a State Federation is convening at a State capital during a session of the Legislature, and a fight is being waged on convict labor, or penitentiary-made goods, that the President of the American Federation of Labor shall proceed to said scene of action, if in his power, and extend all aid possible by way of assisting said State Federation of Labor. Be it further

Resolved, That in the event the President may be unable to officiate in this capacity when apprised, he shall appoint some other member of the Executive Board to act in his stead.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 57.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Stephe S. Bonbright:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor most emphatically protest against the employment of the employes of any department of the Government in competition with civilians in any field of labor whatsoever.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Stephe S. Bonbright.

WHEREAS, Since the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Kansas City, Mo., Brother William Inskip, fraternal delegate representing the trades unions of Great Britain at the convention, has passed to the great beyond; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention extend to the family and friends of the late Brother William Inskip our hearty and sincere sympathy in their late affliction, and to the trades unions of Great Britain we extend our condolence in the loss of a sincere trades unionist, whose life work left its impress upon the movement in not only Great Britain but the entire civilized world; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish the fraternal delegates from Great Britain with two engrossed copies of this resolution, one of which to be presented to the family, and the other to the next convention of the consolidated trades unions of Great Britain.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted by a rising vote.

Resolution No. 59.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe:

WHEREAS, It is admitted by all wage earners throughout the world that while there is an employing class there will be a dependent class, and an advantage for one implies a loss to the other, and the struggle must continue while such system exists.

WHEREAS, The improvement in machinery and method of manufacture have been revolutionized during the past twenty years, "Labor," the producer of all wealth, has yet to gain that to which it is justly entitled, a shorter work day.

WHEREAS, The cardinal principle of labor unions is and should be to reduce the hours of labor, and with that end in view Lodge 1, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, located in Chicago, Ill., did in July, 1899, demand the establishment of the eight-hour day throughout the city of Chicago.

WHEREAS, A majority of the firms have conceded said demand, and the men voluntarily accepted a reduction of \$3.15 per week to establish and make permanent the eight-hour day.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of organized labor, in convention assembled, do heartily endorse this eight-hour demand made by the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers.

Committee reported favorably with first two paragraphs stricken out. Adopted.

Resolution No. 60.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, The present way of electing Presidents and Senators of the United States is crude and imperfect, giving opportunities for corruption and bribery, as witnessed in several States during the past year; and,

WHEREAS, The election of Representatives to Congress occurs about thirteen months prior to their taking the oath of office (unless an extra session is called earlier), many members dying in the interval, and the issues upon which all members were elected being forgotten; and,

WHEREAS, The present election system was adopted about a century and a quarter ago, when means of transportation were primitive, and the telegraph and telephone were unknown; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at Detroit, Michi-

gan, December, 1899, representing two million organized wage workers, places itself on record as favoring the election of President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; and, that it be further

Resolved, That Representatives in Congress should take their seats within two months after their election; and, be it further

Resolved, That officers of the American Federation of Labor immediately after the adjournment of this Convention, cause to be sent a circular letter to all affiliated International, National and Central Labor Unions, and such local unions as may not be connected with any central body, asking them to endorse these resolutions and to take suitable action by pledging U. S. Senators, Members of Congress and State Legislatures, Governors and others, to support all honorable means to bring about the desired result.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegate Louis Parady:

WHEREAS, The Ship Caulkers of the city of Detroit are employed but seven months in the year; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Union No. 5800 be exempt from the payment of per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor for the months in which they are unemployed.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate Henry Gers:

WHEREAS, The Cracker Trust, namely the United States Baking Company and the National Biscuit Company, are controlling largely the baking trade throughout this country;

WHEREAS, These trusts have shown their enmity to organized labor, not permitting their employes to join the rank and file of the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America;

WHEREAS, The local unions affiliated with the Bakers and Confectioners of America, in connection with the various central bodies in cities throughout the country, endeavored by all honest ways and means to organize the men working for these trusts, but met with no success; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor assembled in convention in Detroit do instruct the Executive Council to confer with said trusts and make efforts to bring this matter to a successful issue.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate Albert E. Hill:

WHEREAS, The question of the manner of employment of the inmates of the different penal institutions of the various States of the Union is one in which the organized working people are vitally interested; and,

WHEREAS, This very important question is, and has been discussed and agitated in some of the Southern States, where the lease of convicts prevail in a number of instances, and the Legislature of certain States in the South have endeavored at times to improve on the lease of convicts by various laws governing the disposal of said convicts: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby instruct the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to request each State organization, central body and Federal Labor Union affiliated in the Southern District, to arrange at an early date for the introduction of a bill, or bills, in the Legislature of their respective State whereby convict labor will be no longer subject to lease, and at the same time lessen the sharp competition of convict labor with free labor.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Chance thought the resolution was too broad and sweeping in its scope. He predicted that the State of Pennsylvania would soon enact a law to take the product of convict labor out of competition with free labor, and feared the adoption of the resolution might hamper them in their effort to have such a law passed. He later stated that he had misunderstood the committee's explanation, and was satisfied with the resolution.

Delegate A. E. Hill stated that from the reading of the report of Delegate Donnelly in reference to Resolution No. 69 it seemed to be the impression that a substitute had been offered, which was not the case, however. The resolution merely applied to the Southern District, and did not call for a uniform convict law. He hoped the Convention would concur in the committee's recommendation.

The motion was called for and the resolution adopted.

Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate J. A. Burket:

WHEREAS, In the State of Missouri there is no State Mining Inspector capable of inspecting zinc and lead mines of said State,

WHEREAS, There is no law governing said mine or shaft and shaft houses that is effective and applicable to said mines.

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to use their good offices with the State Federation of Labor in behalf of Zinc and Lead Miners and Mine Workers of Missouri at the next election to see that the next inspector is appointed from the ranks of said Zinc and Lead Miners.

Committee reported the following substitute:

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to use their influence with the authorities of the State of Missouri to secure the appointment of an additional inspector from the ranks of the Zinc and Lead Miners' organizations.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegate Saul Schubert:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled urge the good offices of our officers and friends of labor in general, to procure the enactment of national laws to pension aged and disabled working people.

Committee reported unfavorably. **Adopted**.

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegate A. H. Tingle:

WHEREAS, One of the first bills introduced in the present, the 56th Congress, is a measure known as an "anti-scalping" bill, the provisions of which make it a crime punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment for any person other than an agent authorized by a transportation company to sell a passage ticket, or for any person to buy a ticket except from such agent; and,

WHEREAS, Bills of similar character have been before Congress nearly every session for the past ten years, urged solely by the great trusts and illegal traffic associations and kindred interests, and have failed of final passage because of the fact that in the United States Senators and members of Congress who place the rights and best interests of the great masses of the people before that of trusts, corporations and monopolies, to bury this infamous bill, and others of like character, in an oblivion so deep that there will be for it no further resurrection.

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in this, its nineteenth annual convention assembled, hereby reaffirms the resolutions of the seventeenth and eighteenth conventions denouncing "anti-scalping" legislation, and we now call upon all United States Senators and members of Congress who place the rights and best interests of the great masses of the people before that of trusts, corporations and monopolies, to bury this infamous bill, and others of like character, in an oblivion so deep that there will be for it no further resurrection.

Committee reported favorably. **Adopted**.

Resolution No. 86.—By Delegate Thomas O'Donnell:

WHEREAS, The people employed in the textile industries of New England, having carried on an agitation for the reduction of the hours of labor for several years; and,

WHEREAS, Although many bills have been presented in the various State legislatures for the reduction of said hours, but have all been defeated;

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor pledge itself to do all that is in its power to bring about the passage of a national law for the reduction of the hours of labor.

Committee reported favorably. **Adopted**.

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegate M. S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, The various reports submitted by our trade union officials are in effect that, so far as our efforts by petitions and interviews with the Legislatures of the various States and the Federal Government are concerned, little has been accomplished by the above-mentioned methods, for where a so-called labor law is passed, it is either declared unconstitutional by the courts or allowed to remain unenforced, a dead letter on the statute books;

Resolved, That this Federation recommends that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots, their political power, on independent lines from the capitalistic political parties, in harmony with the action of our brother trade unionists of Europe, Australia, Canada, and other civilized communities, based on their class interests as wage-workers, and that hereafter members of labor organizations found on the platform and advocating the interest of the old political parties, be regarded with suspicion as decoys of the wage-earners, and should be regarded as opponents of the advanced labor movement, and that this be submitted to a referendum vote of all the organizations in affiliation with this Federation, and should such a vote be in the affirmative, then immediately proceed on the lines suggested above.

Committee recommended the following substitute for last paragraph:

Resolved, That this Federation recommends that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots, their political power, on independent lines, as enunciated in the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Hayes said he was not satisfied with the recommendation of the committee. With the conditions that exist in this country, he contended, we ought not to be at the tail end of the procession in the trade union movement of the world, but in the vanguard. The resolution does not declare for any partisan party but for a principle, and he thought the time had arrived when the wage-workers should be trades unionists 365 days in the year and not make an exception of election day. Delegate Hayes asserted that the working classes have been driven to strike out along independent political lines. "The old political parties," he said, "both declare destruction of the trusts, but never tell us how they purpose to destroy them. The fact is, they can never be destroyed, as they hold the same relative position in the industrial world as do the labor-saving machine in our workshops."

Delegate Klapetzky took exception to a remark made by Delegates Hayes regarding the Cleveland street car strike. He claimed that at a meeting of the Central body speeches were made that the strike was practically lost while admitting that the public were still supporting the strikers. The street railway employees were advised to call the strike off, as winter was setting in and the public would want street car facilities in going to and from their work. He further predicted that so long as labor itself was becoming disheartened, we could expect nothing better than the public would take advantage of our weakness and use the cars, which they did, thus making the strike a positive loss, and which he believed could have been averted if such statements had never been made in the Central body of Cleveland.

Delegate T. J. Donnelly favored the adoption of the resolution as originally introduced. He said it was high time that the workers of America, as free as they are, should understand that their class interests are at stake. He advised against committing the workingmen to political action, but rather attempt to secure the legislative powers of America at the ballot box. He said we should make ourselves an active quantity and a dangerous quantity and then we will receive respectful consideration.

The motion was called for, and the recommendation of the committee adopted.

Delegate Whitaker, for the Committee on Executive Council's Report, presented the following:

DETROIT, December 15, 1899.

To the Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Executive Council's Report recommend that the matter referring to the Brewery Workers' Union, Engineers' Union, and Cooper's Union, be referred to the Committee on Grievances; also the matter in reference to the trouble between the Typographical Union and the Machinists' Union, be referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Report of committee concurred in.

Delegate Kent, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 142.—By Delegate S. C. Mahaney:

WHEREAS, The Order Railroad Telegraphers is the only railroad organization now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, We are mindful of the great importance of a close alliance with the other railway labor organizations of America and Canada; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a delegate be elected by this convention to represent the American Federation of Labor at the next conventions of the following Railway Labor Organizations: Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen, Order Railway Conductors and Order Railway Trainmen, said delegate to render a complete and full report to the President of the American Federation of Labor immediately upon the completion of his labors.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Dornell moved to substitute the words "Executive Council" for "this Convention."

Delegates Mahaney and Feeney spoke in favor of the resolution as amended, and the same was adopted.

Resolution No. 143.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, In many instances drain and sewer tile, building tile and terra cotta are made by the same machine where brick are made and which are operated by members of the Brickmakers' Alliance; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that all tile and terra cotta workers come under the jurisdiction of the National Brickmakers' Alliance.

Committee reported unfavorably.

Delegate Hank explained his reason for introducing the resolution, believing that the Building Tile and Drain Tile Workers should belong to the Brickmakers' Alliance, as their product was made by the same machine.

Delegate Whitaker moved, as an amendment, that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Amendment adopted.

Resolution No. 151.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The brickyards in most instances are located in the country districts or suburbs of our big cities, and for this reason have remained in an unorganized condition:

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to organize all unorganized brickmakers.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 76.—By Delegate J. A. Burket:

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavor to organize the Zinc and Lead Miners and Mine Workers of their several districts.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 119.—By Delegate P. W. Greene:

WHEREAS, There is a movement on foot to amalgamate the Textile organizations of these United States, namely, "The National Union of Textile Workers of America," "The National Mule Spinners' Association," "The Weavers' Association," "The Loom Fixers' Association," and "The Carders' Association," and,

WHEREAS, Believing it to be to the best interest of the organizations herein named and to organized labor generally for them to federate and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to use their influence and help in bringing about an amalgamation of the Textile organizations of these United States.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate P. J. Downey:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association are making a special effort to organize the craft in this country, and are offering organizers of the American Federation of Labor a fee of ten dollars for every union organized;

Resolved, That the incoming executive officers are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavors to organize Sheet Metal Workers in the United States and Canada.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate Augustus H. Gansser:

WHEREAS, By the establishment and operation of large beet sugar factories in Michigan, California, Nebraska and other States, a large number of men are finding employment in the cultivation and manufacture of beet sugar; and,

WHEREAS, These men have a distinct and important trade, and desire an organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board, through their organizers, use their every endeavor to organize the beet sugar workers of this country.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 107.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, The carriage and wagon workers affiliated with the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., have been unable, through some misunderstanding, to obtain a charter from the National Organization of Carriage and Wagon Workers; and,

WHEREAS, There now exists in Washington, D. C., an organization of carriage and wagon workers affiliated with the Knights of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to do all in their power to procure a charter for said organization of carriage and wagon workers affiliated with the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C.

Committee reported favorably, and recommended that the incoming Executive Council try and adjust the differences now existing between the Washington, D. C., local and central bodies.

Delegates Swift and Feeney favored the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Delegate Squier stated that the amendment was satisfactory to him.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate C. J. McCullough:

WHEREAS, Large numbers of unorganized Clay Workers in the clay industries of the United States are employed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to organize them.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate Walter Reddick:

WHEREAS, The Oil Well Workers are making an earnest endeavor to organize their craft; and,

WHEREAS, The Oil Well Workers comprise the largest body of unorganized skilled workmen in this country;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor render them such assistance in their organizing work as said Council may deem expedient.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegate C. A. Gabler:

WHEREAS, The Window Glass Cutters' League of America being the only organization of window glass cutters in the United States and members in good standing in the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Simon Burns, President of L. A. 300 K. of L., his Executive Board and members who are composed of window glass blowers and gatherers, are using unfair and unjust methods against the said Window Glass Cutters' League, by forming within their organization a body of incompetent workmen and scab labor, having for their aim the destruction of the Window Glass Cutters' League; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the window glass manufacturers now operating with glass cutters not members of the Window Glass Cutters' League, be notified by the officials of the American Federation of Labor that their product is non-union and will not be purchased, glazed or handled in any way by workmen who are members of the American Federation of Labor, unless members of the Window Glass Cutters' League of America are employed.

Committee reported and recommended that same be referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts. Adopted.

Resolution No. 75.—By Delegate J. A. Burket:

WHEREAS, The Zinc and Lead Miners and Mine Workers are not satisfied with their mode of organization and request that an International Federation of all mineral unions and mine workers be formed, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and such miners and mine workers as come under their jurisdiction, claiming it would be a great help in organizing said trade and calling such federation to be known as Federation of Mineral Miners and Mine Workers of America.

Committee reported favorably and recommended that the incoming Executive Officers be instructed to use their best endeavors to bring about an amalgamation of the Mineral Mine Workers of America, and to this end that they send a representative to the next convention of the Western Federation of Miners, urging them to join such amalgamation under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Burket spoke in favor of the organization of the zinc and lead miners of the country, and expressed his regret that the northern portion of the country were not represented in the convention.

Secretary Morrison told of the efforts that had been made by the executive officers to organize the miners in the states of Missouri and Michigan.

The resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 115.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation in Labor, in convention assembled that the National Building Trades Council, as at present composed, is in no sense a dual organization, and in no way conflicts with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Morrison was opposed to the resolution, claiming that the National Building Trades Council is a dual organization, issuing charters to locals, and stated facts to prove his assertion.

On motion the resolution was re-committed to the committee.

Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott:

WHEREAS, As at present several National, International and Local organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have come in conflict through the failure of the different trades represented to clearly define the duties of their respective crafts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Federation that all trades clearly define their duties as workmen of their craft.

Committee reported that it be amended by changing the word "duties", in third line of preamble, to "branches," and that the resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Federation that all trades clearly define the branches contained in their craft.

Delegate Hart favored the resolution and believed it one of the wisest resolutions ever introduced. He hoped that if the motion prevailed it would be sent to every central body and carried out.

Delegate Hanrahan favored the resolution. He believed it would prevent many of the complications of the past, if adopted.

Delegate Ward was willing to leave the matter to the wise judgment of the Federation officers and hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Vice-President Duncan was called to the chair.

Delegate McGuire did not believe the resolution would remedy the evils to which many of the affiliated bodies were heir to. He believed the committee had rendered its report with the best of intentions, but in his opinion the resolution did not cover the situation as he understands it.

Delegate Kent spoke for the committee, and said that he himself, as a carpenter, did not feel competent to define the marks of demarkation between the plumber or steamfitter or other trade that he was not thoroughly familiar with, only in a general way.

A spirited discussion was indulged in, in which Delegates Thobe, Burket and Morrison expressed their opposition to the resolution.

Delegate Lennon thought it made no difference whether the matter went to the various trades involved or not, as the Federation would have the final settlement of it in any event.

Delegate Beinke moved as an amendment to refer the resolution back to the committee.

Another long discussion was had on the motion to recommit, Delegates Woodbury and Clinch opposing the motion, and Delegate McGuire favoring the motion.

The motion to recommit was put to a vote and carried.

Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate Wm. Carey:

WHEREAS, The foundry laborers of the United States, with the exception of about six local unions, are unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, It is our belief that the foundry laborers can be organized stronger and better with a little assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the organizers throughout the country be instructed to make an effort to organize the foundry laborers of all industries with a view of forming a National Union of same.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 118.—By Delegate W. D. Kee:

WHEREAS, The Watchworkers' Union, No. 6961, American Federation of Labor, of the Elgin National Watch Factory, stands isolated, the only organized body of watchworkers in America; and

WHEREAS, The said union is willing and anxious to do all in its power to help in the organizing of operatives in the same line; and,

WHEREAS, The centers of the watch making industry are far apart and therefore to a large extent inaccessible to the above union; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that they request the incoming Executive Council to instruct the organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use every effort to further the organizing of the watchworkers, looking to a national organization.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate John M. Hunter.

WHEREAS, The National Paper Hangers' Protective and Beneficial Association, of America, has applied for a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, separate from that issued to the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America; and,

WHEREAS, The trade of paper hanging has always been acknowledged as a distinct craft followed by workmen who know no other calling, and whose tools are different from those of any other trade, and where in no case can machinery perform their work, and as it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that workmen who wish to become proficient in any trade must follow but one; and,

WHEREAS, Our craft is being invaded by other trades allowing unskilled workmen to come in competition with us, much to our detriment, and the lowering of the standard of workmanship and wages of our craft, and as we believe that every trade should have the right to control its own affairs; and,

WHEREAS, The National Paper Hangers' Association of America is formed to uphold the foregoing principles and protect the paper hanging trade; therefore, be it

Resolved, That paper hanging is hereby acknowledged as a separate trade from all other trades, and the Executive Council stands instructed to issue a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor in accordance with the above, according to the laws of this Federation.

Committee reported unfavorably and recommended that the incoming Executive Council strive to arrange an amalgamation of the two bodies.

Delegate S. B. Donnelly moved to adopt the committee's report.

A long discussion followed, participated in by Delegates Driscoll, McGuire, Chance, Sullivan, Hunter, Swift, Hart and Barter.

John M. Vail, representing the National Paperhangers and Beneficial Association of America, was, on motion of Delegate Hunter, granted the privilege of the floor.

The time having arrived for adjournment, a motion to extend the time until the matter was disposed of was lost, as well as one to extend the time one-half hour, and the chair declared the convention adjourned till Saturday morning.

SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16, 1899.

Vice-President Duncan called the Convention to order at 9 o'clock.

Roll call:

Absentees—Mulholland, Feeney, McGuire, Woodbury, Gompers, Grant, Gabler, Crouchley, Maher, Sculley, Brown, Shaffer, Fox, Valentine, Dilcher, Hunter, Call, Donnelly (Samuel B.), Greene, Scanlon, Lawler, Jones, Hovey, Young, Favreau, Chance, Hawkes, Wilson, Wolf, Eddy, Reese, Becker, Coleman, Gourley, McNeil, McGill, Craig, Hinman, Marvin, Heubner, Gansser, Smith (C. L.), Wulff, Craig, Nugant, Clark, Harrison, Murray, Stillson, Nowicki, Hill (F. L.), Smith (Aug.), Newton, Dompier, Miller (A. P.).

The reading of the minutes of Friday afternoon's session was, on motion, omitted.

The chair announced that action on the Sidener credential had been deferred at a previous session until today, and that no answer had been received to the telegram sent by Secretary Morrison to Mr. Sidener.

Delegate Dold rose to a question of personal privilege and moved that a special committee of five be appointed to investigate the testimony submitted before the State Board of Arbitration of Illinois in the Piano Makers' matter. Adopted.

The following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 153.—By Delegates Max Morris and J. R. O'Brien:

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that in all the largest and most of the smaller cities of the United States, there is a practice prevalent of merchants keeping their stores open on Sundays; and,

WHEREAS, This is a direct violation of the laws of many of the States of the Union; and,

WHEREAS, This practice is a hardship and oppression of the employes of said merchants, and prohibits them from enjoying the rest and recreation that is in all humanity due them on the Sabbath, as well as depriving them of the companionship of their families on the one day of the week they have a right to expect as their own; and,

WHEREAS, This is in direct opposition to the principles, aims and objects of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention, through their President, instruct their delegates to bring such violations of law before their central bodies, and through them before all locals of every craft, to the end that where such laws exist they shall be enforced, and where they do not, every effort shall be made to have such legislation enacted as will do away with such evils.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Mahon moved that the privilege of the floor be granted Mr. J. T. Marks, of London, Ont., to make a statement regarding the street car strike of that city, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Marks denied the rumor that the strike had been declared off, and the men were determined to continue the fight, even if it takes twenty five years to win it. The strikers were about to publish a pamphlet giving a history of the strike, and Mr. Marks asked the assistance of the various organizations through the delegates represented at the convention.

The matter left over yesterday, Resolution No. 93, was then taken up.

Upon the question being called for, that of concurring in the committee's report, and a vote being taken, the chair declared the motion carried.

Several delegates claimed that they had misunderstood the question and requested that the vote be again taken. A roll call was demanded; and the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 2,254 yeas and 614 nays. The vote:

Ayes—Klapetsky, Gers, Mulholland, Zorn, Gilthorpe, McKnight, Woodbury, Cigarmakers' Delegation, Morris, Gabler, Wheeler, Reid, O'Brien, Maher, Sculley, O'Rourke (T., Jr.), Keefe, Barter, Valentine, Cullen, O'Connell, Pearce, Bonbright, Sullivan (James H.), Clinch, O'Connor, Mahon, O'Donnell, Downey, Lennon, Bissett, Mahaney, Donnelly, Cain, Morrison, Witzel, Donohue, Greene, Braunschweig, Driscoll, Gottlob, Roche, Donnelly (Thos. J.), Hayes, Cannon, McCully, Strategier, Sullivan (C. F.), Hoffman, Young, Fahey, Hawkes, Baxter, Donnelly (M.), Warner, Bert, Bauer, Coleman, A'Hearn, Hill (F. L.), Wolf, McCullough, Louderback, Gannon, Schubert, Whitney, Frye, Burns, Harrison, Burket, Gibbons, Morris, Crossett, Murphy, Berg—2,254.

Nays—Hank, Hayes, Agard, Feeney, Woodbury, Thobe, Grant, Hanrahan, Beinke, Shamp, Smith, Warner (Geo. H.), Creamer, McBride, Hughes, Bowman, Onstott, O'Rourke (E. F.), Scanlon, Dold, Bourdingno, Leath, Whalen, Daley, Lambert, Chance, Wilson, Kreyling, Squire, Wolf, Lossie, Swift, McNamara, Tingle, Frye, Carey, Helle, Kee—614.

President Samuel Gompers entered the hall during the roll call, and was greeted with a storm of applause.

Delegate Clinch, for the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon:

WHEREAS, Believing that it will be to the best interests and to the welfare of organized labor of Kansas City and vicinity that there be but one Central Body therein, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo., urge the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to extend the jurisdiction of said Industrial Council, so that it will have jurisdiction over Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., Rosedale and Argentine, all of which cities are practically one.

Committee reported unfavorably.

The report of the committee called out a lively discussion, which was participated in by Delegates Gilthorpe, Lambert, M. Donnelly, Scanlon, Louderback, Clinch and Klapetzky.

The report was adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Harry A. McKnight:

WHEREAS, There have been charters granted by the American Federation of Labor to locals claiming there is not a National or International organization to which they should belong;

WHEREAS, There are Federal local unions that have a sufficient number of members to organize a local union under their respective National or International trade organization; therefore,

Resolved, That when an application is presented for a charter to Federal labor unions or a local union claiming there is no National or International organization from whom they should get a charter; be it

Resolved, That the President of the Federation make inquiries and attempt to learn just what kind of men are making the application, and if he finds that many of them are mechanics or tradesmen, to withhold the charter until the matter has been referred to the different organizations composing the Federation. This will in the future prevent such men becoming members of Federal labor unions when they should become members of their respective trades organization. And also be it

Resolved, That there should be a law governing Federal labor unions as follows: That when there is a sufficient number of any craft, that they be permitted and required to withdraw from the Federal labor union and organize a local under their own trades organization.

Committee recommended its reference to Committee on Laws. Adopted.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate James H. Sullivan:

It having been claimed in several cities by brewery workmen that painting barrels, vats, walls and woodwork in and about breweries should be done by brewers and not by painters, and in some cases notified employing brewers that painters must be discharged and brewers put to work doing painting; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Union of Brewery Workmen are hereby notified that painting is not to be considered a part of the brewery workman's trade, and that in the future the members of the National Union of Brewery Workmen shall not infringe upon the rights of an affiliated body, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America; and, be it further

Resolved, That it is the duty of all brewery workmen to see that all painting done in and about breweries is done by union painters carrying the card of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Ward opposed the report of the Committee, as he thought its adoption would cause strife, as part of the duties of brewery workers was to use the brush.

Delegate Clinch spoke in favor of the Committee's report.

Delegate Morrison moved to recommit the resolution to the committee.

Delegate Lennon offered a substitute that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Delegate J. H. Sullivan did not want the matter referred to the Grievance Committee, as he believed the report had been rendered on its merits.

Delegate Driscoll spoke in favor of the resolution going to the Grievance Committee.

Adopted to refer to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 152.—By Delegate Gibson:

WHEREAS, The charges preferred against Claude M. Johnson, Director of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, have not been upheld by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and, although no notification of this fact was given the representatives of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, We have upon high authority information that newly discovered evidence in support of the old charges is available, and also evidences of new offences committed by said Claude M. Johnson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby, empowered to prefer charges or to take such other lawful action against Claude M. Johnson as shall result in his removal from his present position, and that in the event that this be unsuccessful through departmental or executive action, that an investigation of the conduct of the affairs of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under the administration of Claude M. Johnson, be demanded at the hands of Congress.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Feeney favored concurring in the report. Adopted.

Delegate Dernell, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 31.—By Delegates T. J. Crouchley and A. Reid:

WHEREAS, The firm of Smith-Gray Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., have by arbitrary methods forced their employes on strike in February, of this year, and have since that time refused to settle with these employes, we therefore request that the firm, after investigation, be placed on the unfair list.

Committee recommended its reference to the Executive Council in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 46.—By Delegates T. J. Crouchley and Alex. Reid:

WHEREAS, The firm of Ab. Kirschbaum & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have conducted and are now conducting their business in a manner detrimental to our organization and to our trade in general, by the employment of an excessive number of apprentices (namely, two boys to one journeyman), under a system of piece work; they have imposed excessive fines, compelled their employes to sign false statements detrimental to our organization, under pain of dismissal, and have actually discharged men for refusing to sign, and afterwards re-employed them when they consented to sign. They have vilified our officers, threatened legal proceedings, and have attempted to unfairly influence our local and general officers. We therefore ask that they be placed on the unfair list of the *Federationist*.

Committee recommends its reference to the Executive Council in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 52.—By Delegate H. W. Wilson.

WHEREAS, The Elevator Milling Company, of Springfield, Ill., which company has been on the unfair list of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have signed a contract with Carpenters' Union No. 16, of Springfield, Ill. (upon whose request said company was placed, on the unfair list), to employ none but union labor, on any building or buildings they may hereafter erect, Carpenters' Union No. 16 have requested that this firm be taken from the unfair list, and the Springfield Federation of Labor having concurred in said request; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in session at Detroit, Mich., Dec. 11, 1899, place the Elevator Milling Company, of Springfield, on the fair list, and that the action of this body be published in the *American Federationist*.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate John F. Tobin:

Resolved, That this Convention place its seal of condemnation upon the bogus shoe label bearing the letters, L. P. U., and, be it

Resolved, That all stamps, labels or so-called labels other than the "Union Stamp" of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union be and are hereby declared fraudulent impositions, calculated to encourage the sale of non-union shoes and to discourage organization; and,

Resolved, That trade unionists, and all friends of the labor movement, purchase only such boots and shoes as bear the "Union Stamp" of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is stamped on the sole or insole of all union-made footwear, and that no shoes be considered fair unless bearing said "Union Stamp."

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate M. Donnelly:

WHEREAS, Organized labor in this country appreciates very highly the friendly feeling existing between the trades and labor unions of Great Britain and Canada, as is clearly demonstrated by the exchange of Fraternal Delegates;

Resolved, That the Fraternal Delegates to this Nineteenth Annual Convention be requested to use all honorable means at their command to further the boycott on the Swift Packing Company's products.

Committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption, together with the following addition:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and they are hereby instructed to correspond with the foreign trades unions to the end that this boycott may be made universally effective.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate H. D. Call:

WHEREAS, The Swift Packing Co. being on the unfair list and having establishments in several cities of this country, some of said establishments employing union men in many departments, thereby creating a feeling of unfriendliness among our organized workers; and,

WHEREAS, The Swift Packing Co. having recently began this move in order to create ill feeling among our otherwise friendly brothers, so as to retard the activity of the boycott on its products; and,

WHEREAS, If such a feeling is allowed to continue it will result in prolonging our fight, and may result in our losing a battle, in the interests of all organized labor and humanity in general; and,

WHEREAS, If this fight is lost said packing company will no doubt disunionize all of its plants in every department; therefore,

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, emphatically declare that the boycott on Swift & Co. is universal and is still in effect until such time as said company recognize the just rights of organized labor in every department of all its houses; and,

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to co-operate with all organizations, directly or indirectly involved, and to make a special effort in forcing this boycott to a successful issue.

Committee reported favorably, the matter having been acted upon by the Executive Council.

This resolution was debated at length, pro and con, by many of the delegates.

Delegates M. Donnelly, Hanrahan and C. F. Sullivan favored its adoption.

Delegate Lennon was opposed to pushing a boycott on a firm where union men were employed, claiming it inconsistent and detrimental to the cause.

Delegate D. A. Hayes spoke in favor of union men refusing to work where a boycott was on.

Delegate Scanlon offered as an amendment the following addition to the resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that Union members should not remain in the employ of any firm on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Tobin thought it but reasonable that Union men ought not to be allowed to work for a boycotted firm, believing such a proposition to be a dangerous one.

Delegate Valentine said the resolution was too far reaching, and hoped the amendment would not be carried.

Delegates Clinch, Gibson and Reid also spoke on the question.

Delegate Morrison favored the resolution as a general proposition, but was opposed to the amendment.

Delegate Beinke moved the previous question. Adopted.

The amendment of Delegate Scanlon was lost, and the report of the committee adopted.

Delegates Lennon and Scanlon requested to be recorded as voting no.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegate C. A. Gabler:

WHEREAS, The Window Glass Cutters' League of America being the only organization of window glass cutters in the United States, and members in good standing in the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Simon Burns, President of L. A. 300 K. of L., his executive board and members who are composed of window glass blowers and gatherers, are using unfair and unjust methods against the said Window Glass Cutters' League, by forming within their organization a body of incompetent workmen and scab labor, having for their aim the destruction of the Window Glass Cutters' League; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the window glass manufacturers now operating with glass cutters not members of the Window Glass Cutters' League, be notified by the officials of the American Federation of Labor that their product is non-union and will not be purchased, glazed nor handled in any way by workmen who are members of the American Federation of Labor unless members of the Window Glass Cutters' League of America be employed.

Committee recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Delegate Gabler asked permission to read a letter bearing on Resolution No. 104 which was, on motion, granted.

Delegate D. A. Hayes raised the point that, in his opinion, the statements made in the letter read by Delegate Gabler were unfair, inasmuch as no representative of the other side of the controversy was present.

Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate Thos. Berg:

WHEREAS, The firm of Laub & Sons, tanners and curriers of Buffalo, N. Y., have by arbitrary methods forced their employes on strike in October of this year, and have since that time refused to settle with their employes, every honorable effort having been made to bring about a settlement, but without success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the firm of Laub & Sons, tanners of Buffalo, N. Y., be placed on the unfair list.

Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 114.—By Delegate John Coleman:

WHEREAS, The Pan-American Exposition Company of the city of Buffalo, State of New York, has refused to recognize the labor organizations of the city of Buffalo by employing non-union men in the erection of the buildings now in course of construction for said Exposition, and in employing non-union laborers in the work of laying out and improving the grounds of the Exposition, and further awarding the contracts for printing the literature, forms, catalogues and all other printed matter for said Exposition to the firms employing non-union men; and,

WHEREAS, The Labor Unions of the city of Buffalo have used all honorable means to secure recognition and the employment of Union Labor in connection with said Exposition, and have failed in their efforts; be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that the members of said Federation refuse to give any moral or material support whatever to said Exposition, and that they abstain from patronizing the same as visitors, spectators or exhibitors; and it is further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor place the Pan-American Exposition Company and said Exposition on the unfair list.

Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 122.—By Delegate Samuel B. Donnelly:

WHEREAS, The printing of the State of Michigan is executed in an unfair and non-union establishment (The Robert L. Smith Printing Co.), which has refused to recognize the shorter work-day established by the International Unions of the printing trade, and the proprietor of which repudiates a decision of a joint arbitration committee; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor declare the said Robt. L. Smith Printing Company unfair, and the Executive Council is hereby instructed to render all assistance within its power to the International Typographical Union in its efforts to unionize the printing of the State of Michigan.

Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 122A.—By Delegate Samuel B. Donnelly:

WHEREAS, A combination of employing printers in Kansas City, Mo., known as the Typothetae has announced its object to be the destruction of the trade unions of the printing trade in particular; and

Resolved, That we denounce the action of the Kansas City Typothetae as unfair and that we reaffirm the boycott on the firm of Hudson, Kimberley & Co., and extend our sympathy and support to the locked-out members of the printing trade unions of Kansas City.

Committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption, the matter having been acted upon by the Executive Council. Adopted.

Resolution No. 135.—By Delegate John C. Eckel:

WHEREAS, The Cudahy Packing Co., of Kansas City, Kan., has persistently refused to recognize union labor; and,

WHEREAS, The unions interested have used all honorable means to bring about a settlement of the differences existing;

Resolved, That the products of the Cudahy Packing Co. be placed on the "unfair list."

Committee reported unfavorably, as investigation discloses the fact that the difficulty is less a dispute between labor and the Cudahy Company than between unions of that locality, and recommended that the unions of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kas., be requested to settle their disputes between themselves. Adopted.

An adjournment was then taken.

SIXTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, with President Gompers in the chair.

The roll of delegate was ordered called.

Absentees—Mulholland, Feeney, McGuire, Woodbury, Grant, O'Brien (J. R.), Tabler, Crouchley, O'Brien (W. J.), Maher, Sculley, Brown, Shaffer, Fox, Valentine, Black, Dilcher, Hunter, Call, Donnelly (S. B.), Cain, Greene, Scanlon, Lawler, Gottlob, Jones, Hovey, Young, Favreau, Chance, Hawkes, Wilson, Wolf, Eddy, Reese, Becker, Coleman, Gourley, McNeil, McGill, Green, Craig, Hinman, Marvin, Huebner, Gansser, Smith (C. L.), Wulff, Craig, Nugant, Clark, Harrison (J. M.), Murray, Stillson, Nowicki, Hill, Smith (Aug.), Newton, Dompier, Miller (A. P.).

Reading of the minutes was, on motion, dispensed with.

The following special committee was announced:

On Piano Workers' Dispute—George A. Whitaker, W. H. Frazier, J. F. O'Sullivan, Fred Dilcher, C. L. Shamp, Charles Hank and D. D. Driscoll.

Delegate Mitchell, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 27.—By Delegates Wm. H. Frazier and A. Furuseth:

WHEREAS, Certain legislation has been introduced into the two houses of Congress, proposing to subsidize foreign going vessels, and,

WHEREAS, Such proposed legislation is vicious, uncalled for, and useless in the accomplishment its avowed purpose; and,

WHEREAS, Said proposed legislation is of no benefit to American seamen, or to American labor, and the organized seamen of the United States of America, in convention assembled,

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to this proposed legislation.

Resolution No. 28.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe:

We, the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, present the following in our favorable consideration and endorsement:

We, as a National Body with Subordinate Lodges all over this country, are very desirous of promoting the enlargement of ship-building in America by American mechanics and material, and manned

by American seamen, and while our members will be benefited the most, yet, the number of skilled and unskilled members of other crafts under the banner of organized labor that will receive the positive material, benefits in money, cannot be numbered.

Therefore, realizing the importance of this subject to all organized labor, we earnestly ask the co-operation of this body to request Congress to enact such laws as will enable American ship owners to build all ships in America and manned with not less than 50 per cent. of American sailors. And further in order to make it possible for our ship owners to compete with the National subsidized shipping of Foreign countries, we invoke Congress to protect them with like subsidies, thus making it interesting to build American ships to be sailed under American registry, and give continuous employment to the organized workmen of America, and our merchant marine restored to its former position on the seas of the world. In our opinion, it is the duty of Congress to enact such legislation on those lines at the earliest date possible which will foster and protect the American ship building industry and the American merchant marine.

Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate Peter Smith:

WHEREAS, The interests of the whole country, the reinforcement of our navy, the enlargement of foreign markets for our surplus products, the increased employment of our workmen in the mine, foundry, factory and shipyard, and the training of able seamen, would all be promoted by the restoration of our merchant marine to its former position on the seas of the world; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this organization it is the duty of Congress, at the earliest day possible, to enact legislation to secure such restoration by the payment of subsidies to American-built mail carriers and freighters, sufficient to enable them to successfully compete with the subsidized and bountied merchant ship of foreign countries in carrying of our imports and exports.

Resolution No. 92.—By Delegates M. Donnelly and H. D. Call;

WHEREAS, The natural resources of this country furnish everything necessary in abundance to build ships at a lower cost than in the shipyards of Europe, this being proven when the hearing before the Senate Committee was held June 12, 1898.

WHEREAS, A larger merchant marine is desirable, we favor a provision which will aid and protect and increase the merchant marine upon the base of equal opportunities.

Resolved, That while we favor an increased national merchant marine, we are opposed to any and all subsidies, believing the industry amply able to care for itself.

Committee reported a substitute for these four resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, The natural resources of this country furnish everything necessary in abundance to build ships at a lower cost than in the shipyards of Europe, this being proven when the hearing before the senate committee was held June 12, 1898;

Resolved, That while we favor an increased national merchant marine, we are opposed to any and all subsidies, believing the industry amply able to care for itself.

A motion was entertained to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

The discussion on the subsidy resolutions was long drawn out and lasted more than three hours, several of the speakers being granted an extension of time under the rules in order to be fully heard. During the debate the privilege of the floor was granted Vice-President Fitzgerald, of the Boiler Makers and Ship Builders' International Union, who spoke in favor of the pro-subsidy resolutions.

The introducer of resolution No. 28 was the first speaker. Delegate Gilthorpe opened the argument by quoting extensively from the proceedings of the trans-Mississippi congress held in Wichita, Kas., last summer, to show that a subsidy was considered by the commercial interests to be a good thing.

Delegate Reid said his views on the question of subsidies had been entirely changed since coming to Detroit by reason of the rumor that an outside lobby was at work in this Convention, which he believed was evidence that the resolution for a subsidy should be defeated. Personally he was opposed to all subsidies, but no matter what the merits of this measure were, he wanted to rebuke the lobbyists.

Delegate Geo. H. Warner declared that the ship building industry needed no help, as every plant now had more work to do than it could find men for. "Naturally I am opposed to subsidies," he went on, "because of the people who get them. I understand this subsidy idea emanated from a man named Hanna. Anything that sails under the name of Hanna I am opposed to." Mr. Warner told of the troubles which the union men had had in organizing the shops of the ship building concerns in the East, and declared that the union shops get no show from the government in the big

contracts. "But we have said that we would fight the thing out all down the line," he declared, "and we are doing it. There is trouble at Cramps's now and will be until we win that strike. Just put a little more subsidy on and we will have a few more Cramps to get the pap. We'll have a few more cramps, too. We're the men that pay those subsidies."

Delegate Duncan related some of his experiences in Washington during attempts for a government eight-hour day, and declared that the elder Cramp himself had made admission before a Senate committee that ships could be built in this country 20 per cent cheaper than in foreign countries. Then he offered an addition to the committee resolutions, consisting of another paragraph, as follows:

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to all legislation of this kind, and will not give it consideration until the great shipbuilding firms of the country, which would be the greatest beneficiaries, withdraw their opposition to our eight-hour workday legislation and cease their discrimination against the employment of union workmen.

This addition was accepted by the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Kent offered as a substitute for the whole the matter afterward adopted as a declaration. The chair ruled that it was rather an argument than a resolution, so he withdrew it at the time to offer it later. But he made an argument against subsidies. "Never in my connection with the labor movement, which has been almost since my childhood," he declared, "have I trembled as I have trembled since this convention opened, at the danger which threatens us if we allow in our halls the same corrupting influences that infest the legislative halls of our country. They say there are not lobbyists here. Before I came to this convention I received a letter from the New York commerce commission, which is fostering this subsidy, asking me where I would stand. I replied frankly that I would be against it. Since the convention opened a man came to me and said that he understood I would oppose the resolution. I asked him how he knew. I have not spoken a word to any man about it since I reached the city. He said he got his information from another delegate, but he would not give me his name. He could not. There is only one place where he could have gotten his information. They say this is a small amount, only \$9,000,000. It may be small now, but it is a precedent for every man who in the future wants to fill his pockets to do so from the National treasury. The boilermakers have no right to come in here and ask the government to go down in the pockets of the carpenters and the stonemasons and the machinists and every other trade for something that will benefit only the boiler-makers."

Delegate D. A. Hayes believed this country should build its own ships. We should look at the question, he said, in its entire nakedness and not surround it with prejudice. He believed that the building of ships would increase work, and predicted that the big Cramps shipyards would inaugurate the eight-hour workday inside of another year.

Delegate Chance spoke of his work as a member of the Federation's Legislative Committee during the two last sessions of Congress, and gave a list of the names of the beneficiaries of the subsidies, declaring that they were opposed to organized labor.

Delegate A. E. Hill believed that the Federation should condemn the subsidy bill which made the taxpayers pay special privileges to those who were behind it. It pleased him, he said, to see the pioneers in the work of the Federation opposing the bill on the floor of the Convention.

Fraternal Delegate Wilkie suggested that as the question of the relative wages and conditions of English and American workmen had been raised and nobody seemed to have full information on it, the appointment of an international commission for investigation, would be a good thing.

Delegate Max S. Hayes criticized Carnegie and some of the other big steel men, and

opposed the subsidy plan on the ground that it would make more work for the working men, whereas what was wanted was less work and more pay.

Delegate Furuseth made a careful analysis of the question from the sailor's point of view. He picked the argument that it cost more to run American ships all to pieces, showing that there was little difference in the wages of American seamen and those from other countries; that the food on American ships was no better than on that of any other nationality, and not so good as that of many; that the quarters were no better and that the number of men employed on American ships was not so large as on vessels of similar size of other nations. He quoted from the Frye subsidy bill, the clause providing for the subsidizing of sailors as well as ships. "Stowed away very nicely in the bill there is a reintroduction of the old press gang methods of England in the last century," he asserted.

Delegate O'Connell admitted that the adoption of Delegate Gilthorpe's resolution means work for American workmen and an increased wage, but he favored the amendment of Delegate Duncan. He said that he had studied the wage question of ship-building in Europe and found the wages there 25 per cent higher than in this country, and gave as a reason the fact that the men working in that industry in America were unorganized and therefore unprotected.

Delegate Beinke said he had been instructed by some of his members to favor a subsidy bill, but the previous speakers having told of things that the bill did not contain, he was not in a position to vote intelligently after hearing only the dark side of the question. If there was anyone in the hall, he said, that could throw any light on the subject he hoped the privilege of the floor would be granted them, believing the bill had some good merits, and a full discussion should be had so that the delegates could vote intelligently.

President Gompers told of the efforts of the promoters of the bill to get the names of the delegates to the Convention in advance. "A scheme is on foot to trap the American workmen, the American labor movement, into indorsing action which would loot the United States treasury in a cowardly manner," he asserted. "I don't know about the lobby here, because I have not been here, but I do know that the men behind this scheme have not the interests of labor at heart."

Delegates Lennon and Mahon spoke in favor of the committee's report, the latter declaring that if subsidies were to be encouraged he wanted the encouragement general. "If you are going into subsidies I want one to build municipal lines of street cars to run against the men who are grinding down the men of my association," he declared.

Delegate Klapetzky declared that he had been kept up nearly all night by a lobbyist who wanted his promise to support the resolution. He said he had refused to promise before he had heard the arguments in Convention and that the man told him he would hear in the Convention a lot of men who did not know what they were talking about.

Delegate Tobin moved the previous question. Adopted.

Delegate Gilthorpe requested a roll call on the committee's substitute. Request not sustained.

The substitute of the committee, with the additional paragraph, was then adopted with one dissenting vote.

Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate M. S. Hayes.

WHEREAS, The Democratic Governor Stemenberg, of the State of Idaho, has been guilty of introducing a veritable reign of terror among the miners of Shoshone county, in his State, declaring and treating as outlaws honest toilers whose sole crime has been their desire to organize themselves for the improvement of their condition; and,

WHEREAS, The Republican President, McKinley, has done his best to aid the brutal governor in his attempt to bulldoze and enslave free American citizens who are compelled to earn their living by hard and incessant toil, by sending to Idaho the federal troops; and,

WHEREAS, President McKinley has persisted in keeping in Idaho United States troops in spite of the fact that he was informed of the lawless, outrageous and despotic treatment of the persecuted but innocent union miners, who, by means of sworn affidavits, testified to the illegal treatment they have been subjected to, thus plainly demonstrating that he is the willing tool of the capitalist class, ready at their bidding to do the unscrupulous work of trampling upon the rights of citizens, breaking the Constitution of this country, and showing supreme contempt for the rights and interests of the working class; and,

WHEREAS, The President of the American Federation of Labor, in his report to this Convention, has urged this body to meet such outrageous proceedings "with the consciousness of our rights, the manhood to declare them, and the determination to achieve them;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, do hereby emphatically condemn and denounce President McKinley, Governor Stemenberg and all the officials concerned in the outrage; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the working people to sever their connection and refuse any support to the Republican and Democratic parties, whose members when elected to office have repeatedly shown themselves to be the enemies of the working class, and to vote for such parties only as pledge themselves to the emancipation of the working class.

Committee reported recommending the following substitute:

WHEREAS, A veritable reign of terror has been introduced into Shoshone Co., Idaho by declaring martial law there; and,

WHEREAS, Innocent men have been incarcerated in jail without being given their constitutional rights of trial by jury, and have been treated while in jail in a manner which is a disgrace to our civilization: be it

Resolved, That this convention emphatically protest against and condemn such actions; and, be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our Executive Council to make a full investigation and place the responsibility where it properly belongs.

The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 56 to 28.

Delegate Dornell, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 138.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The Aluminum Stopper Co., of Baltimore, Md., are antagonizing organized labor by their persistent opposition to a settlement of the troubles in their establishment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the products of the Aluminum Stopper Co., of Baltimore, be placed on the unfair list until such time as they show a disposition to treat fairly with labor.

Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 140.—By Delegate Geo. H. Thobe:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at the request of the Wood Carvers, of Boston, Mass., have decided to place the firm of Vose & Son, piano makers, of Boston, Mass., on the unfair list; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor heartily indorse the boycott and recommend to organized labor and friends to assist the carvers and piano workers of Boston, Mass., to make this boycott effective.

Committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption, it having been indorsed by the Executive Council.

Delegate Dold spoke in opposition to the Committee's report.

Delegate Driscoll moved its reference to the Executive Council for further consideration.

Delegate Thobe favored the report of the Committee.

The motion to refer was adopted.

Resolution No. 141.—By Cigarmakers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The firm of Carl Upman, of New York city, who about a year ago locked out over 400 of their employes, and who still refuses to pay living wages, and is endeavoring to disrupt the local unions of cigarmakers of New York city; be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, denounce the actions of the firm of Carl Upman for their unfair treatment, and call upon friends of organized labor to refuse to patronize the product of this firm until such time as they unionize their factory; and, be it further

Resolved, That we request the publication of this resolution in the official journals of affiliated unions.

Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted, the Executive Council having indorsed the boycott. Adopted.

Resolution No. 146.—By Delegate Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, The Dickenson Hard Rubber Co., at Springfield, Mass., has repeatedly shown itself antagonistic to organized labor, inasmuch as members of the Composition Pressmen's Union, No. 7512 of the American Federation of Labor, have been discriminated against for taking active part in forming a union and upholding their rights as American citizens; and,

WHEREAS, Above named firm distinctly refused to recognize the union, union hours and wages and has enforced a lock-out in its establishment in order to break up the union; and,

WHEREAS, After a hard fight, put up by the Springfield Central Labor Union, it seems necessary to spread and enforce this combat of organized labor throughout the country in order to make the fight more effective; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses the struggle of the Composition Pressmen, of Springfield, Mass., and should another attempt to adjust the difficulty prove a failure, be it further

Resolved, To declare the Dickenson Hard Rubber Co., at Springfield, Mass., unfair to organized labor and its friends.

Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the Constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 148.—By Cigarmakers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' International Union of America have adopted and have in use a label which is generally known as the cigarmakers' blue label; and,

WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' International Union of America have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in placing this label before the public, and in many instances not meeting with that success which the expenditure of money deserved; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, call upon all affiliated organizations to see that said label meets with the heartiest support of all members of organized labor and their friends.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 150.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to assist the Allied Printing Trades Councils of the United States to have the label of the Allied Trades placed on all school books and other publications used in the public schools of this country.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Kent introduced the following declaration as the sense of the Federation on the subject of subsidies, and moved its adoption:

While we rejoice in the diversified industries of our country, and in the multiplication and extension of our commerce, we are opposed to the granting of any subsidies whatever for the following reasons:

First: A subsidy in the very nature of things, is the granting of a special privilege, empowering some men to fill their pockets at the expense of others through the forms of law.

Second: Special privileges of all kinds have a corroding and demoralizing effect on the citizenship of our country, inasmuch as they debauch our legislative halls, and tend to the belief that a public office is a private gain to be worked for personal profit and class interest.

Third: Such legislation cultivates the belief that anybody may, if they can, stick their hand into the public treasury and fill their pockets without harm to others.

Fourth: We are further opposed to the endorsement of such legislation by this body, because subsidies in general are always passed by the liberal use of corruption funds, and we cannot afford to have it charged that the labor movement of America has had its judgment warped and conscience polluted by meddling with measures of this character. Its endorsement would justify the rank and file of our members in raising the question of integrity of delegates so voting, thus destroying the confidence in our representative men, and thereby undermining the very foundation of our movement, inviting universal disintegration.

Fifth: To sanction this at this session would be but an entering wedge to open wide our doors for subsequent legislation of this kind, and the lobbyist armed with a corruption fund, and with loud pretenses for labor's interest, would be a fixed institution in our midst, polluting the very atmosphere in which he moves. With all confidence destroyed in one another, we would find ourselves overwhelmed by the greatest disaster that could possibly befall the masses struggling for a higher civilization.

Sixth: Even were the principle of government subsidies permissible in justice and equity, it would be unwise for this body to commit itself to ship-building subsidies until the ship-builders of this country unionized their plants, and show by such conduct that they are in harmony with the objects of organized labor.

Delegate M. Donnelly moved as an amendment to strike out the sixth clause.

The amendment was lost and the original motion prevailed.

Delegate McKnight asked to be excused from further attendance at the sessions.

Granted.

The convention then adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 18, 1899.

Vice-President Duncan called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock.

The roll of delegates was ordered called.

Absentees—Mulholland, Tobin, Feeney, McGuire, Gabler, Wheeler, Crouchley, Reid, O'Brien (Wm. J.), Keefe, Fox, Mitchell, Dilcher, Call, Clinch, O'Connor, Donnelly (S. B.), Witzel, Donohue, Harrison, Jones, Leath, O'Sullivan, Miller (R. E.), Hayes (M. S.), McCully, Young, Favreau, Fahey, Baxter, Warner (Mason), Eddy, Reese, Coleman, A'Hearn, Parady, Gourley, McGill, McNeil, Hill (A. E.), Green, Braumbaugh, Craig (F. J.), Snyder, Hinman, Marvin, Heuring, Huebner, Gansser, Whitney, Smith (C. L.), Wulff, Tingle, Eckent, Craig (Hugh), Nugant, Burns, Clark, Harrison, Herriott, Magrene, Reddick, Gibbons, Dyke, Murray, Stillson, Nowicki, Hill (F. L.), Newton, Dompier, Miller (A. P.), Murphy, Haslam.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was omitted.

Delegate James H. Sullivan moved the selection of three delegates as the special committee to call a convention of painters, as already provided for, and named as such committee Delegates Woodbury, Kent and Valentine.

Delegate Morrison moved that the nominations close.

The motion was not seconded.

Delegate Lennon raised the point of order that elections had not been reached. The chair ruled the point not well taken.

Vice-President Duncan then ruled the whole matter out of order, and called for reports of committees.

Delegate Lennon, for the Committee on Laws, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 3.—By National Union of United Brewery Workmen:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in its New York convention in 1895, made it a law for the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen to prohibit its local unions to hold membership in the Order of the Knights of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, The fact remains that a number of other National and International Trade Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are still amalgamated with the Order of the Knights of Labor, through some of their local unions; and,

WHEREAS, This dual connection, in many instances, has caused the members of the American Federation of Labor to aid the Knights of Labor in their opposition against *bona fide* trade unions; and,

WHEREAS, The restriction placed on the Brewery Workmen by the New York convention of the American Federation of Labor should include the rest of the members of the American Federation of Labor also; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Detroit, Mich., pass a law, in accordance to which no member of any trade union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, directly or indirectly, shall be allowed to hold membership in the Order of the Knights of Labor.

Committee reported recommending its reference to the incoming Executive Council to adjudicate as far as possible.

Delegate G. H. Warner made a plea against awakening old animosities between the K. of L. and the Federation. "In New York," he said, "we have learned to work in harmony; we are meeting together along educational lines, and to bring on a renewed fight would be of incalculable harm to the great cause."

Delegate Ward said he was willing that the matter should go to the Executive Council.

Delegate Gilthorpe favored an open and square fight on the subject and hoped the matter would be settled in convention.

President Gompers here took the chair.

Delegate Sculley said the Knights of Labor had been friendly to the hatters, and he did not believe in going out of the way to fight our friends, who had never done us an injury.

Delegate Lennon explained that the decision reached by the Committee was to avoid the very discussion which was now taking place.

Delegate Driscoll wanted the convention to come out flat-footed and denounce the K. of L. and place it on the unfair list, as the K. of L. had done to the Federation. He said: "We must have it distinctly understood that no man can be a member of both unions, and that this Federation will protect its members against such methods as the K. of L. employ."

Delegate Hart coincided with the views expressed by Delegate Driscoll.

Delegate Klapetzky moved the previous question, which did not receive a seconder.

Delegate Owen Miller said there must be a distinct line between the two organizations, and accused the Knights of Labor of unfair practices and the encouragement of scab labor in preference to Federation men. "The Knights of Labor," he said, "is no more living up to its original principles than are many so-called Christians following in the footsteps of the meek and lowly Savior."

Delegate Mahon contended that the Brewery Workers were only asking what other organizations have done, and wanted the Knights of Labor turned down. He hoped the resolution would be adopted by the Convention, and not referred.

Delegate Agard favored the report of the committee. He believed the discussion had taken a range beyond the intentions of the report of the committee. "The glass-blowers have received good assistance from the Knights of Labor in the past," he said, "and I do not want to see the Federation put itself on record as proposed, as there are other ways for the opponents to carry on a defensive fight besides passing such a resolution as this."

Delegate Downey raised the point of order that the special order for this hour was to hear the report of the Grievance Committee.

The chair ruled the point of order well taken, and requested all persons not delegates to retire.

Delegate Kent requested that inasmuch as Mr. Bell, of the painters, was obliged to return home, he be allowed the privilege of the floor to again address the Convention.

Delegate Duncan raised the point of order that the Convention was about to go into executive session and believed Delegate Kent's motion out of order.

The chair so decided, and called the executive session to order.

Delegate Kidd, for the Committee on Grievances, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 5.—By Delegate C. L. Shamp:

WHEREAS, There has been a misunderstanding existing between the Brewery Firemen and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen as to who should have jurisdiction over the Brewery Firemen, The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen or the National Union of United Brewery Workers; and,

WHEREAS, The Brewery Firemen in several cities of the United States have come into the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor at their last convention, in Kansas City, Mo., in December, 1898, by vote, decided that all union men should belong to a union of their craft; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has always stood by trade autonomy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, request the American Federation of Labor, at their next convention, to be held in Detroit, December 11, 1899, to demand of the National Union of United Brewery Workers to comply with the vote of their last convention and turn over all Brewery Firemen to the union of their craft.

This Resolution requires us to determine a question of jurisdiction between the United Brewery Workmen and the Stationary Firemen. We would recommend that it be an instruction of this Convention to the two bodies at interest to appoint representatives to a Committee of conference with a view to discussing and amicably deciding the question at issue. It was also agreed by the representative of the International Union of Steam Engineers that as the complaint of his organization against the United Brewery Workmen was exactly the same as that of the Stationary Firemen, the decision of your Committee, in the one case should also apply to the other. We would, therefore further recommend that the same course be pursued by the brewery workers and steam engineers in their dispute.

In explanation of this recommendation of your Committee we desire to emphasize our belief that the policy of the American Federation of Labor should conform to the principle that affiliated bodies should first be required to make earnest effort to adjust Inter-Union differences by conference before they will be entertained, or given consideration, by the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Swift moved to concur in the Committee's report.

Delegate Beinke opposed the report of the committee, and wanted the Convention to settle the question by turning the brewery engineers over to the Engineers' organizations. He said the engineers were doing everything possible to organize the engineers working in the breweries, but were continually hampered by the Brewery Workers' organization, who had failed to live up to their agreement of last year.

Delegate Zorn spoke in favor of the adoption of the Committee's report.

Delegate Kidd, for the Committee, said the Committee had rendered its decision as one of conciliation, preferring it to rendering a final decision in the matter.

Delegate Shamp spoke in opposition to the committee's report. He said that this trouble had started in Buffalo by making five firemen join the Brewery Workers' Union. The wages of the brewery firemen had been raised in Kansas City, he said, and the eight-hour day adopted, and in St. Louis the firemen's scale is higher than the brewery workmen. A number of firemen are compelled to belong to two unions, which, in his opinion, was not right. He said an agreement was made with the brewery workmen to have a fireman attend their last convention, and when he got there was denied the privilege of the floor.

Delegate Ward said he was not opposed to the motion, but was willing to submit the matter to any body that would settle it to the satisfaction of all. He claimed that the Brewery Workers were getting better conditions in the United Association than they could possibly receive by becoming affiliated with another organization. "We are willing to abide by the Federation," he said, "but don't ask us to do something that you would not ask others to do."

Delegate Lambert said that many coopers were working in breweries, and that when the brewery coopers went into the coopers' union their wages were raised \$2.00 a week.

Delegate D. A. Hayes said he would like to know how many different trades were represented in the United Brewers' Union. He believed the engineers and firemen should be allowed to belong to a body of their own, and did not believe the claim of the Brewers a just one. To insist on such action would cause friction and bring disaster to all concerned.

Delegate George H. Warner thought the Federation might as well go on record, as to whether it is an industrial organization or a trades union. While serving on an arbitration committee in New York recently, he found that the barber who shaved the boss brewer was a member of the United Brewery Workers' Union. He believed the line should be drawn and the engineers and firemen allowed to belong to the engineers' and firemen's organizations.

Delegate Klapetzky said he protested against the Brewery Workmen having that barber, as he wanted him in the Barber's Union.

Vice-President Duncan here took the chair.

Delegate Mahon offered the following amendment to the committee's report:

That a committee of three be appointed by the Convention to adjust the differences between the Brewery Workers, Firemen and Engineers' organizations.

Delegate Mahon said that one would think from the discussion that all the engineers and firemen were working in the breweries, and called attention to the fact that there were thousands of others working in every factory and shop over all the land who needed the protection of organized labor.

Delegate Huebner spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Kent denied the right to any one to transfer him and his organization to another like a flock of sheep, and believed that each individual member should be consulted personally.

Delegate Lennon agreed with the delegate regarding the transfer of members. He said trade unions had reached an evolutionary stage and could obtain results in a day that formerly took years to accomplish. He said the Federation was absolutely pledged to trade autonomy.

Delegate Tracy hoped the report would be adopted, as a better understanding could be arrived at and harmony prevail, notwithstanding that the Brewery Workers had done excellent work in organizing and raising the wages of the engineers and firemen.

Delegate Beinke offered the following substitute for the committee's report:

Resolved. That the Executive Council be, and are hereby directed to insist that all local unions comply with the provision of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor on or before March 1, 1900, and if said local unions refuse to comply with same their charters shall be annulled.

Resolved. That in the event of any local union failing to comply with the above, all affiliated central bodies and State bodies and State boards are hereby instructed to expel from said central bodies any and all such local unions.

Delegate Ward raised a point of order that the substitute was not germane to the question, and the chair ruled the substitute out of order.

Delegate Leath offered the amendment previously presented by Delegate Mahon but which was not recognized by the chair at the time.

Delegate Furuseth offered an amendment to the amendment to strike out "a committee of three" and insert "a committee of three members of the Executive Council."

Delegates Shamp and Zorn each favored the amendment of Delegate Furuseth.

The amendment of Delegate Furuseth was then adopted, and the report of the Committee as amended prevailed.

A roll call was demanded, but only five delegates supported the call.

Delegates Shamp and Beinke asked to be recorded as voting no.

In the case of the theatrical stage employes against the seating of the delegate from the Bay City Central Trades Council, which came to us from the Credential Committee, we have reason to believe that if a representative of the theatrical stage employes were to visit Bay City, existing differences could be satisfactorily adjusted, and your committee recommends that such action should be taken by the Theatrical Stage Employes' Union as will enable the organization to permit one of its officials to visit Bay City with this object in view.

Recommendations of the committee adopted.

Resolution No. 15.—By Cooper Machine Workers' Union, No. 7124, Minneapolis:

WHEREAS, Action having been taken at the recent annual convention of the Coopers' International Union of America, having for its object the amalgamation of the cooperage crafts; and,

WHEREAS, It having been reported with considerable authority that the American Federation of Labor would be appealed, petitioned or requested to sanction and approve such action of the Coopers' International Union by resolution adopted in said convention seeking such amalgamation; and,

WHEREAS, The object and aim of such resolutions as adopted by Coopers' International Union, or any appeal or petition which may be presented to your honorable body, having for its aim or purpose such amalgamation, seeks the dissolution and disruption of certain *bona fide* trades unions now holding a charter under and by authority of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Any action on the part of your honorable body by sanctioning such action or resolution of the Coopers' International Union, or any concentrated action on the part of the American Federation of Labor having for its object such amalgamation, would be of the most vital importance to certain individual unions, namely, Cooper Machine Workers' Union, at Minneapolis, Minn., and elsewhere, *bona fide* labor organizations, now holding charters and prospering in the pursuit of their avocation in the machine rooms; and,

WHEREAS, Coopers' Machine Workers' Union, of Minneapolis, Minn., holding charter from the American Federation of Labor, is a *bona fide* labor organization, controlling and having jurisdiction

in all cooperage machine rooms in the city of Minneapolis, and engaged in the slack-barrel construction occupation, taking the raw and unfinished product and constructing the same into an almost completed product, needing but the finishing touches of the cooper in hooping or wiring of the same, thence sold, delivered and filled with flour in the great mills of this city, the greatest flour market of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, In the city of Minneapolis, Minn., nearly all members of the Coopers' Union No. 22 are co-operative members engaged in the cooperage business, *bona fide* stockholders, holding stock in five (5) of the cooperage concerns and supplying the bulk of the entire output, thus receiving the dividends of their own business and enjoying the distinction of business man, employer and employee; and,

WHEREAS, It must be readily seen that the machine worker as an employee would be a subordinate in such amalgamation, and would be entirely at the mercy of his brother employees, as a mere tool in the hands of unscrupulous employers; holding charter under guise of a labor union. His welfare is entirely in the hands of co-operative coopers in the amalgamation, his organization as a machine worker is extinct; he must consider himself a cooper and abide by the dictation of his employer, whether favorable or unfavorable; he can hold no meetings of his fellow men engaged in their separate and individual occupation, looking toward the betterment of the condition of the machine workers, as such meetings would be unconstitutional; and his employer (the cooper) has a perfect right to enter and attend such meetings held, and can co-operate with his co-operative union brother and take such action as will necessarily upset all plans of his co-workers, the machine men; the coopers being in the majority will necessarily rule, and his instrumentality guide his organization as desired; the machine worker, a subordinate or employee, must comply with all laws framed by his employer or suffer the consequence of his action by fine or expulsion; if the latter, he loses his situation, not only in the co-operative shops, but has no prestige in any shop within the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union; opportunities are hereby given the co-operative cooper to raise his scale at the expense of the machine worker, who, in case a cut in wages was decided upon in order to declare larger dividends to the co-operative coopers, must accept such reduction philosophically and with good grace, through no fault of his own. These are but a few of the conditions which confront the machine worker, and prompts him to request your consideration of matters which mean so much in shaping the future welfare or existence of a trade union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Cooper Machine Workers' Union of Minneapolis, Minn., most earnestly protest against the action on the part of the American Federation of Labor having for its object the amalgamation of the Cooper Machine Workers' Union with the Coopers' International Union; and, further

Resolved, That we believe such action, if taken, would be detrimental to the welfare and prosperity of Cooper Machine Workers' Union of the city of Minneapolis, who, under present circumstances and conditions, enjoy the prestige and honor of being the largest union of its kind in the United States, and enjoying the fruits of its labors only through its being an organized, separable and distinct body, occupied in its own particular branch of business; be it further

Resolved, That we are of the opinion that circumstances and conditions, as existing in this great milling center where our product is consumed as fast as manufactured, do not at the present time warrant any interference whatever from any source that will jeopardize the interests of a legitimate *bona fide* trade union; be it further

Resolved, That Cooper Machine Workers' Union are of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor cannot consistently consider any action confronting such amalgamation without the consent of Cooper Machine Workers' Union; be it further

Resolved, That Cooper Machine Workers' Union of Minneapolis petition your honorable body to heed our protest, believing that the American Federation of Labor will not exercise the usurpation of power in annulling a charter already given to and in possession of our union, until a sufficient reason be given for doing so. We believe it wise to let well enough alone; that the day is not far distant when Cooper Machine Workers will be at the head and among the strongest unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor if left undisturbed by irrational action outside of its own union.

This resolution is practically a demand from the Cooper Machine Workers' Union, of Minneapolis, to be allowed to maintain its charter separate and distinct from the Coopers' International Union. The Machine Coopers were ineligible for membership to the Coopers' International Union, prior to the convention of the latter organization, held at Minneapolis last September. At this Convention, however, the laws of the organization were changed at the request of representatives of the American Federation of Labor so as to provide for the admission of, and jurisdiction over, Machine Coopers' Unions.

After hearing the representatives of the Machine Coopers' and Hand Coopers, it is the opinion of your committee that the interests of the workers in the cooperage trade can be best conserved by the Coopers' International Union, having complete jurisdiction over the cooperage industry. We therefore recommend that the request of the Machine Coopers to remain independent of the International Union be denied, and that it be requested to make application for a charter from the Coopers' International Union in conformity with Sec. 3, Article 9, of the Constitution. The same to be granted to this Union, and other Machine Coopers' Unions now chartered by the American Federation of Labor, free of charge.

Delegate Swift opposed the report of the committee.

Delegates Daley and Hanrahan spoke in favor of the adoption of the committee's report.

The adoption of the report of the committee was then put to a vote and carried.

Resolution No. 112.—By Delegate Thos. O'Rourke, Jr.:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the delegate of the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers of the United States and Canada to the American Federation of Labor that a certain organizer of the American Federation of Labor has committed an injustice on a certain body of Journeymen Horse Shoers making application for a charter from the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers "by misrepresentation of exchange of transfer cards with the Blacksmith's Union."

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor refrain from reappointing said organizer, W. H. Roche, of Binghamton, N. Y., to said office in the future.

Committee recommended that the complaint be given proper consideration by the incoming President.

Delegate Roche and Thomas O'Rourke, Jr., spoke in favor of the adoption of the recommendation.

Adopted.

The convention then adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY.—Afternoon Session.

The convention opened at 2 o'clock, with Vice-President McGuire in the chair.

Roll call :

Absentees—Klapetzky, McKnight, Gompers, Innis, Wheeler, Crouchley, Maher, Brown, Call, O'Connor, Frazier, Donnelly (Samuel B.), Donohue, Greene, Harrison (Samuel S.), Jones, Hovey, Fahey, Baxter, Warner (Mason), Eddy, Reese, Becker, A'Hearn, Parady, Gourley, McNeil, Hill (A. E.), McGill, Green, Wolf (F. L.), McCullough, Louderback, Braumbaugh, Craig (F. L.), Snyder, Hinman, Schubert, Marvin, Heuring, Huebner, Nugant, Willis, Clark, Harrison (Jos. M.), Herriott, Magrene, Dyke, Murray, Stillson, Hill (F. L.), Newton, Dompier, Miller (Albert P.).

The reading of the minutes of the morning session was dispensed with.

Delegate Mahaney secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 154—By Delegate S. C. Mahaney :

WHEREAS, The Colorado and Southern Railway Company during the present year have discharged members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, for no other reason than because of their membership in said organization; and,

WHEREAS, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, through their officers, having exhausted all honorable means to bring about a settlement between said company and its telegraph employes; and,

WHEREAS, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, through its chief executive, have recommended to the ticket and freight agents of its members throughout North America, and also asked the co-operation of the trades and labor assemblies of Colorado and other States, to use their influence with those who travel and ship freight, to do so, by other than the Colorado and Southern Railway : therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to bring about a settlement of the differences now existing between said railway company and its telegraph employes, if possible; and in the event of said railway company refusing to adjust the differences, that the Executive Council place the Colorado and Southern Company upon the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

A communication was received from the Casting Dressers' Protective Union, 6844, of Elizabeth, N. J., and, there being no objection, the same was referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

The Chair then announced that the executive session would again take up the report of the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate P. J. Downey :

WHEREAS, There exists in the city of Chicago a suspended local union of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, affiliated and receiving recognition from the Chicago Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Section 5 of Article 4 provides, no organization which has seceded, or has been suspended or expelled from any national or international organization connected with the Federation or any central body or national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor be and are hereby requested to comply with the above section, and compel the Sheet Metal Workers of Chicago to join their international association or be expelled from the Chicago Federation.

The resolution demands that the Chicago Federation of Labor force a Sheet Metal Workers Union that had seceded from the International Association, and which is now affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor, back to the parent body, or expel it from membership.

After weighing the arguments pro and con and the evidence submitted, your Committee beg leave to report that the Amalgamated Association has never sought the good offices of the Chicago Federation of Labor to influence the local union to reinstate itself in good standing with the International Association, hence we recommend that the general officers of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association communicate with the Chicago Federation of Labor, with a view of influencing the local union to rejoin the General Organization, and in the event of its failing in its purpose, that the matter shall be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the constitution enforced.

A motion was made to adopt the report of the Committee.

Delegate Downey spoke in favor of having all seceding locals of Sheet Metal Workers expelled from central bodies unless they again attach themselves to the parent body which he represented.

Delegate Daley claimed that the Chicago Federation of Labor had never been informed that the local union of Sheet Metal Workers were seceders.

Delegate Woodbury thought it unwise for the Federation to act on a matter of this kind, as it was a purely local grievance, and hoped the committee's report would prevail.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate T. J. Morris:

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor refused our application as an affiliated organization; and,

WHEREAS, Sprinkler Fitters' Union, 6087, are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since the 27th of June, 1883; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we consider said action on the part of the Chicago Federation of Labor unjust as an affiliated organization, and against Article XII, Sec. 1, which expressly prohibits a central body from taking such action; and,

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, are diametrically opposed to such usurpation; and further

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Grievance Committee.

The Sprinkler Fitters' Union, No. 6087, complains that the Chicago Federation of Labor refused to seat a duly elected delegation, thus denying the union representation. Your committee recommend that, inasmuch as the question resolves itself into one of jurisdiction of work between the Sprinkler Fitters and the Steam Fitters, that a conference be held between representative committees to devise ways and means by which the Sprinkler Fitters may come under the jurisdiction of the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.

It was moved to adopt the report.

Delegate Morris amended the report by inserting United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters instead of National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.

Delegate Daley told of the organization of the sprinkler fitters in Chicago. They were organized when the wages of the steamfitters began to go up and the hours down. There was a demand for cheaper men, he said, and a few men got together and organized a union.

Delegate W. J. O'Brien explained how the committee reached their decision. He believed that if the sprinkler fitters would get under the protection of the steam fitters they would be benefited.

The amendment was lost and the report adopted.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate Geo. Beinke:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers of Buffalo, N. Y., No. 17, are having difficulty with an organization in Buffalo, N. Y., known as No. one or 6649.

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers have spent time and money trying to effect a settlement in bringing about a friendly feeling, but failed each time; be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to send one member of said Board to Buffalo, N. Y., he to do all in his power to effect a settlement at the earliest possible date.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

The report of the committee on the trouble between the machinists and printers was, on motion, not reported by request of Delegate Donnelly, who had been called out of the city.

Delegate G. H. Warner thought that the matter should be disposed of; at least the report should be read.

Delegate Morrison stated that Delegate Donnelly had been called to Pittsburg on account of a strike of his craft to enforce a scale of prices, and desired postponement until tomorrow so that he would be able to be present. He believed that under such circumstances the matter should go over as a matter of courtesy to the absent delegate.

Delegate Feeney moved that it be made a special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Adopted by a vote of 61 to 14.

Resolution No. 144.—By International Typographical Union **Delegates:**
WHEREAS, Mr. Jas. O'Connell, Third Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, recently issued an official circular in which he cast reflections upon the unionism of the members of the International Typographical Union; and,

WHEREAS, Mr. O'Connell has reiterated said accusations as applying to the officers of the International Typographical Union; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request Mr. O'Connell to withdraw said accusations made against the officers of the International Typographical Union.

In this resolution Delegate O'Connell is charged with casting reflections upon the officials of the International Typographical Union. The parties at interest having reached an understanding between themselves, your committee recommends that no further action be taken in the matter.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 56.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Stephe S. Bonbright:

WHEREAS, The Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., at a meeting held Sept. 7th, 1899, passed a resolution expelling local No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, from that body, for refusing to go out on a strike; and,

WHEREAS, Such action is a violation of Sec. 5, Article 12 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which says: "No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central body on a strike, where such organization has a national organization until the proper authorities of such national organization have been consulted and agreed to such action;" and,

WHEREAS, The Council of Trades and Labor Unions had not consulted with the national officers of local No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, but expelled that organization forthwith for refusing to go on strike; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., be hereby instructed to reinstate local No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, at once, and proceed against them as provided for by Sec. 5, Article 12 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

This is a protest against the action of the Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions, in expelling the Musicians' Union from membership. It appears from the evidence that the local Musicians' Union ordered its members employed in theatres on a sympathy strike in support of the members of the Theatrical Stage Mechanics' Union who were locked out by a combination of the Detroit Theatrical Managers, but when called upon to comply with the mandate of their organization failed to do so, and thereafter rendered themselves thoroughly obnoxious to the affiliated bodies by their attitude toward the striking stage employee, and their efforts to discredit them in the eyes of the public. Your committee is, therefore, of the opinion that while it endorses the principle involved in Section 5, Article 12, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which denies the right of central bodies to order a sympathetic strike, we believe that the Musicians' Union of Detroit, as in this special instance acted in complete violation of every principle of trades unionism, and that an order of this Convention to the Central body of Detroit to admit the delegates of Musicians' Union No. 5 to a seat in their body would seriously compromise the position of the theatrical employees in their efforts to secure what is their undisputed right, and we would therefore recommend that Resolution No. 56 be nonconcurrent in.

Delegate Owen Miller stated his position in the matter in defense of the Musicians. He said the question was not a fight of local interest alone, but one of national importance, and denied the right of the Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions to expel the musicians, claiming that no communications had ever been sent to him as the national executive officer of the musicians.

Delegate Hart related some past history regarding the relations of the two organizations involved. He showed that the musicians had acknowledged, in their official organ, the help received from the stage hands in Denver, and the manner in which the musicians had gone back on their own action in the Detroit strike, by refusing to come out of the theatres when the stage hands had been locked out.

Delegate W. J. O'Brien said that the evidence in the case showed no extenuating circumstances, as the musicians themselves had voted to go on strike and then got out in injunction to prevent them from doing so.

Delegate Mulcahy related the circumstances which brought about the trouble in Detroit, quoting from the minutes of the Detroit Trades Council.

Delegate Onstott thought the musicians were willing to uphold union laws until

t involved themselves; then they wanted to throw the law overboard. He hoped the committee's report would be adopted, as it would at least be a case of the tail wagging the dog, instead of the dog wagging the tail.

Delegate Furuseth said that from the evidence it was clear that the Detroit musicians employed in the theatres had not acted as union men; but he did not think all the musicians in the country should be condemned for the action of the Detroit men.

Delegate Chance believed it wrong to discipline the union as a whole in Detroit, because of the action of the men working in the theatres, and thought the report should not be adopted as worded.

Delegate Valentine moved that in view of the turn the discussion had taken, the subject matter be re-committed to the committee, and moved that such action be taken.

Adopted.

Vice-President Mitchell was called to the chair.

Resolution No. 127.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor rendered a decision, relative to the controversy between the Coopers International Union and the National Brewery Workers' Union; and,

WHEREAS, Said ruling of the Executive Council as embodied in their report to the nineteenth annual convention, is constantly violated on the part of the National Brewery Workers' Union by their unjust encroachments on the cooper trade; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor that the C. I. U., be given full autonomy of their trade in breweries, and the National Brewery Workers' Union be hereby directed to stop its members from working at the cooper trade in breweries within the jurisdiction of the C. I. U.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the tightening of loose hoops either in the wash house cellar, or beer wagon is under the jurisdiction of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen, but all repairing and new work should be done by members of the Coopers' International Union.

Concurred in.

Resolution No. 83.—By Delegates E. Ward, Julius Zorn and Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, A law of the American Federation of Labor provides that local unions suspended by the National and International Unions of their respective crafts shall not be eligible to affiliation with a central body chartered by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis, Mo., is violating above mentioned rule by recognizing delegates from a suspended local of the United Brewery Workmen National Union and rejecting delegates from a bona fide union of said National; be it

Resolved, That the Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis, Mo., be instructed, by vote of this Convention, to unseat delegates of the suspended local union No. 43 of the United Brewery Workmen National Union, and recognize the delegates of the local lately organized under the jurisdiction of the above-mentioned National Union; and, be it further

Resolved, That said central body of St. Louis, Mo., shall stand suspended from the American Federation of Labor until complying with the request stated in this resolution.

It is demanded by the Union introducing the resolution that the Central Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis be ordered to refuse recognition to local union No. 43 of the United Brewery Workmen, inasmuch as it is a suspended local of that organization, and to seat the delegates from a reorganized local union of the national body. Your committee emphatically expresses its belief that a central body has no right to question the autonomy of the national body of any affiliated local, and that the National Union of United Brewery Workmen had a perfect right, under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, to suspend local No. 43 without question from this body, or any affiliated central body, and further, that if this principle were more generally adhered to in these family quarrels it would be in the best interests, not only of the parties at interest but of the whole trades union movement. We would therefore recommend that the Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis be instructed to deny further recognition to the suspended local of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen No. 43, until it is reinstated in the national union.

With some regret your committee finds it incumbent upon it to say that from the evidence presented in this case it appears to them that the action of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen has been of a most high-handed and arbitrary character, and therefore recommend that this convention of the American Federation of Labor request the Executive Officer of the Brewers' National Union to reinstate Local Union No. 43 to membership, and give the officers of that Union, who may have been guilty of any infraction of their laws a fair and impartial trial.

It has also been brought to our attention by a representative of the beer brewers of St. Louis that they are threatened with a boycott by the National Union of United Brewery Workmen if they do not discharge the members of the suspended Local Union, No. 43, and with another boycott by the Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis if they do comply. We believe it to be in the best interests of the Trades Union movement that this convention announces its determination to refuse endorsement to any boycott upon St. Louis breweries growing out of this dispute, and so instruct the Executive Council.

Delegate Kreyling spoke in favor of the committee's recommendation.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Harry A. McKnight:

Resolved, That when an application is presented for a charter to Federal labor unions or a local union claiming there is no National or International organization from whom they should get a charter; be it

Resolved, That the President of the Federation make inquiries and attempt to learn just what kind of men are making the application, and if he finds that many of them are mechanics or tradesmen to withhold the charter until the matter has been referred to the different organizations composing the Federation. This will in the future prevent such men becoming members of Federal labor unions when they should become members of their respective trades organization. And also be it

Resolved, That there should be a law governing Federal labor unions as follows: That when there is a sufficient number of any craft, that they be permitted and required to withdraw from the Federal labor union and organize a local under their own trades organization.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

This resolution conveys instructions to the President regarding the issuance of charters to local unions. Inasmuch as the spirit of the resolution is already embodied in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, your committee reports unfavorably upon the resolution.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate James H. Sullivan:

It having been claimed in several cities by brewery workmen that painting barrels, vats, walls and woodwork in and about breweries should be done by brewers and not by painters, and in some cases notified employing brewers that painters must be discharged and brewers put to work doing painting; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Union of Brewery Workmen are hereby notified that painting is not to be considered a part of the brewery workman's trade, and that in the future the members of the National Union of Brewery Workmen shall not infringe upon the rights of an affiliated body, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America; and, be it further

Resolved, That it is the duty of all brewery workmen to see that all painting done in and about breweries is done by union painters carrying the card of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

Your committee recommend that this matter be held in abeyance until such time as the Painters' brotherhoods are united under the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Ward was willing to abide by the recommendation of the committee, but hoped that if the matter ever came before the Executive Council the brewery workers could be given a hearing.

Delegate James H. Sullivan spoke in opposition to the recommendation of the committee, as neither of the parties to the controversy had been invited to appear before the committee.

Delegates Zorn and Driscoll also spoke on the report.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

This ended the report of the Grievance Committee in executive session.

Delegate James O'Connell rose to a question of personal privilege. He wished to make a statement in regard to the resolution introduced by the delegates of the International Typographical Union, regarding himself. He said that for certain reasons he had sent out a private circular during the past year to the members of his organization which reflected on the printers. He wished now to withdraw any reflection contained in that circular on the International Typographical Union, its officers or members.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke stated that the retraction of Delegate O'Connell was entirely satisfactory to the printers.

Delegate Furuseth moved that immediately after roll call tomorrow afternoon the special order be the report on President's Report. Adopted.

Delegate Kent moved that William H. Bell of the painters be given the privilege of the floor for 10 minutes after roll call tomorrow morning.

Delegates Sullivan and Tracy opposed granting the request, and Delegates Morrison, Driscoll, Hanrahan, Whitaker and Feeney spoke in favor of it.

The motion of Delegate Kent was carried by a vote of 74 to 6.

Delegate Feeney moved that night sessions be held hereafter. Lost.

Delegate Beinke asked to be recorded as voting yes.

The report of the Committee on Laws, which was pending when the Convention went into executive session, was then taken up.

The report of the Committee on Resolution No. 3, to refer the matter to the Executive Council, was concurred in.

Resolution No. 9.—By Delegate John B. Lennon:

To amend Section 1, Article III, to read: The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually, at 10 A. M., on the first Thursday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

Committee submitted the following substitute:

Section 1, Article III, to be amended to read: Section 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually on the first Thursday after the first Monday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

Delegate Reid moved the adoption of the substitute.

Delegate Driscoll moved to amend the report to make it read "the first Monday in December."

Delegates Duncan, Furuseth and Agard opposed the amendment, and Delegates Bowman and Feeney spoke in favor of it.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 48 ayes to 38 nays, it not receiving a two-thirds vote.

The Committee's report was then adopted by a vote of 51 for and 24 against.

Delegate Gottlob, for the Special Committee of Five, offered the following:

Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate A. S. Hughes:

WHEREAS, The National Stogie Makers' League have applied for a charter, making the claim that stogie making is a distinct trade, and desire to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to hear the Stogie Makers' representatives and report to this Convention the merits or demerits of their claim to the right of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN—Your special committee appointed to investigate and report on Resolution No. 130, in reference to granting a charter to the National Stogie Makers' League, respectfully submit the following:

The committee recommends that no charter of affiliation shall be granted to the Stogie Makers' League by the American Federation of Labor, but that they be advised to affiliate with the Cigar Makers' International Union of America as Local Stogie Makers' Unions, under the control of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, with the understanding that they shall have the regulation of their own bills of prices, and shall have a special label, to be known as the Stogie Makers' Label, such label, however, to be granted under the rules and regulations governing the Cigar Makers' International Blue Label, except in reference to the wage scale governing the same.

GEORGE CHANCE, *Chairman*,
O. E. WOODBURY,
GEO. W. BROWN,
FRED DILCHER,
H. J. GOTTLÖB, *Secretary*.

Delegate Wilson moved to concur in the report. Adopted.

Delegate Lennon, for the Committee on Laws, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegates Alex. Reid and T. J. Crouchley:

WHEREAS, Many delegates of National and International Unions are required to do organizing and other work for their respective organizations going to and returning from the General Convention of the American Federation of Labor, thus necessitating their absence from home during the Christmas holidays, which is also an unfavorable time for them prosecuting their work, we therefore recommend that the date of Convention be changed either to November or January.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Section 3, Article III. Amend, by striking out "five," in second line, and insert "seven;" insert in fifth line, after word Secretary, "Report of Treasurer," and change the numbers of the committee to correspond.

Adopted.

Your committee recommend that present Sec. 6 of Art. III be stricken out, and that there be inserted in lieu thereof Sec. 6, Art. III. The convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

Adopted.

Your committee recommend that Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, of Art. X, be stricken out and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any union, International, National or Local, failing to pay within 60 days the levies declared in accord with Sec. 1, shall be deprived of representation in convention of the American Federation of Labor or in city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This recommendation called out a long and spirited discussion, participated in by Delegates Thomas O'Donnell, Duncan, Downey, Leath, Furuseth, Sculley, O'Connell, Squier and Hunter, who favored the proposition to levy an assessment.

Delegate Hunter said: "I am in favor of the report as presented by the committee for various reasons. First, There are three ways only of fighting, viz: Capital with capital, intelligence with intelligence, and fire with fire. Another reason why, is this, that had it not been for the contributions the miners of Illinois received we would not have been victorious in 1897. These small amounts largely encouraged our men to stand by the small organization; for our union in Illinois at that time consisted of but two hundred and fifty men, and through your support we were enabled to carry on the work of organization until we now have the whole State organized, numbering 35,000 men, and a good sum in our treasury. I take this opportunity to thank the cigar makers and the hatters, and all others, for their kindly support during our trouble. Why, Mr. Chairman, the miners' organization is by far the largest labor union represented on the floor of this Convention. We are now paying tax on 40,000, which means \$400 a week, \$1,606 a month, or \$57 a day for the time proposed by this amendment. I want to say that the miners stand ready to pay at any time, and therefore I trust that this body will act intelligently and adopt the report of your committee."

The committee's report was opposed by Delegates Hanrahan, Woodbury, Lambert, Feeney and Kent.

Delegate Onstott moved the previous question. Lost.

Delegate Beinke amended the motion to refer the matter to a referendum vote.

Delegates O'Sullivan and Driscoll spoke in favor of the referendum amendment.

Delegate Valentine opposed Delegate Beinke's amendment, as he believed the referendum idea a good one in theory only. He said that at the last convention of the Molders in July an effort was made to raise their dues to 50 cents per week, after five years' experience at 25 cents.

Delegate Ward believed in high dues, but said he had no authority to vote away the funds of his national body.

The motion to refer the matter to the membership of the various unions was lost, and the recommendation of the committee adopted by a vote of 57 for and 26 against.

Delegates Bourdingno, Beinke, Hanrahan and Cullen wished to be recorded as voting no.

Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is founded on the principle, that all crafts and trades of which it is composed shall be guaranteed absolute self-government, being eternally opposed to the encroachment of one craft across the trade lines of another: and

WHEREAS, This principle of trade autonomy guarantees to the weaker crafts the same measure of protection that the stronger bodies can maintain for themselves;

We therefore reaffirm our adherence to the principle that each craft or trade which forms part of this body, has complete jurisdiction over its members irrespective of where they may be employed.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 10.—By Livery Employes' Union, No. 7023, Troy, N. Y.:

To amend Article XI, Section 1, in the third line, after the words "Federal Unions," strike out "five cents," and insert "one cent," which would make the section read, "from the Local Trades' Unions and Federal Unions, one cent per member per month."

SEC. 4. No amendment to increase the per capita tax shall be adopted and enforced unless by a referendum vote of the members of the unions subject to the increased taxation.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 101.—By Delegate Henry C. Barter:

The American Federation of Labor has unquestionably been an important factor in maintaining, and in many instances, promoting the wage system of the toilers. It has, through its officers, taken up the cudgel and resisted—successfully in most instances—the onslaught against the workman to reduce his already too meager wages.

We find that during past struggles against reductions of wages, we were pitted against capable and well paid servants of corporations engaged in such disagreeable conflict. These corporations often paid more for such services than it would require to pay the old rate or advance, whichever may have been the point of contention, for a considerable length of time.

This plainly demonstrates that, the higher the compensation the better and more satisfactory will be the work.

As we have been fortunate in having officers whose services were rendered from love of principle, rather than for profit or gain, and as the salary paid the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is entirely too small for the duties required of them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the salary of the President of the American Federation of Labor be advanced from \$1,800 per year to \$2,500 per year, and that the salary of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be advanced from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year.

Committee reported the following substitute:

Resolved, That the salaries of the General Executive Officers of the Federation be and are hereby increased ten per cent over present salaries.

Delegate Tobin moved to defer action until after the President's Report had been received. Adopted.

Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate Adolph G. Buethe:

To amend Article XI, Section 1 in the fifth line after the words, "five cents per member per month," add the following: "which includes a copy of the *American Federationist* to members affiliated with said local trade and federal unions."

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 124.—By Delegate Jas. G. Cain:

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to use every effort to secure the following amendment to our copyright law: "Provided, that in the case of a book, photograph, engraving, etching, chromo or lithograph, the same shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therein, or from origination, or from engraved or etched plates, or from drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, or from transfers made therefrom, and the importation of the same is prohibited."

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Harry A. McKnight:

WHEREAS, There have been charters granted by the American Federation of Labor to locals claiming there is not any National or International organization to which they should belong;

WHEREAS, There are Federal local unions that have a sufficient number of members to organize a local union under their respective National or International trade organization; therefore

Resolved, That when an application is presented for a charter to Federal labor unions or a local union claiming there is no National or International organization from whom they should get a charter; be it

Resolved, That the President of the Federation make inquiries and attempt to learn just what kind of men are making the application, and if he finds that many of them are mechanics or tradesmen to withhold the charter until the matter has been referred to the different organizations composing the Federation. This will in the future prevent such men becoming members of Federal labor unions when they should become members of their respective trades organizations; and also be it

Resolved, That there should be a law governing Federal labor unions as follows: That when there is a sufficient number of any craft, that they be permitted and required to withdraw from the Federal labor union and organize a local under their own trades organization.

Committee reported that the present law and practice of the executive officers are in harmony with the ideas set forth in the resolution; and therefore recommended its reference to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate John B. Lennon:

WHEREAS, The time is ripe for the inauguration of a wide-spread movement for a shorter work day throughout this country. The development of labor-saving machinery and the higher organization

of industry is proceeding with such rapidity that unless the hours are reduced glutted markets, stagnation of trade, panics and wide-spread idleness must follow; and

WHEREAS, Eight-Hour Leagues would enable thousands of our fellow-citizens, many formerly workmen and others who by reason of their non-mechanical pursuits cannot join a trades union, to aid in carrying on this great work of social amelioration. Not only is it wise for labor to make use of outside support, but the public has a right to take part in the work—the public is interested not only in labor itself, but in the far-reaching economic and social results that would follow a general movement for a shorter working day; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, now in session, enact such legislation as will permit the organization of Eight Hour Leagues as auxiliary bodies, operating under its jurisdiction, whose duty it shall be to carry on educational work and strengthen the trades union movement everywhere.

Your Committee on Laws desires to express their hearty approval of enlisting the sympathy of those of our fellow-citizens who, while not entitled to membership in any trades organization, are in hearty sympathy with the eight-hour movement, and believing that we should foster the formation of eight-hour leagues throughout the country, we would recommend that all local affiliated bodies lend their hearty support to the promoters of such leagues. We deem it inadvisable at this time that such leagues should be organized under a charter or recognized by the law of the American Federation of Labor; that such leagues, when formed, shall be registered at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of correspondence, circulation of literature, and concentration of effort to secure the object desired.

Adopted.

Delegate Gabler was excused from further attendance upon the sessions of the convention.

A motion was made to extend the time one-half hour. Lost.

An adjournment was then taken.

EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19, 1899.

President Gompers called the delegates to order, and ordered the Secretary to call the roll of delegates.

On motion the calling of the roll and reading of the minutes of the preceding day were dispensed with.

The special order for this time, the granting of the privilege of the floor to Wm. H. Bell, of the painters, was called. Mr. Bell not being present, the chair recognized Delegate Grant, who reported for the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky:

WHEREAS, From time to time there arises disputes among organizations in the American Federation of Labor relative to jurisdiction over membership, and which has a tendency to weaken labor's forces, not alone in the organizations interested, but in all organizations; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that if the matter were to be referred to a number of impartial men, that the question at issue could be settled to the satisfaction of the contending organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That at each convention of the Federation of Labor a committee of five shall be elected as an Arbitration Committee, to whom all disputes which may arise between organizations affiliated with this Federation, said committee to take the statements of the two or more contending organizations, and render a decision based on the facts presented, and their decision shall be final and binding on all organizations interested.

Committee recommended its reference to Committee on Laws.

A motion was made to concur in the recommendation of the Committee. Lost.

Delegate Klapetzky moved to adopt the resolution.

Delegate Furuseth opposed the motion, as he thought the proposition was not for an arbitration board, but for a court of jurisdiction. He said an arbitration board is nothing more than a court to hear and determine.

Delegate Klapetzky spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution. In his opinion the clause to elect an Arbitration Committee is the only one worth the paper it is written on.

The motion was put to a vote and lost.

Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky:

WHEREAS, For years past labor has been striving to pass laws which shall relieve it from the many pressing burdens which our economic environments force it to carry; and,

WHEREAS, Thousands of dollars are spent annually by the various organizations of labor for this purpose; and,

WHEREAS, In the majority of cases when a labor law is passed it is declared unconstitutional by the courts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall be, and are hereby instructed to draft a bill and have the same introduced in Congress, that all bills on presentation to Congress shall be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States, which body shall determine as to its constitutionality before action is taken by Congress on all measures of a National character; also that in all bills presented to a State Legislature, they shall first be passed upon by the highest court in the State where the bill is presented for passage.

Committee recommended its reference to the Executive Council.

Delegate Furuseth moved that the subject matter lie on the table. Adopted.

Delegate Klapetzky wished to go on record as voting no.

Resolution No. 133.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky:

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Barbers' International Union is in possession of positive information that there are central bodies, which have their councils as affiliated organizations, local unions of the barber craft, who are not affiliated with the Barbers' International Union; and,

WHEREAS, The Barbers' International Union seeks to unite all members of that craft into the organization affiliated with your honorable body; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the assistance of the American Federation of Labor is hereby tendered to the Barbers' International in bringing about the unity desired in the barber craft by all the means at their disposal.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the above, the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to issue a circular letter to all central bodies affiliated with this Federation and ascertain from them whether a barbers' organization is affiliated with them or not; if so, that the name and address of the secretary of the same shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Resolved, That all information so secured shall be transmitted by the Secretary of this Federation to the Secretary of the Barbers' International Union without delay.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 134.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky:

WHEREAS, One of the present, prominent desires of organized labor is, to secure the adoption of a universal eight hour work-day; and,

WHEREAS, The Barbers of this country, almost without exception, are compelled to work from 10 to 16 hours per day for six days in the week, and in many cases from four to eight hours on Sunday; and,

WHEREAS, In many instances the claim is made by our employers, that these long hours of toil are necessitated in order to accommodate the patronage of the employes of the factory and work-shop; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a share of the employes in the factory and work-shop are organized workmen, that as unfair and unscrupulous employers claim that it is the Union man in particular who asks that these long hours continue, thereby placing the organized labor movement in a false light before the public; and, be it

Resolved, That as officers and members representing the labor movement of this country, each delegate is hereby requested to bring the matter before his National, International, City, Central, or Federation Labor Union in the hope that they will, in no uncertain manner, announce their desire that the Barber craft shall be granted such relief as is asked for by all Local and National bodies through the adoption of the eight-hour work-day, and that labor as a whole, individually and collectively, does not ask for long hours of toil for the Barber in order to meet the selfish desire of organized labor, as stated by unfair employers.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 136.—By Delegate Adolph G. Bueth:

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee, under the direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, arrange a platform of laws; and, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be authorized to distribute said platform or measures to candidates of all parties, who shall then openly declare themselves upon said measures; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor endorse candidates of any party that shall declare themselves in favor of said measures.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 147.—By Delegate D. D. Mulcahy:

WHEREAS, It is known that many lives have been lost on the great lakes and on the seacoast by shipwrecks and by the use of unseaworthy life-boats; and,

WHEREAS, The National Government has expended large amounts of money in experimenting on and in building ships of war; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, direct the incoming Executive Board to endeavor to induce the Government to adopt such a craft as will better protect the lives of seagoing people.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 150.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to assist the Allied Printing Trades Councils of the United States to have the label of the Allied Trades placed on all school books and other publications used in the public schools of this country.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 4.—By C. L. Shamp:

WHEREAS, Information has been received from reliable sources that there are a number of independent organizations of stationary firemen in existence; and,

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen desires their affiliation with that body, but do not know the names and addresses of the officers, and at this time are not in a position to bear the expenses necessary to send their organizers to the various cities; and,

WHEREAS, The organizers of the American Federation of Labor are in a position to furnish the information desired, without incurring expense to themselves or this Federation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming President shall give instructions to the organizers to ascertain if there is an independent union of stationary firemen in their districts, and should they find such to be the case, they shall ascertain the names and addresses of officers thereof and send the information gained to the office of the President of this Federation, who, in turn, shall send it to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The Coopers' International Union at its last convention, held in Minneapolis, Minn., decided to organize the machine operatives of the cooperage industry, known as Machine Cooper Workers; and,

WHEREAS, Said Machine Cooper Workers are operating under a local charter of the American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis, Minn., Superior, Minn., and Boston, Mass.; and,

WHEREAS, The welfare of both organizations will be better conserved by uniting under the charter of the C. I. U.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be directed at the earliest practicable time, to take such action as will bring the machine cooper workers under the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 95.—By Delegates Thomas I. Kidd, and Richard Braunschweig:

WHEREAS, The present Congress of the United States is to decide whether slavery is to be recognized again within the jurisdiction of these United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our previous position on this question, namely, that there must be no slavery or serfdom by ownership or contract tolerated under the American flag, and that we will make any one whose action shall in any way militate against this principle of human freedom responsible for such action in every legitimate manner open to us.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate James Duncan:

WHEREAS, A well-organized effort was instituted by the Granite Cutters' National Union in 1897, to put into effect in the springtime of 1900 a universal trade eight-hour work-day, with a \$3 per diem minimum wage rate, and which decision was fully endorsed by the last American Federation of Labor Convention; and,

WHEREAS, One-third of the members of our trade are now working an eight-hour work-day, with \$3 or more per day in wages, and that the safest way to conserve that condition is to place the other members of the craft on a similar basis; be it

Resolved, That this Nineteenth Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby fully endorses this attitude of the Granite Cutters' National Union, and pledges its support to the extent of its ability to see the same carried into effect.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 99.—By Delegate James Duncan:

Resolved, That all National and Local Unions represented herein which are connected with the Building Trades Council of Chicago, Ill., are respectfully requested to instruct such delegates to so cast their votes and use their influence that Local Unions of each specific craft forming a component part of this Federation shall not be prevented, or interfered with, in following legitimate craft lines in that city.

Committee recommended the following substitute:

Resolved, That all National and Local Unions represented herein which are connected with the Building Trades Council of Chicago, Ill., are respectfully requested to instruct their delegates to so cast their votes and use their influence that the Local Union of the Granite Cutters who are affiliated with their National Organization which forms a component part of this Federation, shall not be prevented, or interfered with, in following their legitimate craft in that city.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate Chas. Dold:

WHEREAS, An International Union of the Piano and Organ Workers and Makers of Musical Instruments was formed on the 8th day of August, 1898, admitting to membership all persons engaged

in the manufacturing of Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, as employes, except firemen and engineers; and,

WHEREAS, Said organization is now composed of eight local unions situated in six different cities of the United States, with a membership of nearly four thousand persons; and,

WHEREAS, The above-named organization has made and is now making application to the American Federation of Labor for a charter of affiliation, believing that the granting of such charter of affiliation would surely and speedily bring about a thorough organization of the workers in the above-named industry; and,

WHEREAS, It is one of the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor to aid and foster the formation of National and International Unions wherever it is possible to do so,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the charter prayed for by the organization named in this resolution as the International Union of Piano and Organ Workers and Makers of Musical Instruments, should be granted.

Committee reported, recommending that inasmuch as the Piano Workers and Wood Workers have agreed to arbitrate the question of jurisdiction of the Case Makers, the charter prayed for be granted.

Delegate Thobe wished the Wood Carvers might be included in this resolution, as they came under the same head.

Delegate Kidd was opposed to the report of the committee being adopted at this time. He suggested for the sake of harmony that the matter be held in abeyance.

Delegate Dold stated that both parties to the controversy had appeared before the committee and had reached an amicable agreement, as the committee, he said, would bear him out. He favored the adoption of the committee's report.

Delegate Braunschweig wanted to re-commit the resolution to the committee for a further hearing, claiming that certain provisions in the agreement between the Cabinet Makers and Piano Workers had been changed by Delegate Dold.

Delegate Swift hoped the request of the Wood Workers would be complied with, and moved to re-commit the resolution.

Delegate Roche urged that the committee meet immediately, and report back to the Convention, so that the matter could be disposed of at once.

Delegate Kidd said that if Delegate Dold would accept the agreement, a copy of which he (Kidd) had in his possession, all objection by the Wood Workers would be withdrawn.

The motion to recommit was then adopted.

Vice-President Duncan was called to the chair.

The Convention then went into executive session on the special order, the hearing of the balance of the report of the Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 38.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union has so changed its constitution as to admit those not printers into its membership, and under the revised constitution it has admitted to membership members in good standing of the International Association of Machinists, also has accepted as members, suspended, fined and expelled members of the International Association of Machinists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union is hereby ordered to transfer to the International Association of Machinists all members employed taking care mechanically of Linotype or other machines in printing offices within sixty days, or stand suspended from all benefits and privileges of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee feels that the question is one of exceeding delicacy and intimately affects the harmonious relations of two affiliated organizations, and that it deserves the most careful consideration. With a view of settling the dispute once and for all, we recommend that a committee of arbitration be formed consisting of three members of the International Typographical Union, three members of the International Association of Machinists, and three disinterested Trades Unionists by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. This committee to have authority to give the dispute the fullest possible consideration and investigation. It is the sense of your Grievance Committee that the officers of the two International Unions involved in this controversy should give the Arbitration Committee their fullest support and co-operation.

Delegate O'Connell asked Delegate Kidd, of the committee, if they did not have information to the effect that the International Typographical Union could not comply with the recommendations of the committee.

Delegate Kidd answered no. He said the printers had stated that the Executive

Council of that body could not agree to such a proposition, but it was thought that the matter could be submitted to a referendum vote in order to comply with the laws of the International Typographical Union.

Delegate Max S. Hayes wanted to know if President Donnelly had not stated to the committee that the matter was now practically settled, as the question had already been referred to the members, and that all persons working in composing rooms, whether machine tenders or operators, were now members of the International Typographical Union.

Delegate Kidd answered in the affirmative.

Delegate O'Connell said it was his hearty wish that the matter might be settled by the adoption of the resolution, as he did not want it to ever again appear in the convention of the American Federation of Labor. He offered the following amendment to the report of the committee:

Resolved, That the Board of Arbitration shall be appointed within one month from the adjournment of this Convention, and their decision in the matter of differences shall be final so far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned.

Delegate Morrison regretted that, after all the work that had been done to bring about the report of the Grievance Committee, Delegate O'Connell should offer an amendment of such a character. The laws of the International Typographical Union are such, he said, that a question of this nature could not be submitted to a referendum vote within the time specified in Delegate O'Connell's resolution. He, too, regretted that the dispute had been brought into the Convention.

Delegate Black believed that the amendment was unfair to the printers, as they could not under their laws carry it out.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke hoped that Delegate O'Connell would withdraw his amendment, as it would obstruct the intention of the committee to have the matter finally settled. In reply to a question by Delegate O'Connell, Delegate O'Rourke said that a referendum vote could probably be had within six months.

Delegate O'Connell said there was no desire on the part of his organization to take undue advantage of the printers, and was willing to make the time in his amendment six months, or even six years. All he insisted upon was a definite time.

Delegate Morrison did not believe that any delegate of the I. T. U. was authorized to say what length of time it would require to secure a referendum vote, and did not wish the motives of the printers impugned. They had always been fair, he added, as the reports of the Federation would show.

Delegate O'Connell said that he would change the time from one month, and insert "by time of the next convention of the American Federation of Labor."

Delegate Morrison replied that he was not authorized to fix the time limit, and to agree upon one would be exceeding his authority.

Delegate O'Connell then said, that being the case, he would stand by his original amendment.

Delegate Lennon moved to insert the words, "by the time of the next convention of the Federation," in Delegate O'Connell's amendment.

Delegate Cain said that the printers' delegation had had a conference and President Donnelly had agreed to the proposition as submitted by the committee. In defense of the printers he stated that the machinists are now manipulating the key-board in the printing offices in Pittsburg.

Delegate Creamer said that he regretted that Delegate Cain had opened up a discussion on the merits of the trade dispute. He spoke in favor of the amendment, as he wanted the matter settled once for all, and did not care who settled it. He did not think the statement of Delegate Morrison fair when he intimated that he could not guarantee that even if the Machinists won it would become operative.

Delegate Hawkes said the dispute was one of several years' standing, and that a misapprehension existed as to the attitude of the printers. In the press room, for instance, machinists were not employed to take care of the presses, and when a break occurred the pressman fixed it, and many printers were able to fix their own machines. He claimed that the reason the machinists wanted to arbitrate was because they had nothing to lose and everything to gain.

Delegate Daley said the printers seemingly did not care to arbitrate, and wanted the Convention to decide whether they must arbitrate or not. He favored Delegate Lennon's amendment, as he believed there was something to arbitrate.

Delegate O'Connell wished to correct the statement of Delegate Cain as to the machinists operating machines in Pittsburg. The fact is, he said, the printers went on strike in Pittsburg against the machinists. In Chicago men who had been members of his organization for the past ten years, and in Denver and Detroit, were walking the streets while carrying a union card on account of this dispute. The printers have done nothing to settle this matter, while we have spent \$5,000 in an effort to settle it. "We are not fighting for the jurisdiction of the 300 men, and the small amount of their per capita, but the right to work where our trade calls us. The printers say they have nothing to arbitrate. That was what Pullman said. I believe he has something to arbitrate where he now is, though," he added.

Delegate Woodbury asked how long before the printers would demand that the carpenter who works in their printing offices join their organization.

Delegate Morrison replied that during his many years' experience in a printing office he had never known a carpenter to be employed.

Delegate Gilthorpe moved that the previous question be called at 11:15. No second.

Delegate Cain read the following telegram from President Donnelly in substantiation of the statement he made:

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18, 1899.

James G. Cain, Griswold House, Detroit:

Negotiations still pending. Impossible to leave. Machinists operating machines. United Labor League indorsed action of Typographical Union.

S. B. DONNELLY.

Delegate Warner asked Delegate Cain if the trouble in Pittsburg was not a fight against the machinists.

Delegate Cain replied that it was not, but one of claiming jurisdiction over proof-readers and a five-cent advance.

Delegate Valentine regretted that the matter had been brought before this body, saying that if a dispute arose among the iron molders they could settle it themselves. He offered the following substitute for the whole matter:

Resolved, That inasmuch as this Convention is not a court competent to determine the jurisdiction of the crafts represented by affiliated bodies, unless at the request and by consent of the parties at interest, we so instruct the representatives of the International Typographical Union and the International Association of Machinists and refuse to adjudicate upon the question at present at issue between them until the conditions above mentioned are agreeable to both.

Delegate Warner hoped the substitute would not prevail. The matter would never be settled, he said, and the machinists did not propose that their members should be gobbled up by the printers. If members of this union are working in printing offices on strike, they will probably continue to do so as long as the printers continue to fight the machinists. He denounced the substitute as unfair to the machinists.

Delegate Gottlob said that the machinists' delegates did not place the matter before the Convention in its true and full light. The printers did not desire to compel the machine-tenders to join their union, but were forced to take the matter in hand, so that the situations would be under union control.

Delegate Morrison favored the substitute of Delegate Valentine, as he believed its

adoption would do much to settle disputes of like character without having them come before the Federation.

Delegate O'Sullivan spoke in favor of the substitute, and was glad that it had been offered by a delegate outside of the printers or machinists. He saw in it a settlement of the trouble.

Delegate Creamer denied that the Machinists would agree to a proposition emanating from a machinist. He was not in favor of Delegate Valentine's substitute, as there was nothing definite in it, but was willing to submit the question to anyone outside of the Printers' or Machinists' Union.

Delegate Barter called attention to what he believed was not generally known, viz.: That Delegate O'Sullivan was a printer, which accounted for his attitude on the subject.

Delegate O'Sullivan promptly denied the accusation, saying he had never set a line of type in his life.

Delegate Chance contended that while the statement of Delegate O'Connell that hundreds of dollars had been spent by the machinists to settle this trouble, not a cent had been expended until after a referendum vote had decided that the machinists must belong to the Printers' Union. Speaking on the merits of the case, he stated that the best machine tender in Philadelphia today is a printer, who never served a day at the machinist's trade.

Delegate Kent favored the report of the committee without any substitute. He did not believe this convention should tell two of its members to go out and continue to knock their heads together.

Delegate Swift spoke in favor of the recommendation of the committee.

Delegate Valentine favored the substitute offered by himself.

Delegate O'Rourke thought it was only adding fuel to the fire by continuing to discuss the merits of the question. "We will never settle this dispute," he added "by tearing the flesh off one another's bones."

Delegate Kidd moved that this session continue until this question is disposed of. Carried.

Delegate Hart moved the previous question. Carried.

The substitute of Delegate Valentine was lost.

Delegate Lennon's amendment was lost.

Delegate O'Connell's amendment was lost.

The recommendation of the committee was then adopted.

An adjournment was taken.

EIGHTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Vice-President Duncan called the Convention to order.

On motion the roll call was dispensed with; also the reading of the minutes.

The Convention went into executive session to hear the final report of the Grievance Committee, which reported as follows;

Your committee is in receipt of a communication from the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile-Layers Union, No. 6001, New York City, protesting against the action of the International Tile-Layers' Union in granting charters to locals within the jurisdiction of the first-mentioned union, composed mostly of its suspended and expelled members. We recommend that the communication be referred to the officials of the International Tile-Layers' Union.

A motion was made to concur in the report of the committee.

Delegate G. H. Warner amended to refer same to the Executive Council.

Delegate Eckel spoke in opposition to the amendment.

On motion the amendment was lost and the report of the committee adopted.

A communication from Casting Dressers' Protective Union No. 6844, Elizabeth, N. J., was referred to your committee, and, while it should properly have been referred to your Committee on Labels and Boycotts, we hope to save the time of this Convention by recommending that the question of placing a boycott upon the products of the Worthington Pump Company, which is the object of the communication, be referred to the incoming Executive Council with instructions to confer with other organizations interested before taking action thereon.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 102.—By Delegate David Kreyling:

WHEREAS, The action of the Executive Board of the National Brewery Workers in suspending Beer Drivers' Union, No. 43, located at St. Louis, has created great dissatisfaction, and unless speedily settled will tend to the disruption of organized labor in that city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the subject matter be referred to such committee as this Convention may determine for the purpose of investigating and settling the grievances that exist between the Brewery Workers and Beer Drivers, to the end that the matter be settled as speedily as possible.

Your committee recommends non-concurrence in the resolution inasmuch as the matter has already been covered by the report of your committee on Resolution No. 83.

Adopted.

Your Grievance Committee to whom was recommitted Resolution No. 56, after further consultation with the representatives of [the musicians, stage employes and Detroit Central Labor Body, recommend that the issues existing between the Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions, and the musicians be adjudicated by prompt and impartial arbitration in the following manner:

The musicians shall select two parties, and the Central Body shall likewise select two parties, and the four parties so selected shall appoint a fifth party, and they shall be authorized to make a thorough investigation as to the justice of the Trades Council, expelling the musicians from membership. Should the arbitrators find for the musicians, then the Trades Council shall immediately reinstate Union No. 5 to membership, and recognize no other musicians' union. Should they find for the Trades Council, then the musicians belonging to the A. F. of M. shall immediately be ordered to comply with the mandate of their Union, and refrain from playing in any of the theatres until the lockout of the stage employes is settled. Should they refuse to quit work, then Local Union No. 5, of the A. F. of M. shall expel them from membership, and in the event of Musicians' Union No. 5 refusing to expel them, then it shall be the duty of the National officers of the American Federation of Musicians to revoke the charter of Detroit Union No. 5. The Board of Arbitrators to be organized within 24 hours.

A motion was made to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegate Furuseth offered the following substitute:

Your committee finds that the present unfortunate condition has been brought about by the local Musicians' Union disobeying the law of its own International Union by agreeing to come to the support of the stage employes, and thereupon refusing to comply with their own resolution. Your committee finds further, the local Federation was by this conduct sorely tempted, and took action which they otherwise would not have taken. We recommend that the conduct of the local Musicians' Union be referred to the executive officers of the American Federation of Musicians for such action as the laws of the American Federation of Musicians provide, in the interest of the American Federation of Musicians, the Stage Employes' Organization and our movement in general.

Delegate Hart spoke in opposition to the substitute, and Delegate Lennon favored the same.

A spirited discussion then took place, in which Delegates Mulcahy, M. Donnelly, Owen, Miller and Barter participated.

Delegate Feeney moved the previous question. Carried.

The substitute was then adopted by a vote of 67 to 5.

Delegate Furuseth, for the Committee on President's Report, reported as follows:

To the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on President's report beg leave to submit the following:

(1) We realize that to better the condition of the working classes they must organize on Trades Union lines, and heartily endorse the sentiments of the President as expressed in his report, in which he so concisely and pertinently puts the matter.

(2) Referring to the present industrial condition it is a well known fact that industrial revivals alternate with industrial panics with more or less severity in cycles which come with remarkable certainty and regularity. It is noted, too, that as we progress the periods of depression become more

extended, and periods of revival of shorter duration. We, therefore, warn the wage earners to be not latent in their energy, but to use all efforts in extending and protecting the organizations while this period of revival is on, in order that the suffering which will come with the inevitable coming panic may be of less severity.

(3) Referring to the necessity of high dues your Committee is unanimously of the opinion that only in this way can industrial organizations hope to secure the best results. During the past year the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union increased its dues from ten cents a week to twenty-five cents, and established sick and death benefits, and strike assistance, and we commend this increase as a good example to organizations now struggling to maintain fair conditions by faith alone.

(4) The section under the head of "Central Bodies and Building Trades' Councils" we respectfully refer to the Committee on Laws. We would especially endorse the last paragraph under this head, which refers to building trades councils. Your committee would draw special attention of the delegates to the said paragraph, and urge that they give their assistance to the consummation of this much desired harmony. We believe local building trades councils should be encouraged.

(5) The Federation is to be congratulated on the step taken by the last convention in placing in the South special organizers under the direct control of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The President's report, wherein is shown the results of their efforts, is evidence of this. We commend this act, and would urge strenuously that the work be not only continued, but expanded to the full extent of the means the council has at its command.

(6) Nor would we overlook the necessity of work to be performed in the inter-mountain country. The work should be continued and the President should again visit this section, and also the Pacific coast.

(7) We agree with the President that too much praise cannot be given the volunteer organizers. Their's has been, and is, indeed, a labor of love.

(8) The subject of "the union label" demands special notice and legislation at the hands of this body; therefore, we refer this matter to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

(9) Under the head of the "Defense Fund" the President is very positive in his utterances, and your committee equally so. As the law now stands it is not even ornamental, and we would, therefore, concur in the President's recommendation, viz: that the Convention make the defense fund obligatory or re-enact the old law, by which the Executive Council was empowered to levy a two cent per capita in extraordinary cases, and refer this to the Committee on Laws.

(10) We agree most heartily with the President when he says, "Boycotts wantonly or unnecessarily placed brings that weapon into disrepute." It is, we consider, a most serious proposition, and trust the delegates to this Convention will give to the matter the serious consideration it deserves. As to the right of Labor Unions to use the boycott, we heartily agree with the President in his contention that it is our God given, natural right, to bestow collectively that which we have the right to bestow individually, and to withhold collectively that which we have the right to withhold individually. We cannot close this subject without urging the careful reading of the article, "The Boycott as a Legitimate Weapon," published in *The Federationist* for October. The resolution which the President's report says should have been printed in the program, which reads as follows: "Resolved, That no firm be placed on the American Federation of Labor 'fair list' unless all persons engaged in the employ of said firm are members of the trade unions of their craft," we recommend be referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

(11) We are in thorough sympathy with the President in his position in the Idaho affair. The Convention cannot go too far in condemning the conduct of those guilty of arresting, incarcerating, and refusing, within reasonable time, a fair trial to anyone, no matter of what accused. We hold that this has been the conduct of both civil and military authorities in this matter, and that it is revolutionary and sets a most dangerous precedent. Your Committee is informed that the Committee on Resolutions has the matter under advisement.

(12) We concur in the action of the Executive Council in expending \$500 to aid the Idaho miners and all efforts put forth by the Council in that direction.

(13) That portion of the President's Report: "Western Miners Isolation," wherein he recommends the forming of a national body of all mineral mine workers, we deem wise and eminently proper and suggest that such steps be taken looking to that end. We also concur in the recommendation that a representative of the American Federation of Labor be sent to the next Convention of the Western Federation of Miners with the view of bringing about the formation of such a national body.

(14) The all-important question of a shorter work day is dealt with in the President's Report and has been reported by this Committee and is now in the hands of a special committee.

(15) It is a matter of congratulation that the eight-hour law has been enforced in the Navy yards, and we congratulate the union men at Rock Island Arsenal upon the victory gained.

(16) We concur with the President that no change should be made in the eight hour law as applied to the Postoffice Department, and protest against any such change for the reason that such change would prove but an entering wedge to undo all the good results obtained from the eight hour law now in force.

(17) The President, in our opinion, speaks wisely in dealing with the Colorado eight hour law

The Committee desires to impress upon the Convention the imperative necessity for an investigation of this subject. We recommend the employment of a competent attorney, and if sufficient grounds are obtainable, that an appeal be made to the United States Supreme Court against the late decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado.

(18) Touching the eight hour bill the President recommends that the original proposition be re-introduced and urged to passage, and the action of Senator Kyle condemned, to all of which your Committee agrees, and suggest that the constituents of the various Senators and Representatives lose no time or opportunity in acquainting them with the desire of organized labor.

(19) We are pleased to note the progress made in our repeatedly declared purpose to remove from our seamen the blight of slavery under which he has been, and still is suffering, and express our determination to continue our efforts until the seamen shall be as free to quit work in a foreign port in the foreign trade as he now is in any port in the home trade. We feel sure that when this is done and other grievances as yet but half redressed have been removed, we shall then again see native Americans in our merchant marine, thus making the same nationality in fact.

(20) The President in his report seeks permission and authority from this Convention to have drafted a bill restricting the power of the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, which your committee recommends be given.

(21) The convict labor question is one of great interest to all workers. Scarcely a trade exists that has not fallen a prey to its baneful influence; We, therefore concur that some effective bill be framed and presented to Congress for passage, and that the incoming executive be so instructed.

(22) As to the Postal Savings Banks and Government ownership of telegraph, while no progress has been made we reaffirm the position of former conventions on this question.

(23) It is a notable fact that more and better municipal legislation of interest to labor has been obtained in States having State Federations we, therefore, recommend that States having no such bodies at once take steps to secure such an organization.

(24) The bill for the protection of plate printers has become a law. Notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Johnson, the director, the law has given more than satisfaction. We concur in the decision of the Executive Council to withhold further charges against Mr. Johnson at its discretion, and submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instruct the Executive Council to urge upon the public printer the advisability of having all photo engraving done under his supervision, and under the regulations and conditions governing the printers, pressmen, book-binders and other allied trades.

(25) From the President's report it will be seen that the Postmaster-General has ruled that street car companies will be prosecuted in any attempt on their part to mark any car "United States mail," unless actually engaged in that service. We, therefore, recommend that violations be promptly reported to the postoffice department at Washington.

(26-27) UNDER THE CAPTION—CONCENTRATED CAPITAL—TRUSTS.

The President makes some very timely and truthful observations, and your committee agrees in his opinion that the trust should be considered by the labor movement as a natural outcome of the present keen competition in commercial activity. The evil influence resulting from concentrated capital can only be met by fully realizing that the State cannot successfully legislate against this so-called "growing evil." It is, therefore, manifestly the duty of the State, as well as of the labor movement, to meet this situation and to treat the subject as a natural development. The trust is an industrial disease which can only be alleviated and finally cured by remedies taken from the industrial garden, organizations of labor, free from all anti-combination laws, given full freedom to use its own natural weapons, and the thoughtful and earnest support of all lovers of industrial freedom, will meet this evil and overcome it in the natural evolutionary way. We, therefore, ask from the legislator, not anti-combination laws, but the sweeping away of those now extant, to the end that the trust may not have at its command the judicial executive and military machinery of the political state.

(28) We note with the keenest apprehension the departure on the part of our present government from the ideals and principles of human liberty. When in the hour of intense suffering and struggle the fathers of the Republic, wrote for the first time in recorded history, into a political document this imperishable truth, that all men are created equal, and by their Maker endowed by certain inalienable rights, among which are the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it was meant for all men and all times; not only on the religious and political fields, but on the industrial field as well. It was given to us by Him who suffered on the cross, and has conquered absoluteism in religion and in the State. It is taking hold of our industrial activities, remodeling and harmonizing them with itself. Any step backward in practice, and especially in principle, in this evolution toward a complete democracy, is fraught with the gravest dangers to labor. When the toiler in the sugar fields of Hawaii is compelled to continue to labor against his will, it is an attack upon the freedom of the workers in the kindred industries within the old States. When the Cuban, the Porto Rican and the Philippines are deprived of the right of self-government by our ruling class, it is our political rights which are in jeopardy. When the military arm of the government unduly enlarged is per-

mitted to exhibit its inherent tendency, whether such be in Cuba, in Idaho, or in the Philippines, then freedom is in the gravest danger. Absolutism protected and stimulated by a large standing army and encouraged by a disarmed people, crushes all opposition, assumes all real power, while it leaves the trappings thereof to a people, who, feeling the substance gone, all the more worship the insignia that remains. Feeling that this is our own present condition, we urge upon all lovers of political and industrial liberty to unite regardless of political or other immediate interest in the defense of this fundamental principle. We warn our people against the plausible arguments advanced in support of extension of territorial dominion. We have noted the repeated recommendation by the several Secretaries of War, that the army be increased, giving the social and industrial disturbances of the country as their reasons, and hold that the extension of territory is but to welcome an excuse to accomplish that purpose, and to use such increased army, as in time past, it was used, to further subjugate the working people.

Your committee submits the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we are opposed to all wars of conquest, whether carried on in Africa or the Philippines, that we most emphatically protest against the forcible annexation to this country of either Porto Rico, Cuba, Guam or the Philippines, and that we are equally opposed to any increase in the regular army of the United States beyond the limit of twenty-five thousand enlisted men and officers.

(29) Of the labor press the President says truly: "They are great agencies for good." They work marvelous results. The monthlies and weeklies of the various organizations are good within themselves, but their influence of a general character is limited in any community, but the weekly labor press has an influence far beyond the membership of the organization of the locality in which it is published. The struggle of some of them to continue publication would be grotesque, was the picture not painfully pitiful. The weekly labor press is a powerful engine in the labor movement. It is talking when all other agencies are slumbering. It makes or mars the labor movement in any community in which it does business; by reason of its existence the movement had so developed that the daily press has been forced to give space to considerable of the toiler's side of the question. As proof of this it may be remarked that in localities where labor papers are not published little is known of the movement, and not an item on the subject appears in the daily press. In cases of strikes, boycotts, or lock-outs it is the only weapon in the field of publication the toilers have; it is the only avenue through which their grievances can be truthfully presented to the public. We recommend that each delegate to this convention go home feeling it a solemn and religious duty to aid and assist the legitimate labor press.

(30) Regarding the *Federationist*, we appreciate its value, and suggest that the incoming Executive Council consider ways and means of enlarging the same and extending its circulation.

(31) In conclusion, your committee begs to submit that the growing work in the office and the different duties of the office through the growth of the Federation, justifies an increase in the salary by \$300 per year, and refers this matter to the Committee on Laws.

A. FURUSETH, *Chairman*,
JOHN F. TOBIN,
EDMOND F. WARD.
JAS. G. CAIN,
W. E. PEARCE,
JOS. A. BAUER,
JEROME JONES, *Secretary*.

Delegate Feeney moved to concur in the committee's report.

Delegate Tracy offered the following amendment to paragraph 28, by adding the following:

That the Executive Council and the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to use every means in their power to carry out the provisions of this resolution.

The committee accepted the amendment of Delegate Tracy.

Delegate Max S. Hayes offered the following amendment as an addition to paragraphs 26-27.

And, furthermore, that this Convention call upon the trade unionists of the United States, and workmen generally, to carefully study the development of trusts and monopolies, with a view to nationalizing the same.

Delegate Hayes complimented the President on his clear-cut statement regarding trusts. He said there was nothing political in his amendment. He realized that many of the delegates were suspicious of anything coming from him, as they feared it was merely the utterance of a Socialist. He didn't want any of the delegates to join

the Socialistic party. In fact, he wasn't quite sure that he was in that party, but stood on the floor as a trades unionist.

The amendment was adopted with applause.

The report of the committee, as amended, was then adopted.

Delegate McGuire moved that the report be placed in the hands of the printer immediately, so that the press could procure copies of the same. Adopted.

Delegate Kent moved a rising vote of thanks to the committee for its report. Adopted.

Delegate Lennon, for the Committee on Laws, reported the following:

Amend Sec. 3, Art. XI of the Constitution by striking out all after the word Federation, in fourth line, and insert ten dollars per year, payable quarterly.

Adopted.

Delegate O'Sullivan moved to increase the President's salary \$300.

Delegate Kent moved as a substitute that further consideration of officers' salaries be deferred until after the report on Secretary's Report. Adopted.

Delegate Greene, for the Committee on Secretary's Report, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

We, the undersigned, your Committee on Secretary's report, respectfully submit the following:

It is a source of gratification to your committee to note the great increase in the receipts for the past year over that of the previous year, also the great increase of members, which is 144,282.

While we notice that there has been a gain in the income of the *American Federationist* over that of last year, the expenses were so much larger that there has been an actual loss in the cost of publication. Your committee feels that this is due largely to the fact that the members of Local Unions do not support our official organ in the manner which they should. Your committee deems it advisable to call the attention of the delegates from the various organizations to the necessity of increasing the circulation of the *American Federationist* so that the principles of Trade Unionism can be more widely circulated through that medium.

Your committee is pleased to note that there has been a large increase in the demands for Union Labels, and hope that the demands will be on the increase.

We concur with the Secretary in saying that National and International organizations should be urged by this convention to have at least one paid officer who would devote his entire time to the work of organizing his craft.

Your committee also feel that the same consideration should be given to the labor papers that we ask for in urging your support to the *Federationist*.

We also approve Secretary Morrison's recommendation relating to the tax of Central Bodies, and urge the adoption of that recommendation.

The duties of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor having increased to a large extent, and increasing still from time to time, we, your committee, would recommend that the salary of the Secretary be increased to \$1,800 per year.

On resolution No. 41, which was referred to this committee, we would respectfully report that no action is necessary on our part, as the Executive Council already has the power referred to in this resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. TRACY, *Chairman*,
J. L. FEENEY,
H. J. SCANLON,
JOHN MULHOLLAND,
JOSEPH E. HOFBAUER,
P. W. GREENE, *Secretary*.

Delegate Crouchley moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Adopted.

Delegate Crouchley offered as an amendment to the resolution, offered by the Committee on Laws, raising the salaries of the President and Secretary 10 per cent.; that the salary of the President and Secretary be increased \$300 each. Adopted by a vote of 63 to 12.

The report of the Committee on Laws, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Hart offered a resolution that the Treasurer's salary be made \$250.

Delegate Tobin amended the motion to make the amount \$150.

The amendment was lost.

The original motion was lost.

Delegate O'Sullivan asked unanimous consent to offer a communication from Roofers' Protective Union No. 7311, of Boston, asking the Federation to place the firm of John Farquhar & Son on the unfair list.

Delegate Lennon moved that it be referred to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Delegate Gottlob, for the Special Committee on Agents' Association, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN—Your special committee appointed on the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, to investigate and report on the American Agents' Association, would respectfully report as follows: After a fair and impartial review of a considerable amount of evidence, documentary and oral, your committee deems it advisable, for the welfare and best interests of the American Federation of Labor, and organized labor, to recommend that the charter of affiliation, now in existence, be annulled and revoked, and to recommend that all firms or business concerns now on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor, by request of the organization in question, be removed from said unfair list; and we further recommend that the credentials of the American Agents' Association be referred back to the Committee on Credentials.

W. D. MAHON, *Chairman*,
J. F. MULHOLLAND,
GEO. H. WARNER,
JOHN COLEMAN,
GEORGE CHANCE,
CHAS. FAHEY,
H. J. GOTTLOB, *Secretary*.

It was moved to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegate Valentine moved to amend by referring the matter to the Executive Council to be acted upon within thirty days after adjournment.

Delegates Strategier, Gottlob, M. Donnelly, Mahon, Thobe and Bourdingno spoke on the motion.

Delegate Beinke moved the previous question. Adopted.

The amendment to refer was adopted by a vote of 57 to 27.

Delegate Furuseth moved that the privilege of the floor be given Mr. Bell. No objection.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Credentials, to whom was referred the credentials of Charles H. Sidener, beg leave to report that he be not seated, and that he be notified of the action of this body.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE F. O'ROURKE, *Chairman*,
PETER SMITH,
GEO. H. WARNER, *Secretary*.

William H. Bell then gave his side of the painters' controversy. On motion he was granted five minutes additional time.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the Executive Council, or those who shall have charge of carrying into effect the provisions of Resolution No. 91 as amended, are hereby instructed to suspend within thirty days from date of adjournment, the charter now held by the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America commonly known as the Baltimore faction; and, be it further

Resolved, That in case there be no considerable representation at proposed convention other than said Baltimore faction, then said committee are instructed to at once re-instate said charter.

Delegate Furuseth seconded the motion.

Delegate James H. Sullivan vigorously opposed the motion, and refuted many of the statements made by Mr. Bell. He had not offered Resolution 91 personally, but by the request of the organization which he represented. He was well satisfied with the former action of the Convention in calling a Convention of painters, and he stood ready to live up to any agreement entered into.

Delegate Agard favored the motion, and believed that the painters would never get together and amalgamate while one body has a charter behind which to hide.

Delegate McGuire said he always stood for regularity, and believed that Delegate Sullivan should not be an obstructionist, and should waive his personal preferences in the interest of harmony and for the general advancement of the movement in general. Let the three men who go to the convention, he said, not be eastern men, nor western men, but labor men.

Delegate Duncan deplored the great waste of time over the painters' trouble, and was opposed to the introduction of any more matter on this subject.

Delegate Hart spoke in favor of the motion.

Delegate Lennon moved the previous question. Carried unanimously.

The motion then prevailed.

Delegate Dernel moved that the election of officers be made a special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Delegate Tobin amended by inserting 9 instead of 10 o'clock.

Delegate Furuseth amended the amendment to make the hour 2 o'clock, which was lost by a vote of 47 to 41.

The motion to fix the hour for the election of officers for 10 o'clock prevailed.

Delegate Warner, for the Special Committee on Detroit Theatres, made their final report, and moved that the report be received and concurred in.

Delegate Lennon moved to print the report of the subject matter in the minutes.

Delegate Morrison moved an amendment that the report be printed in circular form. Adopted by a vote of 38 to 5.

Delegate Barter moved as a substitute for the whole that the report be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Mahon moved that we indorse the strike of the Theatrical Workers, and that it be embodied in the circular.

Delegate Duncan claimed that it was in the shape of a boycott, and that it should take the regular course.

Delegate Barter's motion to refer to the Executive Council was adopted.

Delegate Feeney moved that when we adjourn it be to reconvene at 8 p. m. Lost.

Delegate Lennon moved that the convention remain in session until 7 o'clock. Lost.

Delegate Whitaker moved that the report of the committee on the Executive Council's report be made a special order for 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Adopted.

The convention then adjourned.

NINTH DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20, 1899.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock, with President Gompers in the chair.

On motion the roll call and reading of the minutes of yesterday's session were dispensed with.

Delegate Duncan said he desired to report on the matter referred to the Executive Council regarding the Chicago *Record* boycott. He stated that in answer to the communication sent by the Executive Council that a reply had been received, and he thought an adjustment of the matter could probably be arrived at shortly after the adjournment of this Convention.

A motion was made that the report be received.

Delegate Daley urged that if it were possible to do so a prompt settlement of the matter be made at once.

Delegate Feeney asked Delegate Duncan how far the negotiations had advanced.

Delegate Duncan replied that the communication from the Newspaper Association of Chicago said if someone in authority would visit Chicago a conference would be held with a view to satisfactorily adjusting the matter.

On motion the report of the Executive Council was concurred in unanimously.

Delegate Tobin, for the special committee on Farmers' International Union, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Organization of Farmers beg to report as follows:

That we can see the probability of great mutual benefit resulting from the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor, and such an organization of agriculturalists as is outlined by the representative of the International Farmers' Union, through the use by the members of each organization of goods bearing the union label of the other; and we, therefore, recommend that the label of the International Farmers' Union be commended to all trades unionists, and that the members of affiliated bodies be requested to lend all assistance in their power by purchasing produce bearing such label.

That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to aid in organizing farmers in their respective localities under direction of the International Farmers' Union.

That the American Federation of Labor and International Farmers' Union be represented in conventions of each body by three fraternal delegates, and also that like representation apply to city, central and State bodies.

Fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor to be selected by the Executive Council.

JOHN F. TOBIN, *Chairman*,
JOHN M. HUNTER,
JOHN B. LENNON,
EDGAR A. AGARD,
MAX. S. HAYES,
D. HANRAHAN, *Secretary*.

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Delegate Agard, for the Special Committee on Shorter Work-Day, reported as follows :

DETROIT, December 18th, 1890.

To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor :

Your committee, to whom was referred the question of a shorter work-day, have not considered it necessary to make an exhaustive report upon this subject, believing that to every member of this body, the necessity for a reduction in the hours of daily labor is a self-evident proposition, needing no elaborate or extended argument to support.

We do not claim, nor do we believe that, an eight hour work-day is a universal panacea for all of the industrial and economic ills to which we have fallen heir, and to which the present competitive system of labor and production have given birth, but we do insist that, if an eight hour work-day was generally adopted and enforced that it would do much to relieve the present tension, that the entire social fabric would be strengthened, those who are in enforced idleness would be employed, pauperism and crime would be lessened, the consuming power of the people would be increased and a higher standard of life and civilization would be reached.

We deprecate the promulgation of the assertions sometimes made, that workmen will produce as much in eight hours as they will in nine, for if this were true, the eight-hour work-day would be shorn of one-half of its beneficial results and the very purpose for which we strive would be defeated. For one of the first duties which devolves upon all labor organizations, is to try to bring about such a condition of affairs, as to enable all those who wish to work to find some remunerative employment.

We earnestly protest against the violation of the eight-hour law by the heads of governmental departments, believing that they are the State's employes and not its master, and that their duty is to enforce the laws as they find them, and that they have no legal or moral right to break, waive or set aside laws enacted by the people and for the people, and we insist that when an "extraordinary emergency" arises, that instead of working overtime the force to whom the eight-hour law is meant to apply that additional help should be secured, so that at all times the provisions of the law could and should be strictly complied with.

We believe that as the Granite Cutters' National Union has declared its intention to secure an eight-hour day for its members on and after May 1st, 1900, that our incoming Executive Council should be instructed to extend to them every moral and material support and assistance in their effort which the American Federation of Labor has in its power to offer.

And we also believe that the President and Executive Council are deserving of especial commendation, because of their intelligent activity in propagating the movement in favor of an eight hour work day, and we are of the opinion that the campaign of education along this line should be continued with ever increasing vigor, by our Executive Officers, and that every delegate to this Convention should, upon return to their home, discuss this question in their local bodies and through the medium of the local press; make it a feature of all Labor Day addresses; secure and distribute all literature obtainable upon this subject; agitate the question unceasingly, in public and private; and if this recommendation is strenuously adhered to, an early return of a depressed commercial and industrial condition may be avoided, and the birth of a new era ushered in without the travail of a demoralizing conflict.

In conclusion, we would call to the special attention of all the affiliated bodies the report of our President upon a shorter work-day, and recommend to their studious attention the thoughtful words contained therein.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. LENNON, *Chairman*,
JAS. H. SULLIVAN,
JOHN C. ECKEL,
JOS. F. VALENTINE,
WM. S. ONSTOTT,
JOHN P. DOWNEY,
EDGAR A. AGARD, *Secretary*.

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Delegate Whitaker, for the Committee on Executive Council's Report, reported as follows, it having been made the special order of business for 9:30 o'clock:

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 20, 1890.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor :

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on the Executive Council's report beg leave to submit that we have carefully examined the same, and find as follows:

First. On that portion of the report referring to the Legislative Committee, your committee recommends that the action of the Executive Council be approved.

Second. The matter referring to the Steam Engineers, Brewery Workers' Union, and the Coopers' Unions, was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Third. The matter referring to the eight-hour bill, we recommend that the incoming Executive Council again have the eight hour bill introduced at the present session of Congress, and that they exert every means within their power to the end that this bill may become a law, and that the American Federation of Labor condemn in no uncertain tone the action of Senator Kyle of South Dakota.

Fourth. In the matter of the Water Department Workers' Union, your committee recommend the action of the Council be approved.

Fifth. The matter of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, and the Boot and Shoe Workers, of Brockton, Mass. As there is still an unsatisfactory state of affairs existing between the contending parties, your committee recommend that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to extend all assistance possible to bring about a final satisfactory settlement of the trouble.

Sixth. The matter concerning the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, on recommendation of this committee was referred to the Committee on Organization.

Seventh. The matter referring to the appointment of special organizers, the committee recommends that the action of the Council be approved, and that we extend our thanks to those who are engaged in the noble work of organizing the workers into the ranks of Trades Unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Eighth. The matter referring to the Anti-Scalpers bill, your committee recommends that we commend the action of the Council, and express a wish that should a bill of similar nature be again presented that the incoming Council's efforts will prove as successful.

Ninth. The matter of the Wood Workers and Wood Carvers, we recommend that the Council receive the congratulations of the convention on its success in settling the aggravated trouble.

Tenth. In the matter of this Convention authorizing the President to send representatives to conventions of unaffiliated organizations. We recommend that the Convention concur in the recommendations of the Council.

Eleventh. In the matter of the Hotel Employees' International Alliance, we recommend that the action of the Council in recognition of the action of their Executive Board as warranted under existing circumstances be approved.

Twelfth. In the matter of the Metal Polishers' Union, we recommend that the Council's actions be approved.

Thirteenth. In the matter of the Coopers' Union, we recommend a hearty approval of the action of the Council.

Fourteenth. The matter referring to the Typographical and Machinists' Unions, was, on recommendation of this committee, referred to the Grievance Committee.

Fifteenth. The matter of boycotts, was, by action of the Convention, placed in the hands of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Sixteenth. In the matter referring to the preparing of data by organizations, we recommend a hearty approval of this recommendation and urge upon all affiliated unions the advantage to organized labor through a strict compliance with the same.

Seventeenth. In the matter referring to the Steam Fitters and Plumbers Unions, your committee (excepting Mr. James Daley, of the steam fitters who did not vote) recommend that the action of the council be approved.

Eighteenth. Your committee recommend that action of the Council in the remaining six clauses be approved.

Nineteenth. Your committee is of the opinion that too much credit cannot be given the members of our Executive Council for the efficient manner in which they have conducted the business of the American Federation of Labor in the past year, and express the hope that the efforts of the incoming Council will be productive of as much good to our grand organization.

Respectfully submitted,

D. J. KEEFE, *Chairman*,
J. E. DALEY,
T. J. SHAFFER,
J. H. LEATH,
J. F. McBRIDE,
J. B. GANNON,
GEO. A. WHITAKER, *Secretary*.

Delegate Daley asked to be recorded as not taking any action in regard to the Steam Fitters.

Delegate Kreyling moved that the report be adopted as a whole.

Delegate Tobin offered the following amendment to the report of the committee:

That in view of the great difficulties confronting them, this Convention fully appreciates the action of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and R. B. Grover & Co., of Brockton, Mass., in the matter of their acceptance of the decision of the Executive Council of this Federation of Labor, in the shoemakers' troubles of that city, and their manly maintenance of their contracts with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, together with their continued use of the union stamp. The Executive Council are hereby directed to convey this sentiment to the said firms; and,

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor pledges its support to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in the full enforcement of its constitution.

The motion was seconded.

It was moved that the amendment be incorporated as part of the committee's report. Adopted.

The report was then adopted as amended.

Delegate Kent, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows :

Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott:

WHEREAS, As at present several National, International and Local organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have come in conflict through the failure of the different trades represented to clearly define the duties of their respective crafts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this federation that all trades clearly define their duties as workmen of their craft.

The committee recommend the following substitute :

WHEREAS, Contentions are constantly arising between many of the National and International Unions connected with the American Federation of Labor over the question of jurisdiction in their respective trades, thus causing strife and bitterness between themselves and bringing untold hardship and annoyance to sister unions and irreparable injury to our movement at large; therefore, be it

Resolved, That henceforth any National or International Union seeking a charter from the American Federation of Labor, shall clearly state and define in its laws all the branches of trade over which it claims jurisdiction, and should such laws cover branches of trades already chartered by the American Federation of Labor, then such charter shall be denied until passed upon by the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, when the claims of all parties shall receive a hearing. Should a charter be granted by the American Federation of Labor to a distinct branch of trade formerly a part of another body, the parent body from that time forward shall be estopped from receiving into its ranks members of unions of the branch or trade thus chartered.

It was moved that the substitute offered by the committee be approved. Adopted.

Resolution No. 115.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the National Building Trades Council, as at present composed, is in no sense a dual organization, and in no way conflicts with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee offered the following substitute :

Upon this resolution your committee reports unfavorably. This convention has at this session declared that Local Building Trades Councils are of great benefit to the labor movement in general, and particularly to the unions connected with the building trades, but in the matter of National Building Trades Councils it can truthfully be said that they have sometimes assumed an attitude of rivalry and hostility, not only to the American Federation of Labor, but often to unions connected with the regular organizations of the craft, going so far as to charter and recognize independent unions frequently organized for the purpose of antagonizing existing organizations. We believe that if Local Building Trades Councils would work in conjunction with central bodies much friction would be avoided, and that solidarity maintained which is so essential to success in labor movements.

Delegate Onstott gave a few reasons for having presented the resolution.

Delegates Morrison, Feeney and Downey also spoke on the adoption of the committee's report.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Grant, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegate J. F. McBride:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has held that the shorter work-day is the most desirable attainment; and,

WHEREAS, The Patternmakers of Boston and vicinity are now and have been since May, 1899, engaged in a struggle for a nine-hour day; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in general convention assembled, request the Molders Union to instruct its local in Boston to refuse to handle scab patterns.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 110.—By International Typographical Union Delegation:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor hereby pledges itself to give to New York Typographical Union No. 6 all the moral aid possible to make its fiftieth anniversary and fair in 1900 financial success.

The committee recommended it reference to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Resolution No. 120.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney;

WHEREAS, The Associated Labor Press of America has been formed in order to collect and to disseminate reliable reports of happenings in the labor world; and,

WHEREAS, The workers are correct in their statements that they do not always receive fair play in the news columns of the capitalistic press; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is the great organization in this country which has the machinery to father the purposes of the Associated Labor Press of America, and said purposes are of the utmost importance to the building up of all honest efforts for the advancement of the cause of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct its Executive Council to aid this association by every means in its power, and that provision be made for a clerk in the headquarters of the Federation at Washington, so that this association may be assisted in its efforts to spread accurate labor information from all parts of the world to the masses of our people.

Committee reported in favor of its adoption with word "clerk" stricken out.

Delegates Feeney, Bonbright and O'Sullivan opposed the striking out of the word "clerk," claiming that the constantly increasing duties of the officers of the Federation at Washington rendered it impossible for them to carry out the provisions of the resolution unless an extra clerk was provided.

Delegate Lennon hoped that the report of the committee be adopted, as the Federation could not bear the expense of another clerk to attend to this work.

A vote was taken and the report of the committee concurred in.

The chair announced the Special Order to be the election of officers, and called Delegate Valentine to preside.

Nominations for President were declared in order.

Delegate Mitchell nominated Samuel Gompers, of the Cigarmakers.

Delegate Hart seconded the nomination.

A motion prevailed that the nominations close.

Delegate Mahon moved that the Secretary cast the full vote of the delegates for Samuel Gompers, which was done, and he was declared elected.

Delegate Tobin asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The President of the American Federation of Labor has been called upon to perform much more than the usual work in the pursuit of his duties, and in view of his recent accident, it would be a simple act of justice that some substantial recognition be manifested, we, therefore, tender to President Gompers a leave of absence from his duties for thirty days, with pay, at such time or times as he may feel his services are least required at the office.

Delegate John R. O'Brien moved its adoption. Carried unanimously.

Nominations for First-Vice President were called for.

Delegate Braunschweig nominated P. J. McGuire, of the Carpenters, and the same course was pursued.

Nominations for Second-Vice President were called for.

Delegate Mahon nominated James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters, and the same course was pursued.

Nominations for Third Vice-President were called for.

Delegate Barter nominated James O'Connell, of the Machinists, and the same course was pursued.

Nominations for Fourth Vice-President were called for.

Delegate Dornell nominated John Mitchell, of the Miners, and the same course was pursued.

Nominations for Fifth Vice-President were called for.

Delegate O'Sullivan nominated Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks.

Delegate Whitaker seconded the nomination, and the same course was pursued.

Nominations for Sixth Vice-President were called for.

Delegate Woodbury nominated Thomas I. Kidd, of the Woodworkers, and the same course was pursued.

Nominations for Secretary were called for.

Delegate Tracy nominated Frank Morrison, of the Printers.

Delegates Bowman and Feeney seconded the nomination.

Assistant Secretary Duncan was instructed to cast the full vote of the delegates or Frank Morrison for Secretary, which was done, and he was declared elected.

Nominations for Treasurer were called for.

Delegate Hunter nominated John B. Lennon, of the Tailors, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the full vote of the delegates for John B. Lennon, which was done, and he was declared elected.

Nominations for first Fraternal Delegate to England were called for.

Delegate George H. Warner nominated Eugene F. O'Rourke, of the Printers.

Delegate Leath and Hawkes seconded the nomination.

Delegate Furuseth nominated John B. Lennon, of the Tailors.

On motion the nominations were closed, and a roll call ordered.

For O'Rourke—Gilthorpe, Feeney, Thobe, Hanrahan, Beinke, O'Rourke (Thos., Jr.), Shaffer, Smith, Warner (G. H.), Hofbauer, Bowman, Gibson, Downey, Donnelly Samuel B.), O'Rourke (Eugene F.), Cain, Morrison, Hart, Donohue, Eckel, Scanlon, Braunschweig, Lawler, Driscoll, Gottlob, Roche, Leath, Daley, Donnelly (Thos. J.), Iayes (Max S.), Mulcahy, McCully, Strategier, Sullivan, Hawkes, Baxter, Squire, Bauer, Coleman, Louderback, Gannon, Swift, McNamara, Tingle, Carey, Burns, Nowcki, Morris—793.

For Lennon—Mulholland, Tobin, Brewery Workers' Delegation, Hank, Glass Bottle Blowers' Delegation, United Brotherhood Carpenters' and Joiners' Delegation, Cigarmakers' Delegation, Grant, Clerks' Delegation, Beinke, Shamp, Garment Workers' Delegation, Duncan, O'Brien (W. J.), Hatters' Delegation, Longshoremens' Delegation, Moulders' Delegation, Cullen, O'Connell, Creamer, Mineworkers' Delegation, Miller, Mounbright, Sullivan, Mahon, Furuseth, Frazier, Onstott, Bissett, Mahaney, Witzel, Greene, Kidd, Dold, Bourdingno, O'Sullivan, Cannon, Lambert, Kreyling, Bert, Smith J. V.), Wolf, Lossie, McCullough, Schubert, Lee, Frye (Jacob), Frye (Michael), Helle, Crossett, Kee—2163.

Delegate Lennon was declared elected.

Nominations for second Fraternal Delegate were called for.

Delegate George H. Warner nominated Eugene F. O'Rourke, of the Printers.

Delegate D. A. Hayes nominated W. C. Pearce, of the Miners.

Delegate McGuire nominated Sidney J. Kent, of the Carpenters.

Delegates Hanrahan and Mahaney seconded the nomination of Delegate Kent.

Delegate Keefe seconded the nomination of Delegate Pearce.

Nominations closed and roll-call ordered.

For O'Rourke—Gilthorpe, Thobe, Tracy, O'Brien (Wm. J.), Shaffer, Smith (Peter), Cullen, Warner (G. H.), Gibson, Frazier, Downey, Morrison, Hart, Eckel, Greene, Gottlob, Roche, Leath, O'Sullivan, Hayes (Max S.), Mulcahy, Sullivan, Hawkes, Carey—405.

For Pearce—Mulholland, Tobin, Brewery Workers' Delegation, Hayes (D. A.), Feeney, Cigarmakers' Delegation, Clerks' Delegation, Beinke, Shamp, Garment Workers' Delegation, Duncan, O'Rourke (Thos. Jr.), Longshoremens' Delegation, Moulders' Delegation, O'Connell, Creamer, United Mineworkers' Delegation, Sullivan, Hofbauer, Mahon, Onstott, Lennon, Bissett, Donnelly (S. B.), Cain, Donohue, Driscoll, Dold, Bowman, Bourdingno, Cannon, McCully, Strategier, Baxter, Kreyling, Bauer, Lossie, McCullough, Gannon, Swift, Burns, Helle, Crossett, Kee—1837.

For Kent—Gers, Hank, Agard, Carpenters and Joiners' Delegation, Grant, Hanrahan, Innis, Hatters' Delegation, Musicians' Delegation, Furuseth, Mahaney, Witzel, Green, Scanlon, Kidd, Braunschweig, Lambert, Bert, Squire, Wolf, Coleman, Louderback, Huebner, McNamara, Lee, Frye (Jacob), Frye (Michael), Morris—687.

Delegate Kent moved that the election of Delegate Pearce be made unanimous.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke seconded the motion.

The motion prevailed, and Delegate Pearce was declared elected.

Nominations for Fraternal Delegate to Canada were called for.

Delegate Braunschweig nominated Wm. D. Mahon, of the Street Railway Employees.

Delegate Dilcher nominated Alexander Reid, of the Garment Workers.

Delegate Hart seconded the nomination of Delegate Mahon.

Nominations closed and roll call ordered.

For Mahon—Gers, Mulholland, Brewery Workers' Delegation, Agard, Feeney Carpenters and Joiners' Delegation, Thobe, Grant, Innis, Shamp, Granite Cutters Delegation, O'Rourke (Thos., Jr.), Shaffer, Longshoremen Delegation, Smith (Peter) Molders' Delegation, Cullen, Machinists' Delegation, Sullivan, Mahon, Furuseth Frazier, Downey, Mahaney, Donnelly (S. B.), O'Rourke (E. F.), Morrison, Hart Witzel, Donohue, Eckel, Scanlon, Kidd, Braunschweig, Driscoll, Gottlob, Dold, Bour dingno, Roche, O'Sullivan, Hayes (Max S.), Mulcahy, McCully, Strategier, Sullivan (C. F.), Hawkes, Baxter, Kreyling, Warner (Mason), Smith (J. V.), Wolf, McGill Lossie, McCullough, Huebner, McNamara, Lee, Frye (Jacob), Tingle, Burns, Helle Crosssett—1710.

For Reid—Tobin, Hank, Gilthorpe, Hayes, Cigarmakes' Delegation, Clerks' Delegation, Hanrahan, Beinke, Garment Workers' Delegation, Hatter Delegation, Mine workers' Delegation, Musicians' Delegation, Printing Pressmen Delegation, Onstott Lennon, Bissett, Cain, Greene, Lawler, Daley, Cannon, Lambert, Bauer, Gannon Swift, Frye (M.), Carey—1307.

Delegate Mahon was declared elected.

Nominations for next place of meeting were called for.

Delegate O'Sullivan nominated Louisville, Ky.

Delegate Max. S. Hayes nominated Cleveland, O.

Delegate Feeney nominated Scranton, Pa.

Delegate Bourdingno nominated Bay City, Mich.

Delegate Keefe nominated Salt Lake City, Utah.

Delegate J. R. O'Brien nominated Galveston, Tex.

Delegate Cannon nominated Columbus, O.

Delegate Bowman nominated Chicago, Ill.

Delegate Tracy seconded the nomination of Salt Lake City.

Delegate Whitaker withdrew Salt Lake City and seconded the nomination o Louisville.

Delegate Gottlob nominated Hoboken, N. J., but afterwards withdrew th nomination.

A large number of letters and telegrams which had been received inviting th next Convention to meet in different cities throughout the country were, on motion ordered not read because of lack of time.

Nominations closed and roll call ordered.

For Louisville—Tobin, Brewery Workers' Delegation, Hank, United Brotherhoo Carpenter and Joiners' Delegation, Thobe, Cigar Makers' Delegation, Hanrahan Innis, Beinke, Shamp, Garment Workers' Delegation, Granite Cutters' Delegation Hatters' Delegation, O'Rourke (Thos., Jr.), Barter, Molders' Delegation, Culler Miller, Bonbright, Sullivan (J. H.), Hofbauer, Bowman, Mahon, Furuseth, Frazier Bissett, Mahaney, Donnelly (S. B.), O'Rourke (Eugene F.), Hart, Witzel, Donohue Greene, Kidd, Braunschweig, Driscoll, Gottlob, Dold, O'Sullivan, Daley, McCully Strategier, Lambert, Hawkes, Baxter, Warner (Mason), Squier, Bert, Bauer, Smith Wolf, Coleman, Lossie, McCullough, Gannon, Huebner, McNamara, Lee, Frye (Jacob) Helle—1888.

For Cleveland—Gers, Mulholland, Grant, Lennon, Hayes (Max S.), Sullivan (C F.)—85.

For Scranton—Feeney, Shaffer, Keefe, Mine Workers' Delegation, Downey, Cair Morrison, Greene, Eckel, Scanlon, Mulcahy, McGill, Frye (M.), Carey, Burns Crosssett—770.

For Bay City—Bourdingno—1.

For Galveston—Retail Clerks' Delegation—75.

For Columbus—Agard, Hayes (D. A.), Woodbury, Cannon—94.

Louisville was declared selected.

Delegate Reid rose to a question of personal privilege and stated that he desired t return his thanks to those who had voted for him for Fraternal Delegate. Though defeated, he said he was just as grateful.

The convention then adjourned.

NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Vice-President Duncan called the convention to order at 2 o'clock. The roll call and reading of the minutes were, on motion, omitted.

Delegate Driscoll, for the Special Committee on Piano Workers, reported as follows:

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 20, 1899.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

MR. PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES—The Committee on Piano Workers of Chicago, Ill., and State Board of Arbitration of Illinois recommend that the whole matter be withdrawn, because the matter was not presented in time for proper investigation. From what we have been able to glean from the testimony presented we are of the opinion that the time of this convention could be more profitably spent in considering other matters.

Signed by Committee,

GEO. A. WHITAKER, *Chairman*,
FRED DILCHER,
W. H. FRAZIER,
C. L. SHAMP,
CHAS. HANK,
D. D. DRISCOLL, *Secretary*.

Delegate Dornell moved that the report be accepted and referred to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Delegate Dornell, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 53.—By Delegate Geo. Beinke:

Resolved, That no firm be placed on the American Federation fair list unless all persons engaged in the employ of said firm are members of the trade unions of their craft.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 109.—By Delegate J. H. Bowman:

WHEREAS, Victor F. Lawson, the proprietor of the *Chicago Daily News and Record* has refused to recognize the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and has refused to pay the scale of wages to that craft, and has also refused recognition to the International Stationery Engineers and Firemen, and has further refused through the Publishers' Association to recognize other trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor declare Victor F. Lawson unfair to the organized labor and worthy of the condemnation of all organizations of working men.

Committee recommended its reference to the Executive Council.

Moved by Delegate Bowman that it be so referred. Adopted.

Resolution No. 145.—By Delegate Harry W. Wilson:

Resolved, That it be the sense of the American Federation of Labor that we recognize no article as union made unless said article bears the union label of the organization of the workmen by whom it is produced.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 154.—By Delegate S. C. Mahaney:

WHEREAS, The Colorado and Southern Railway Company during the present year have discharged members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, for no other reason than because of their membership in said organization; and,

WHEREAS, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, through their officers, having exhausted all honorable means to bring about a settlement between said company and its telegraph employees; and,

WHEREAS, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, through its chief executive, have recommended to the ticket and freight agents of its members throughout North America, and also asked the co-operation of the trades and labor assemblies of Colorado and other States, to use their influence with those who travel and ship freight, to do so, by other than the Colorado Southern Railway; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be

instructed to bring about a settlement of the differences now existing between said railway company and its telegraph employes, if possible; and in the event of said railway company refusing to adjust the differences, that the Executive Council place the Colorado and Southern Company upon the unfair list.

Committee recommended its reference to Executive Council. Adopted.

Moved to reconsider the adoption of Resolution 145. Adopted.

Delegate Lennon moved that it be referred to the next convention, the Secretary to print the same in the program.

Vice-President Mitchell took the chair.

The consideration of this resolution brought out a spirited discussion, those taking part in it being Delegates Bowman, Feeney, Hawkes, Duncan, Tobin, Gottlob, Dernell and Souley.

Delegate Tobin offered the following substitute for the report of the committee :

Resolved, That any product represented to be "union made" shall not be considered union unless it bears the label of the craft producing such commodity.

Delegate Morrison seconded the motion to adopt the substitute. Adopted.

The motion was adopted as amended.

Resolution No. 82.—By Delegates Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward and Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, A constant violation of Resolution No. 2, adopted at last year's convention of the American Federation of Labor, is especially among the members of the craft engaged in the beer brewing industry, and,

WHEREAS, As many difficulties in that particular industry could have been avoided if that mentioned resolution had been lived up to; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no Union of any craft, particularly those Unions directly connected with the beer industry, be allowed to declare a strike or boycott in union breweries, unless the matters be submitted to the different National Executive Boards interested, and also to the American Federation of Labor for indorsement; and, be it further

Resolved, That the union violating this rule shall not be entitled to the support of other unions.

On the following from the Executive Council's report:

The last convention approved the following: "Inasmuch as the continuous and overwhelming flood of boycott circulars sent to local unions indiscriminately, without authority of the American Federation of Labor, leads to confusion and ineffectiveness in pushing unfair firms to settlement on union terms; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we disapprove of any local, national or international union sending out any circular calling for a boycott unless the same is first indorsed by the American Federation of Labor and in case a boycott circular is sent out without such indorsement, the Executive Council will feel justified in refusing to sustain the boycott.

Our experience has demonstrated that this resolution has not had the desired effect. By the method already employed, that is, the application by the aggrieved organization being made to headquarters, and investigation and effort at adjustment with a large number of firms have been brought into agreement with the organization in interest, a much larger number of adjustments have been secured by this process than have been accomplished by the placing of unfair firms upon the boycott list.

And on the following from the President's address:

In insisting upon our right to employ this means (the boycott) to secure relief from onerous conditions, or to secure improved conditions, we realize how necessary it is to employ so powerful a weapon with the greatest care and discretion. The wanton or unnecessary placing of a business house upon the unfair or boycott list, is to bring that weapon into disrepute and ridicule and to render it worse than ineffective, since it then must react upon us to our disadvantage.

Committee reported recommending the adoption of the following substitute:

Resolved, That no boycott shall be indorsed by any Central Labor Union chartered by the American Federation of Labor, unless the local union desiring the same has, before declaring a boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the central body for investigation, and every effort at amicable adjustment has been exhausted.

Resolved, That no boycott shall be indorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor unless the same has been requested by the National or International Union directly interested, where such a one exists, or, otherwise, by a central labor union, or by a union chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor where there is no central body, and then only after full investigation, a notification to every organization, local or National, affected, and the exhaustion of every effort at amicable adjustment.

Resolved, That no boycott inaugurated, otherwise than in accordance with these provisions, shall be considered by the Executive Council, or the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolved, No resolution or motion, the intent or effect of which is to declare unfair or to boycott, directly or indirectly, any person, firm or corporation, shall be in order in any convention of the American Federation of Labor, except the matter has been investigated and reported upon by the Executive Council.

Delegates Bowman and Gottlob spoke in opposition to the motion, the latter offering an amendment to refer the matter to the Executive Council.

Delegate Duncan uttered a protest against such legislation, claiming that the committee's resolution was unconstitutional and at variance with the law regulating the placing of boycotts by central bodies. He said it was a dangerous proceeding, and it should not be hurriedly considered by the Convention in its last hours.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council was adopted.

The following matter was referred to this committee from the Committee on Executive Council's report:

In view of the fact that the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor has grown to such large proportions, we deem it our duty to recommend that all the names on the list be dropped. We recommend further, that this shall not debar an organization from renewing the application, and that an effort of adjustment be made before the concern can again be placed on the unfair list.

Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all the names of the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor be dropped.

Resolved, That this shall not debar an organization from renewing the application, and that an effort at adjustment be made before the concern can again be placed on the unfair list.

Resolved, That National or International organizations are strongly advised to have no more than one concern upon the unfair list at the same time.

Delegate Gottlob amended to insert the words, "after February 28." Committee accepted the amendment.

Delegate Bowman opposed the report.

Delegate Morrison favored the report.

The previous question was called for. Adopted.

The report was then adopted.

Resolution No. 139.—By Delegate James G. Cain:

WHEREAS, The New York *Evening Journal* is the only daily in that city which displays the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor recommends said paper to the wage-workers of New York city and vicinity.

The committee offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor recommends to the wage-workers of the various localities those dailies and other newspapers that carry the union label.

Substitute adopted.

Delegate Feeney desired to read a letter. Ruled out.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate Saul Schubert:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the present system of trade union labels is confusing, the mass of the workers throughout the country being unable to distinguish the different trade union labels; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention adopt the use of a universal label instead of the trade union labels now in use, and urge that the local trade union instruct the delegates to their national conventions to vote for the adoption of the General Label as used by the American Federation of Labor at present.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate D. B. Hovey:

WHEREAS, It has come to be quite generally recognized that the already large and increasing number of trade union labels is confusing and to a corresponding extent reactionary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council be and is hereby empowered and instructed to employ legal counsel, if necessary, for the purpose of finding what legislation, by this Federation, by the several States or by the Federal Government, is necessary to establish, maintain and preserve the integrity of a uniform label design, to be used jointly and in common by such trades organizations affiliated with this Federation as may wish to employ it in lieu of the present distinctive and individual designs commonly known as "union labels." In event existing statutes shall be deemed to be inadequate to give safe legal standing to a uniform label design, counsel shall draft such a measure as may be deemed necessary and safe, and the Executive Council shall seek to secure its adoption by the United States Congress. The Executive Council shall report to the next convention of this Federation all its proceedings and results thereof under this resolution.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Gottlob desired to be recorded as voting no. Granted.

Delegate Grant, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate J. A. Cannon:

WHEREAS, The Ohio Legislature, at their last session, adopted a joint resolution appointing a commission to revise the Municipal Code for the government of cities and villages in the State of Ohio, said commission of two to be of opposite political affiliation; and,

WHEREAS, The said commission has printed, and is at the present time circulating their report for the indorsement of all organizations interested in the promotion of the welfare of the whole people; and,

WHEREAS, The adoption of the report of the Commission by the Legislature of the State of Ohio would greatly simplify and lessen the work of the trade unionists in the State of Ohio, and advance their cause and the cause of organized labor in general many years, therefore we, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in their nineteenth annual session in the City of Detroit, Mich., do hereby heartily indorse the report of the commissioners and recommend that the trade unionists in the State of Ohio do their utmost with the Legislature of the State of Ohio to bring about its passage at this incoming session of the above named body for the following reasons: 1st. The adoption of the referendum. 2d. The adoption of the merit system in the appointment of all its officers (other than those elected) without regard to party affiliation. 3d. The adoption of municipal ownership of public utilities. 4th. The nomination and election of executive and legislative officers on a non-partisan ballot.

The committee report that as the American Federation of Labor is already on record as favoring, in a general way, the proposition contained in this report, we reaffirm our previous declaration on these questions.

Delegate Cannon spoke in opposition to the report of the committee.

Delegate Lennon and Tracy favored the report.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 121.—By Delegates Max Morris and John B. Lennon:

WHEREAS, Disfranchised labor, like that of enslaved, degrades all free and enfranchised labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor earnestly appeals to Congress to pass a resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union a proposition for a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution that shall prohibit the States from disfranchising United States citizens on account of their sex.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 125.—By Delegate Geo. W. Brown:

WHEREAS, Certain persons are fraudulently and mischievously representing themselves as the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America, are issuing charters to subordinate bodies under said seal and name, subscribed, "affiliated with the American Federation of Labor," and signed Paul Maulin, General President; Lewis Remler, General Vice-President; and Fred E. Dressler, Secretary-Treasurer; and,

WHEREAS, The only body recognized and chartered under the American Federation of Labor representing the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, of which Joseph R. Michaels is General President, and Jere L. Sullivan is General Secretary-Treasurer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor brands the so-called organization represented by said Paul Maulin, Lewis Remler and Fred E. Dressler as fraudulent, and warns all Local Unions of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders against countenancing or recognizing same.

Committee reported no action necessary, as it is covered by Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Resolution No. 84.—By Delegates Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward and Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS The following firms, F. Bartels, the Hilemann Bry. Co., G. V. Voegels & Son, and Zeisler & Son (all brewery firms of LaCrosse, Wis.), have shown themselves antagonistic to organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, The National Union of the United Brewery Workmen have made every effort possible to bring about a settlement of existing difficulties, but failed to do so; and,

WHEREAS, The National Union of the United Brewery Workmen have placed the above named firms on the unfair list, which action was already approved by the American Federation of Labor, therefore, and to make the boycott more effective, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor to reindorse the boycott, and most earnestly ask organized labor and friends not to patronize the above named firms.

Committee recommended its reference to the incoming Executive Council.
Adopted.

Resolution No. 158.—By Delegates Max Morris and J. R. O'Brien:

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that in all the largest and most of the smaller cities of the United States there is a practice prevalent of merchants keeping their stores open on Sundays; and,

WHEREAS, This is in direct violation of the laws of many of the States of the union; and,

WHEREAS, This practice is a hardship and oppression of the employes of said merchants, and prohibits them from enjoying the rest and recreation that is in all humanity due them on the Sabbath, as well as depriving them of the companionship of their families on the one day of the week they have a right to expect as their own; and,

WHEREAS, This is in direct opposition to the principles, aims and objects of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention, through their President, instruct their delegates to bring such violations of law before their central bodies, and through them before all locals of every craft, to the end that where such laws exist they shall be enforced, and where they do not, every effort shall be made to have such legislation enacted as will do away with such evils.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Mulcahy asked permission to introduce the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Through the courtesy of the Railway Companies of the city of Detroit, the delegates to this Convention and their ladies were treated to a very pleasant trolley ride over their broad system of tracks; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be extended to the officers of the Street Railway Company for this manifestation of good will.

Adopted.

Delegate Lennon offered the following resolution and moved its adoption.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be extended to the reporters who have attended this Convention and have reported our proceedings, and that we invite the press of the United States and Canada to send reporters to future conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Adopted.

Delegate Tobin offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Local Shoe Workers' Unions, of Marlboro, Mass., have carried on a contest against the shoe manufacturers of that city, who declared war upon our organization on Nov. 10th, 1898, since which time innumerable sacrifices have been made by the individual members of our unions; and,

WHEREAS, There is now a debt of over \$4,000 hanging over the heads of a few members who own small homes, and who are in danger of losing their little property to satisfy the creditors.

Resolved, That the affiliated unions be and are hereby appealed to for voluntary contributions or the payment of this debt, such contributions to be sent to B. P. Dorsey, 198 E. Main St., Marlboro, Mass. All of which contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Adopted.

Delegate Kidd moved to proceed to the election of the committee of three to call a convention of painters. Adopted.

Vice-President Duncan took the chair.

Nominations were called for.

Delegate O'Sullivan nominated J. C. Dernell, of the Cigarmakers.

Delegate Lennon nominated W. J. O'Brien, of the Granite Cutters.

Delegate Ward nominated D. D. Driscoll, of the Horseshoers.

Delegate Kidd nominated O. E. Woodbury, of the Carpenters.

Delegate Gottlob nominated Fred Dilcher, of the Miners.

Delegates Dernell and Dilcher declined.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the full vote of the delegates for Delegates O'Brien, Driscoll and Woodbury, which was done, and they were declared elected.

Vice-President Duncan presented Fraternal Delegates Haslam and Wilkie to the convention to extend farewell fraternal greetings.

Mr. Haslam said he was pleased to have the opportunity of expressing his thanks to the delegates for the uniform kindness shown his colleague and himself since arriving in America. In England, he said, the idea prevailed that an Englishman was not welcome in America. But that idea is a myth. "I hardly know how to express my heartfelt gratitude for the many courtesies extended us, and will try to do as much for your fraternal delegates when they come to visit England as you have done for us. Again I thank you."

Delegate Wilkie said in part: "Being a student of the movement, I have followed your methods and have learned much from my experience since coming to your great country. I have no doubt you have great difficulties yet to overcome, but trust that you will hew the rocks of obstruction into stepping stones of greater progress for the future, and hope that our friendly relations will continue to increase and draw closer the workers of the world. I assure you, gentlemen, that we return carrying away with us a happy recollection of our visit to America. Let me close by repeating these words:

Be workmen still to workmen true,
Amongst ourselves united;
For never but by workmen's hands
Can workmen's wrongs be righted."

Delegate Scanlon asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers, call the attention of the National and State campaign committees to the attitude of the New York *Sun* toward organized labor in locking out its union employees and placing imported non-union men in their places; and, be it further

Resolved, That such action on the part of the management of the *Sun* is hostile to organized labor in general and any support given to that journal by any of the recognized political parties is detrimental to organized labor and should be condemned by all fair-minded parties.

Non-concurred in.

Delegate Kent, for the Organization Committee, offered the following:

Resolution No. 101.—By Delegates Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward and W. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, The following firms: The Zalland Burke, the Hends, the Heiber, and the New York (all brewery firms of Spokane, Wash.) have shown themselves as being antagonistic towards organized labor, especially refusing to recognize the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen; and,

WHEREAS, This National organization, in conjunction with the central body of the city of Spokane, Wash., and Organizer Bro. Harvey Stamel, of the American Federation of Labor, has made every effort to bring about a fair settlement over existing difficulties; and,

WHEREAS, The above named firms point blank refuse to recognize organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, The National Union has put the said firms on the unfair list; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor heartily indorses this boycott and recommends to organized labor and friends not to consume the products of the above named firms.

Committee recommended its reference to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Delegate Dernell, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 88.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The machinists, molders and blacksmiths employed by the Chamber Bros. Company, manufacturers of paper folding and brick making machinery of Philadelphia, have been on strike since October 1, 1899, against the introduction of a system of piece work, every honorable effort has been made to bring about an adjustment of this grievance but without success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the firm of Chamber Bros. & Co. be placed upon the list "we don't patronize."

The committee recommends its reference to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate Harry A. McKnight:

WHEREAS, There are a great many blacksmiths throughout the country that are still unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths that with the assistance of Organizers of the American Federation of Labor they would gain better results; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Organizers throughout the country be, and are hereby instructed to give their assistance to organize the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke protested against the manner in which the resolution offered by Delegate Scanlon had been disposed of, and moved its reconsideration. Non-concurred in.

Delegate O'Sullivan moved that this convention extend congratulations to the trades unionists of Boston for having secured the eight-hour workday.

Delegate Tracy amended the motion to include the different cities in Massachusetts for similar victories.

Delegate O'Sullivan accepted the amendment, and the motion prevailed.

Delegate Kent offered the following resolution :

WHEREAS, The delegates to this convention are under lasting obligations to the Arrangement Committee of the Trades Council of Detroit and the members of organized labor in this city for their generous treatment during this convention ;

Resolved, That a rising vote of thanks be tendered to organized labor of Detroit as a mark of appreciation.

Adopted.

Delegate McGuire offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to open correspondence with the central officials of the trades union movement in Germany, France, Denmark and other European countries to the end that representatives from the trade unions congresses of those countries be in attendance at the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Adopted.

There being no further business before the convention, Vice-President Duncan declared the nineteenth session adjourned *sine die*.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

GEORGE W. DUNCAN,

Assistant Secretary.

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LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

**REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Twentieth Annual Convention**

OF THE

**American Federation
of Labor**

HELD AT

**LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
December 6th to 15th Inclusive,
1900**

**PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION
OF A. F. OF L.**

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OF THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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FRANK MORRISON, Washington, D. C.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit:

It, therefore, behoves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as "The American Federation of Labor," and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

ARTICLE 2.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The objects of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations, to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions to aid and assist each other, to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure national legislation in the interest of the working people and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

SEC. 4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a.m., on the first Thursday after the first Monday in December at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the convention the President shall take the chair and call the convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

SEC. 3. The following committees, consisting of seven members each, shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of President; third, Report of Executive Council; fourth, Report of Secretary; fifth, Report of Treasurer; sixth, Resolutions; seventh, Laws; eighth, Organization; ninth, Labels and Boycotts; tenth, Grievances; eleventh, Local or Federated Bodies.

SEC. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. This Committee shall meet at the place for holding the convention three days prior to the convention, and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this constitution, intended for consideration by the convention, shall be sent to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention. The Secretary shall have the same compiled and printed in the program of business and mailed to each delegate elect and to the executive officer of each affiliated organization, and no resolution or constitutional provision shall be considered unless printed in the program, or that is introduced before the close of the third day's session of the convention, except by unanimous consent.

SEC. 6. The convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

SEC. 7. None other than members of a *bona fide* Trade Union shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

SEC. 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place

in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the convention.

SEC. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the delegates attending a convention.

SEC. 11. No grievance shall be considered by the convention, that does not appear in the program, and no grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered, where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From National or International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from Local Unions not having a National Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate. Only *bona fide* wage-workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present, each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members, or major fraction thereof, he represents but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the convention, printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than October 31 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization which has seceded or has been suspended or expelled from any National or International organization connected with the Federation shall be allowed a representation or recognition in this Federation or in any central body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a dele-

gate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates, but without votes.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SEC. 6. All books and financial accounts shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sums as the Annual Conventions may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Com-

mittee on Credentials at the convention, a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to forward, on March 1 and September 1 of each year, to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

Sec. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be paid out only on the approval of the President.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on October 31 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "American Federationist," and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

Sec. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property and security of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary. He shall deposit all moneys belonging to the Federation in bank in his name as Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; and before any moneys thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer.

Sec. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by the Constitution, and none others.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books and papers of the Federation under his control, and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$200.

ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the convention may direct.

Sec. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trades and Labor Unions and connect them with the Federation until such

time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

Sec. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months, their charters shall be revoked.

Sec. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the convention in printed form a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts, and no endorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

Sec. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

Sec. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union Speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

Sec. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council or speakers engaged by them shall be \$3.50 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

Sec. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

Sec. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

Sec. 10. All local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council a full statement of the grievance before a strike occurs. Unions violating this section shall forfeit all claims upon the American Federation of Labor or affiliated organizations for support.

Sec. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor, to any National or International Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such union.

ARTICLE X.—ASSESSMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per mem-

ber per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lock-out.

SEC. 2. Any Union, International, National or Local, failing to pay within 60 days the levies declared in accordance with Section 1, shall be deprived of representation in convention of the American Federation of Labor and in city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

ARTICLE XI.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-third of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, five cents per member per month. From Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in Section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full to October 31, preceding the convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month, shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears, it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can be re-instated only by a vote of the convention when such arrearages are paid in full; as provided in Section 2 of this Article.

ARTICLE XII.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union or any other central body of delegates shall admit to, or retain in, their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of being denied representation in the Annual Convention of this Federation.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their local unions to join chartered Central Labor Unions in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or join such body, if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Unions, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on a strike, where such organization has a National organization, until the proper authorities of such National organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

SEC. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interests of the Trade Union movement to do so.

ARTICLE XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and Local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation; provided, the request for a certificate be indorsed by the nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be \$5, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

SEC. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificates of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

SEC. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

SEC. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active members of Trade Unions.

SEC. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from central bodies.

ARTICLE XIV.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote.

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	Number of Votes for Each Delegate	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Allied Metal Mechanics, International Association of.....	1	22	John Mulholland, 421 Valentine Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.....	2	35	{ W. E. Klapetzky, 407 Electric Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, Journeymen....	1	34	{ Jacob Fischer, Box 216, Anderson, Ind.
Blacksmiths' International Brotherhood of.....	1	45	Henry Gers, Chicago, Ill.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.....	1	15	Robert B. Kerr, Moline, Ill.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union....	2	51	Wm. J. Gilthorpe, 61 Wyandotte Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
		24	{ John F. Tobin, 620 Atlantic Av., Boston, Mass.
		23	{ Collis Lovely, 3215 Franklin Av., St. Louis, Mo.
		45	{ Jno. Alexander, c/o 13.6 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brewery Workers, International Union of United.....	4	46	Edmund F. Ward, 1117 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.
		46	{ Ernest Bohm, 85 E. 4th St., New York City.
		46	{ Charles F. Bechtold, 1314 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brickmakers' National Alliance..	1	14	Charles Hank, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Broom Makers, International.....	1	4	Will R. Boyer, 387 S. Prairie St., Galesburg, Ill.
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	4	50	{ J. Crimmins, New York City.
		50	{ J. L. Nelson, Colorado Springs.
		50	{ Henry Blackmore, St. Louis, Mo.
		50	{ J. W. Slayton, New Castle, Pa.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	1	20	Harry D. Thomas, 152 Aaron St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Carvers, International Wood.....	1	18	John S. Henry, 254 Bowery, New York City.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	3	107	{ Samuel Gompers, 423 "G" St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
		107	{ Thomas F. Tracy, 14 Hudson St., Boston, Mass.
		107	{ John C. Dernel, 1180 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	2	100	{ John R. O'Brien, County Clerk's Office, Buffalo, N. Y.
		100	{ Max Morris, Box 1441, Denver, Col.
Coopers' International Union.....	1	38	Nicholas Sullivan, 77 Bickford St., Roxbury, Mass.
Drivers', Team International Union	2	.....	{ George Innis, 213 Franklin St., Detroit, Michigan.
		.....	{ T. C. Lenard, 116 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Electric Workers, National Brotherhood of.....	2	24	{ Thos. Wheeler, 365 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Engineers, National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting.....	1	24	{ H. W. Sherman, 731 Powers Blk., Rochester, N. Y.
Engineers, National Union of Steam	1	7	Mack Taylor, 3 Goldsmith Bldg., Danville, Ill.
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of	1	27	Geo. Beinke, 721 Lagrange St., Toledo, Ohio.
	1	....	W. H. Hawksworth, 137 E. 13th St., New York City.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NUMBER OF DELE- GATES.	Number of Votes for Each Delegate	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Engravers, International Watch Case	1	5	Charles Byrne, 428 Chauncey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Firemen, Stationary, Inter- national Brotherhood of	1	24	J. W. Morton, 70 N. Paulina St., Chi- cago, Ill.
Fitters, National Association of Steam and Hot Water	1	18	W. L. Onstott, 2834 Wallace St., Chi- cago, Ill.
Garment Workers, United	2	37	C. F. Reichers, 1000 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association	2	37	Joseph Hellbronn, Rochester, N. Y.
Glass Workers, American Flint...	1	21	Dennis A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Granite Cutters' National Union...	2	21	Edgar A. Agard, Fairbury, Living- ston Co., Ill.
Hatters, United, of North America	2	80	F. C. Dickens, Pittsburg, Pa.
Horseshoers, International Union of Journeymen	1	30	James Duncan, 200 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance	1	29	Wm. J. O'Brien, 155 E. 54th St., New York City.
Iron and Steel Workers' Amalg- amated Association	1	30	Chas. J. Barrett, 119 Liberty St., Danbury, Conn.
Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal...	1	30	P. H. Connolly, 234 Main St., Dan- bury, Conn.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International Brotherhood of...	1	21	Wm. Muirhead, 83 Vanderpool St., Newark, N. J.
Longshoremen's International As- sociation	2	48	Wm. F. Jones, 1409 O'Fallon St., St. Louis, Mo.
Machinists' International Asso- ciation	3	80	Thomas Williams, 704 Spring and Monroe St., Zanesville, Ohio.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Work- men, Amalgamated Association of	1	6	E. J. Bracken, 1137 Highland St., Columbus, Ohio.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers	2	21	Peter Smith, 907 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
Metal Workers, Sheet, Inter- national Association of	1	100	Henry C. Barter, 24 St. Aubin Av., Detroit, Mich.
Metal Workers' International Union, United	1	100	Daniel J. Keefe, 411 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Mine Workers of America, United	4	75	James O'Connell, Corcoran Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Molders, Iron, Union of America...	3	75	James J. Creamer, 619 China St., Richmond, Va.
Musicians, American Federation of	2	75	Geo. H. Warner, 91 Center St., New York City.
Oil and Gas Well Workers, Inter- national Brotherhood of	1	32	Homer D. Call, Box 317, Syracuse, N. Y.
		25	E. J. Lynch, 25 3rd Av., Station D, New York City.
		25	E. J. Leo, Dayton, Ohio.
		29	P. J. Downey, 25 Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y.
		10	C. O. Sherman, 264 Ogden Ave., Chi- cago, Ill.
		253	John Mitchell, 1103 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
		253	John M. Hunter, 505 Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
		252	Patrick Dolan, 496 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.
		252	W. H. Haskins, 81 Clinton Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
		50	Martin Fox, Box 388, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		50	Jos. T. Valentine, Box 388, Cincin- nati, Ohio.
		31	David Black, Box 388, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		31	Owen Miller, 700 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
		31	James O'Connor, c/o Ed. Brown, 88 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.
		4	Walter L. Reddick, Findlay, Ohio.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	Number of Votes for Each Delegate	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Painters, Decorators, and Paper-hangers' Brotherhood of America	2	140	Fred J. Kneeland, No. 3 Hyde Park Ave., Boston, Mass.
Pattern Makers' National League of North America	1	140	R. H. Siekman, 2475 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers	2	22	L. R. Thomas, 25 Third Ave., New York City.
Plate Printers, Steel and Copper, National Union of	1	23	John A. Lee, 27 Columbus, Ave., New York City.
Pressmen, International Printing	3	22	James S. Richardson, 140 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	1	6	Henry W. Szegedy, 1342 Emerson St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Railway Employes, Street, Amalgamated Association of	1	31	J. H. Bowman, 260 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Railway Clerks, Order of	1	30	V. B. Smith, Louisville, Ky.
Railway Telegraphers, Order of ..	2	30	G. Middendorf, Louisville, Ky.
Seamen's International Union	2	21	A. S. Hughes, Box 181, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Stage Employes, National Alliance of Theatrical	1	35	W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Blk., Chicago, Ill.
Stove Mounters, International	1	5	W. D. Gillespie, 2920 Eads Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Tailors' Union of American Journeymen	2	40	J. R. T. Austin, 919 Fullerton, Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.
Textile Workers, National Union of Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association	1	40	H. B. Perham, 917 Fullerton Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.
Tobacco Workers' International Union	2	21	Andrew Furuseth, San Francisco, Cal.
Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union	1	21	Wm. H. Frazier, 11-2a Louis St., Boston, Mass.
Typographical Union, International	3	30	Lee M. Hart, c/o Bartl's Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Upholsters' International Union of America	1	10	James A. Davis, 3123 Sheridan Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Wood Workers, Amalgamated Association of	3	37	John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.
Connecticut State Branch	1	36	C. N. Bolander, 1618 Bank St., Louisville, Ky.
Georgia State Federation of Labor ..	1	34	G. B. McCracken, Augusta, Ga.
Illinois State Federation of Labor ..	1	21	Geo. Powell, 26 Fitzwilliams Blk., Elwood, Ind.
Iowa State Federation of Labor ..	1	30	Henry Fischer, 56 American Nat'l Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Kentucky State Federation of Labor ..	1	30	John Witzel, 86 American Nat'l Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
	1	3	Jos. H. Schiekel, 1908 S. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.
	1	110	James M. Lynch, 8 De Soto Blk., Indianapolis, Ind.
	1	110	Frank Morrison, 423 'G' St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
	1	109	Eugene F. O'Rourke, 18 Chambers St., New York City.
	1	13	Anton J. Engel, 23 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
	1	41	Thos. I. Kidd, Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.
	1	40	Chas. F. Gebelein, Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.
	1	40	Richard Braunschweig, Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.
	1	1	James P. Maher, 46 Town Hill Ave., Danbury, Conn.
	1	1	Jerome Jones, c/o Journal of Labor, Atlanta, Ga.
	1	1	W. D. Ryan, Springfield, Ill.
	1	1	Arthur E. Holder, c/o State House, Des Moines, Iowa.
	1	1	Wm. Jacobs, 2323 2d St., Louisville, Ky.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	Number of Votes for Each Delegate	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Massachusetts State Branch.....	1	1	D. D. Driscoll, 78 E. Canton St., Boston, Mass.
New Jersey State Branch.....	1	1	J. P. McDonnell, 133 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
Workmen's Federation of the State of New York	1	1	John J. McKernan.
Texas State Federation of Labor	1	1	C. W. Woodland, 101 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.
Virginia State Federation of Labor	1	1	John Krausse, 810 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	1	1	Paul Heubner, Milwaukee, Wis.
Alton, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	D. H. Howell, Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C., Central Labor Union	1	1	W. C. Frank, 14 Central Ave., Asheville, N. C.
Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades	1	1	T. H. Moore, Atlanta, Ga.
Augusta, Ga. Federation of Trades	1	1	Wm. G. Gredig, 101 Campbell St., Augusta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md., Federation of Trades	1	1	Gustav Meechau, Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council	1	1	F. J. Williams, 914 2d Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union	1	1	Frank McCarthy, 10 Hudson St., Boston, Mass.
Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor	1	1	John J. Fitzpatrick, 3421 Parnell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O., Central Labor Union	1	1	Thos J. Donnelly, 733 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio, Central Labor Union	1	1	Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbia, District of, Central Labor Union	1	1	James Lawrence Feeney, 441 "G" St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Dayton, O., Central Labor Union	1	1	Jos. P. MacDonough, 222 Jones St., Dayton, Ohio.
Erie Co., N. Y., United Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Jos. S. Wild, 131 E. Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Erie, Pa., Central Labor Union	1	1	Jas. Wilson, c/o Box 189, Erie, Pa.
Galesburg, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Emma Lanphere, Galesburg, Ill.
Geneva, N. Y., Federation of Labor	1	1	J. C. Johnson, 27 Pine St., Geneva, N. Y.
Hamilton, Ohio, Trades and Labor Council	1	1	James Brannon, Hamilton, Ohio.
Indianapolis, Ind., Central Labor Union	1	1	Edgar A. Perkins, c/o The News, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jamestown, N. Y. Central Labor Council	1	1	J. E. Carlson, 100 Willard St., Jamestown, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo., Industrial Council	1	1	M. F. Bradley, 895 Central St., Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan., Trades Assembly	1	1	C. L. Shamp, 704 Cornell Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky., Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Michael D. Connelley, 15 W. 4th St., Covington, Ky.
Los Angeles, Cal., County Council of Labor	1	1	Fred C. Wheeler, 167 N. Boylston Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky., Central Labor Union	1	1	Geo. R. French, 2542 Grifth Ave., Louisville, Ky.
Muscatine, Ia., Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Chas. L. Breckon, 310 Pine St., Muscatine, Iowa.
Milwaukee, Wis., Federated Trades Council	1	1	Howard Tuttle, Milwaukee, Wis.
Nashville, Tenn., Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Chas. P. Fahey, Nashville, Tenn.
New Albany, Ind., Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Jos. D. Rutledge, 214 W. 7th St., New Albany, Ind.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., Central Labor Union	1	1	Isadore Goodman, Niagara Falls, New York.
Omaha, Neb., Central Labor Union	1	1	Geo. B. Kleffner, 2956 Martha St., Omaha, Neb.
Paducah, Ky., Central Labor Union	1	1	F. G. Davis, 1049 Clay St., Paducah, Ky.
Pensacola, Fla., Central Trades Council	1	1	J. R. Jordan, Box 334, Pensacola, Fla.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	Number of Votes for Each Delegate	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Philadelphia, Pa., United Labor League of.....	1	1	Henry John Nelson, 34th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Raleigh, N. C., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	W. E. Faison, Raleigh, N. C.
Saginaw, Mich., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Stephen Corven, Saginaw, Mich.
San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council.....	1	1	Ed. Rosenberg, 915 1-2 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Scranton, Pa., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Geo. Gothier, 346 S. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Robert E. McLean, 1126 N. 5th St., Springfield, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo., Central Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	Chas. Kassel, 2227 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Streator, Ill., United Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Sarah Groshans, Streator, Ill.
Taylorville, Ill., Central Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	M. Rosonski, Taylorville, Ill.
Toledo, O., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Mason Warner, West, Toledo, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Daniel J. Reese, Plymouth, Pa.
Youngstown, Ohio, Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Geo. T. Bert, 217 Scott St., Youngstown, Ohio.
Aluminum Workers' Union, No. 8,261.....	1	2	John D. Miller, New Kensington, Pa.
Blacksmith Helpers' Union, No. 8,583.....	1	1	F. N. Nash, Huntington, W. Va.
Brewery Porters' and Freight Handlers' Union, No. 7,236.....	1	1	Charles Moench, 3017 S. 18th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Building Laborers' Union, No. 7,471.....	1	1	W. P. Reid, 2401 6th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Car Wheel Molders and Helpers' Union No. 7,229.....	1	1	Henry A. Meise, 1103 Sidney St., St. Louis, Mo.
Federal Labor Union, No. 6,617.....	1	1	Albert E. Hill, 1907 State St., Nashville, Tenn.
Federal Labor Union, No. 6,607.....	1	1	James B. Brophy, 430 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,010.....	1	1	Wm. Lossie, Owensboro, Ky.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,087.....	1	2	Oliver Green, 316 Short St., Belleville, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,187.....	1	3	Elmer E. Oakes, Streator, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,231.....	1	2	Robert H. Allen, Sparta, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,233.....	1	3	James Parks, Barberton, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,235.....	1	1	Eugene Merrill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,386.....	1	1	Geo. Harvey, 2412 24th St. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,426.....	1	1	R. E. Woodmansee, Milwaukee, Wis.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,491.....	1	1	W. C. Puckett, Atlanta, Ga.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,550.....	1	2	Arcatus Hall, Washington, N. J.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,002.....	1	1	Frank Weber, Milwaukee, Wis.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,037.....	1	1	Geo. A. Urquhart, 107 Kirk Ave., S. E. Roanoke, Va.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,073.....	1	1	Wm. N. Burton, Petersburg, Ind.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,087.....	1	1	Charles Kessler, Freeburg, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,171.....	1	1	H. M. Smith.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,180.....	1	1	Esther King, Petersburg, Ind.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,208.....	1	2	Edward T. Burbank, De Quoin, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,243.....	1	1	Hosea A. Taylor, Pickneyville, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,326.....	1	1	Chas. A. Martin, Percy, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,337.....	1	1	P. F. Boland, Roanoke, Va.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,344.....	1	1	T. N. Eller, Tracy City, Tenn.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,347.....	1	1	Fred Dement, Box 416, Barnesville, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,393.....	1	2	T. A. Carter, 702 N. Stonewall St., Brunswick, Ga.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,398.....	1	1	Edward Julin, Hooneville, Ind.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,418.....	1	1	J. H. LaBlonde, New Lexington, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,491.....	1	1	B. H. Hall, Oakland City, Ind.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	Number of Votes for Each Delegate	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,499....	1	1	John P. Seabrook, 471 King St., Charleston, S. C.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,508....	1	1	J. A. Gadsden, 22 Lucas St., Charleston, S. C.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,519....	1	1	Rudolph Hasley, Paragould, Ark.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,533....	1	1	J. P. Kline, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,533....	1	1	J. M. Hill, Marissa, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,560....	1	1	Ed. Troutman, Macon, Ga.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,584....	1	1	J. H. Pratt, Assumption, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,600....	1	1	Marshal Roper, Carrier Mills, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,620....	1	1	Chas. W. Craig, Trenton, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,646....	1	2	Chas. L. Rice, Harrisburg, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,679....	1	2	P. H. Lamb, Sidney, Ohio.
Fire Insurance Agents' Union, No. 8,530.....	1	1	E. E. Donaldson, 6 Na 'l B'k Bldg., Elwood, Ind.
Freight Car Builders, No. 7,472....	1	1	John Coleman, Council Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.
Freight Handlers' Union, No. 8,214	1	1	Andrew Schwartz, 341 Springfield St., Dayton, Ohio.
Laborers' Union, No. 8,355.....	1	3	Geo W. Turner, Louisville, Ky.
Marine Firemen's Union, No. 8,093	1	1	Fraze Davie, 520 28th St., Louisville, Ky.
Mosaic Workers' Union, No. 8,145..	1	1	Francis DeSpagna, 35 Odd Fellow's Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pavers' and Rammers' Union, No. 7,183.....	1	1	John Cosgrove, 1711 Rowan Ave., Louisville, Ky.
Pine and Foundry Workers' Union, No. 7,603.....	1	1	Charlie Mason, South Pittsburg, Pa.
Quarry Worker-' Union, No. 8,364..	1	1	W. Harren, Alton, Ill
Sign Painters' Union, No. 8,376....	1	1	J. G. Schenk, c/o C F. Berabum, Market St., Louisville, Ky.
Soap W. rkers' Union, No. 7,442....	1	1	Elmer E. Devor, 319 North Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
Sprinkler Fitters' Union, No. 6,067	1	1	Geo. Olson, 177 N. Moyart St., Chicago, Ill.
Steamboat Joiners' Union, No. 8,186..	1	1	Thos. Westoby, 328 1-2 Freemont St., San Francisco, Cal.
Stove Trimmers' Union, No. 7,361..	1	1	Jacob Kuhn, Detroit, Mich.
Street Car Builders' Union, No. 8,157.....	1	1	Richard M. Kohlmeier, 2351, A Benton St., St. Louis, Mo.
Tube Workers' Union, No. 8,077....	1	2	Charles Rodgers, Washington, Pa.
Watch Workers' Union, No. 6,961..	1	8	Walter D. Kee, Elgin, Ill.
FRATERNAL DELEGATES.			
British Trades Union Congress...	2	1	{ John Weir, Miners' Office, Dunfermline, Scotland. Pete Curran, 144 Barking Road, Canning Town, London, Eng.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	1	1	
			David A. Carey, 96 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.

The foregoing list shows that 221 delegates were seated, representing 181 organizations—63 National or International organizations, 11 State Branches, 44 Central Bodies, 61 Local Unions, 2 Labor Congresses (British and Canadian.)

TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

1900

Report of Proceedings.

FIRST DAY—Morning Session.

Music Hall, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 6, 1900.

Pursuant to the regular meeting of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers called the convention to order and introduced William M. Higgins, member of International Typographical Union, No. 10, of Louisville, who spoke as follows:

Fellow Trade Unionists, Ladies and Gentlemen—In the name of organized labor of our city and State, I have the honor of welcoming the American Federation of Labor and the representatives from abroad, to Louisville and Kentucky. The welcome tendered you comes from the hearts of our people, and I know you will receive it in the spirit in which it is offered.

This Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will add another bright page to the history of the labor movement in this country. Upon you rests the dawn of a new century, and may the record made here shine forth during the years to come as does now the Declaration of Independence. Your work is a noble and holy one, and when accomplished will be but the realization of our Savior's mission on earth—the uplifting and elevation morally and socially of all humanity. New questions will come before you that will have a far reaching effect, but when I look into the earnest, intelligent and honest faces before me I have no fears of the result.

Kentucky and the South are today looking to you for guidance and assistance. The industrial development of the South during the coming years promises to be phenomenal and a surprise to the world. Then let us look forward, and profiting by the experiences of the past, strive here and now for a course that will lead to still better and more friendly relations between capital and labor.

Ladies and gentlemen, your struggle during

the past twenty years for shorter hours and better conditions for the toiling masses has been a successful one, and should be vigorously continued. You will thereby create a more intelligent and healthy citizenship, and avert the degradation of all made in the image of God. Under your guidance this most representative and democratic body will soon become of age. Remember that besides the millions already in our ranks, there are still other millions watching you today. Pursuing the same course as heretofore, it will not be long ere they are enrolled, and then labor's hosts will be invincible and equal justice secured for all alike.

I will not detain you longer, only desiring to say that the Kentucky State Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union of this city hope to make your stay among us pleasant. All our citizens and officials bid you a hearty welcome. The doors are unlocked. You may enter any where and take what you want. And before your departure, I would ask you to impress upon each and every mind the motto of the great Commonwealth of Kentucky, "United we stand, divided we fall." Make this motto yours and success must come to the American Federation of Labor, the masses of toilers and our entire country. Again I say you are welcome, heartily welcome.

Mr. Higgins' address was warmly applauded by the delegates. President Gompers responding, said that the Convention fully appreciated the very cordial welcome. He said, like Artemus Ward, we were not only treated well, but often. He hoped that the Kentucky Unionists would have mercy on their visiting brothers, and allow the Convention to transact business. That Kentucky was not only generous but profuse. He referred in a humorous way to the fact that it was only recently when Kentucky had two central bodies,

two State federations, two Governors, and two Legislatures. It is regrettable that the same humane methods were not applied to secure the unity of the State, as accomplished the unity of the labor movement in Kentucky and Louisville; and concluded by extending to fraternal delegates, Messrs. Weir and Curran, of the British Trade Union Congress, and Mr. David A. Carey, of the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress, a most cordial welcome.

Delegate Thos. F. Tracy, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following: We have examined the credentials submitted, and find 208 delegates representing 61 National, 11 State Branches, 43 Central Bodies and 60 Local Bodies, and 3 fraternal delegates, as follows, and recommend that they be seated:

International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, John Mullholland, 22 votes.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union, W. E. Klapetzky, Jacob Fischer, 69 votes.

Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, Henry Gers, 45 votes.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Robert B. Kerr, 15 votes.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Wm. J. Gilthorpe, 51 votes.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, John F. Tobin, Collis Lovely, 47 votes.

National Brickmakers' Alliance, Chas. Hank, 14 votes.

International Broom Makers' Union, Will R. Boyer, 4 votes.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, J. Crimmins, J. L. Nelson, Henry Blackmore, J. W. Slayton, 200 votes.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Harry D. Thomas, 20 votes.

International Wood Carvers' Union, John S. Henry, 18 votes.

Cigar Makers' International Union of America, Samuel Gompers, Thomas F. Tracy, John C. Dernel, 321 votes.

Retail Clerks' National Protective Association, Max Morris, John R. O'Brien, 200 votes.

Coopers' International Union, Nicholas Sullivan, 38 votes.

Team Drivers' International Union, George Innis, T. C. Lenard, 47 votes.

National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Thomas Wheeler, H. W. Sherman, 48 votes.

National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers, Mack Taylor, 7 votes.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Wm. H. Hawksworth, 18 votes.

National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters, W. L. Onstott, 18 votes.

International Watch Case Engravers' Association, Chas. Byrne, 5 votes.

United Garment Workers of America, C. F. Reichers, Jos. Heilbronn, 74 votes.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, Dennis A. Hayes, Edgar A. Agard, 42 votes.

Granite Cutters' National Union, Wm. J. O'Brien, James Duncan, 59 votes.

United Hatters of North America, Chas. J. Barrett, P. H. Connelley, 60 votes.

International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers, Wm. Muirhead, 21 votes.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, Wm. F. Jones, 48 votes.

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Thos. Williams, 80 votes.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, E. J. Bracken, 6 votes.

International Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Peter Smith, 21 votes.

International Longshoremen's Association, Harry C. Barter, Daniel J. Keefe, 200 votes.

International Association of Machinists, James O'Connell, James J. Creamer, Geo. H. Warner, 225 votes.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Homer D. Call, 32 votes.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, E. J. Leo, E. J. Lynch, 50 votes.

International Association of Sheet Metal Workers, P. J. Downey, 29 votes.

United Metal Workers' International Union, C. O. Sherman, 10 votes.

United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell, John M. Hunter, Patrick Dolan, W. H. Haskins, 1,010 votes.

Iron Molders' Union of America, Martin Fox, Jos. T. Valentine, David Black, 150 votes.

American Federation of Musicians, Owen Miller, James O'Connor, 62 votes.

International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers, Walter L. Reddick, 4 votes.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Fred J. Kneeland, 4 votes.

R. H. Seikman, 280 votes.

Pattern Makers' National League of North America, L. R. Thomas, 22 votes.

United Association Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, John A. Lee, James S. Richardson, 45 votes.

National Steel and Copper Plate Printers of the United States, Henry W. Szegedy, 6 votes.

International Printing Pressmen's Union, J. H. Bowman, V. B. Smith, G. Middendorf, 91 votes.

National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, A. S. Hughes, 22 votes.

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, W. D. Mahon, 35 votes.

Order of Railway Clerks of America, W. M. Holman, 5 votes.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, J. R. T. Austin, M. M. Dolphin, H. B. Perham, 80 votes.

International Seamen's Union, W. H. Frazier, A. Furuseth, 42 votes.

National Association of Theatrical Stage Employees, Lee M. Hart, 30 votes.

International Stove Mounters' Union, James A. Davis, 10 votes.

Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, John B. Lennon, C. N. Bolander, 73 votes.

National Union of Textile Workers of America, G. B. McCracken, 34 votes.

Tin Plate Workers International Protective Association, George Powell, 21 votes.

Tobacco Workers' International Union,

Henry Fischer, John Witzel, 60 votes.

Trunk and Bag Workers International Union, Jos. H. Schiekel, 3 votes.

International Typographical Union, James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, E. F. O'Rourke, 329 votes.

Upholsterers' International Union of America, Anton J. Engel, 13 votes.

Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, Chas. F. Gebelein, Richard Braunschweig, Thos. I. Kidd, 121 votes.

Connecticut State Branch, James P. Maher, 1 vote.

Georgia State Federation of Labor, Jerome Jones, 1 vote.

Iowa State Federation of Labor, Arthur E. Holder, 1 vote.

Massachusetts State Branch, Dennis D. Driscoll, 1 vote.

New Jersey State Branch, J. P. McDonnell, 1 vote.

Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York, James J. McKernan, 1 vote.

Texas State Federation of Labor, C. W. Woodman, 1 vote.

Virginia State Federation of Labor, John Krause, 1 vote.

Illinois State Federation of Labor, W. D. Ryan, 1 vote.

Kentucky State Federation of Labor, William Jacobs, 1 vote.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Paul Huebner, 1 vote.

Alton, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly, D. H. Howell, 1 vote.

Asheville, N. C., Central Labor Union, O. R. Jarrett, 1 vote.

Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades, P. H. Moore, 1 vote.

Augusta, Ga., Federation of Trades, W. G. Credig, 1 vote.

Baltimore, Md., Federation of Labor, Gustav Meechau, 1 vote.

Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council, F. J. Williams, 1 vote.

Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union, Frank McCarthy, 1 vote.

Cincinnati, O., Central Labor Union, Thos. J. Donnelly, 1 vote.

Columbia, District of, Central Labor Union, Jas. L. Feeney, 1 vote.

Dayton, O., Central Labor Union, J. P. MacDonagh, 1 vote.

Des Moines, Ia., Trades and Labor Assembly, A. L. Urlick, 1 vote.

Erie, Co., United Trades and Labor Council, J. S. Wild, 1 vote.

Erie, Pa., Central Labor Union, Jas. Wilson, 1 vote.

Galesburg, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly, Emma Lanphere, 1 vote.

Geneva, N. Y., Federation of Labor, J. C. Johnston, 1 vote.

Hamilton, O., Trades and Labor Council, Jas. Brannon, 1 vote.

Indianapolis, Ind., Central Labor Union, Edgar A. Perkins, 1 vote.

Jacksonville, Fla., Central Labor Union, Chas. C. Blake, 1 vote.

Jamestown, N. Y., Central Labor Council, J. E. Carlson, 1 vote.

Kansas City, Mo., Industrial Council, M. F. Bradley, 1 vote.

Kansas City, Kan., Trades Assembly, C. L. Shamp, 1 vote.

Kenton and Campbell Cos., Ky., Trades and Labor Assembly, M. D. Connelly, 1 vote.

Louisville, Ky., Central Labor Union, Geo. B. French, 1 vote.

Milwaukee, Wis., Federation of Trades, Howard Tuttle, 1 vote.

Muscatine, Ia., Trades and Labor Assembly, C. L. Breckon, 1 vote.

New Albany, Ind., Trades and Labor Council, J. D. Rutledge, 1 vote.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Central Labor Union, Isadore Goodman, 1 vote.

Omaha, Neb., Central Labor Union, G. J. Kleffner, 1 vote.

Paducah Ky., Central Labor Union, F. G. Davis, 1 vote.

Pensacola Fla., Central Trades Council, J. R. Jordan, 1 vote.

Philadelphia, Pa., United Labor League, H. J. Nelson, 1 vote.

Raleigh, N. C., Central Labor Union, W. E. Faison, 1 vote.

Saginaw, Mich., Central Labor Union, S. Corven, 1 vote.

San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council, Ed. Rosenberg, 1 vote.

Scranton, Pa., Central Labor Union, George Gother, 1 vote.

Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor, R. E. McLean, 1 vote.

St. Louis, Mo., Trades and Labor Union, Chas. Kassel, 1 vote.

Streator, Ill., United Trades and Labor Council, Miss Sara Groshans, 1 vote.

Taylorville, Ill., Central Trades and Labor Assembly, M. Rosonski, 1 vote.

Toledo, O., Central Labor Union, Mason Warner, 1 vote.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Central Labor Union, Daniel J. Reese, 1 vote.

Youngstown, O., Central Labor Union, Geo. T. Bert, 1 vote.

Blacksmiths' Helpers 8,563, F. M. Nash, 1 vote.

Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers 7,236 Chas. Moench, 1 vote.

Building Laborers 7,471, W. P. Reid, 1 vote.

Car Wheel Molders and Helpers, 7,229, Henry A. Meise, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 6697, J. B. Brophy, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 7087, Oliver Green, 2 votes.

Federal Labor Union 7187, Elmer E. Oakes, 3 votes.

Federal Labor Union 7231, Robert H. Allen, 2 votes.

Federal Labor Union 7233, Jas. Parks, 3 votes.

Federal Labor Union 7386, Geo. Harvey, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 7550, Aretus Hall, 2 votes.

Federal Labor Union, 8002, Frank J. Weber, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 8037, Geo. A. Urquhart, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 8073, W. N. Burton, Ind., 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 8087, Charles Kessler, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 8171, H. M. Smith, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 8180, Miss Esther King, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 8203, E. T. Burbank, 2 votes.
 Federal Labor Union 8243, H. A. Taylor, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8326, C. A. Martin, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8344, T. N. Eller, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8347, Fred Dement, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8393, T. A. Carter, 2 votes.
 Federal Labor Union 8398, Edwin Juvin, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8418, J. H. La Blonde, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8491, B. H. Hall, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8499, John P. Seabrook, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8508, J. A. Gadsden, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8519, J. P. Kline, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8534, J. M. Hill, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8560, Ed. Troutman, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8584, J. H. Pratt, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8609, Marshall Roper, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8620, C. W. Craig, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 8646, Chas. L. Rice, 2 votes.
 Federal Labor Union 8649, P. A. Lamb, 2 votes.
 Freight Handlers' Union 8214, Andrew Schwartz, 1 vote.
 Laborers' Union 8355, George W. Turner, 3 votes.
 Marine Firemen's Union 8063, Frazee Davis, 1 vote.
 Mosaic Workers' Union 8145, Francis De Spagna, 1 vote.
 Pavers and Rammers' Union 8182, John Cosgrove, 1 vote.
 Pipe and Foundry Workers 7603, Charles Mason, 1 vote.
 Quarry Workers' Union 8384, W. Haron, 1 vote.
 Sign Painters' Union 8376, J. G. Schenk, 1 vote.
 Soap Workers' Union 7442, E. E. Devor, 1 vote.
 Sprinkler Fitters' Union 6087, George Olson, 1 vote.
 Steamboat Joiners Union 8186, Thomas Westoby, 1 vote.
 Stove Trimmers' Union 7361, Jacob Kuhn, 1 vote.

Street Car Builders' Union 8157, R. M. Kohlmeyer, 1 vote.
 The Tube Workers' Union 8077, Charles Rogers, 2 votes.
 Watch Workers 6961, Walter D. Kee, 8 votes.
 Freight Car Builders' 7472, John Coleman, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 7295, Eugene Merrill, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 7426, R. E. Woodmansee, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union 7491, W. C. Puckett, 1 vote.
 British Trades Union Congress, John Weir, 1 vote.
 British Trades Union Congress, Pete Curran, 1 vote.
 Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, David A. Carey, 1 vote.
 We also have placed in our hands the following protests:
 Garment Workers vs. Chicago Federation of Labor.
 Engineers vs. Brewery Workers.
 Firemen vs. Brewery Workers.
 Brewery Workers vs. Engineers.
 Brewery Workers vs. Firemen.
 Respectfully submitted,
 T. F. TRACY,
 P. J. DOWNEY,
 JOHN S. HENRY,
 Credential Committee.

Delegate James Duncan moved that the report of the committee be received and concurred in. Adopted.

President Gompers announced the following appointments subject to the approval of the convention: James McGill, Assistant Secretary; Chas. Peetz, Sergeant-at-Arms; Louis J. Kieffer, Messenger. Confirmed.

The roll was called, and as the delegates responded they were presented with badges by the Sergeant-at-Arms and Messenger.

Delegate Slayton moved that the delegates refrain from smoking during the business of the sessions.

Delegate Emma Lanphere moved to lay the motion on the table, which was adopted.

Vice-President Duncan was called to the chair when President Gompers submitted his report, which is as follows:

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor, greeting:

It is my pleasure, as well as my duty, to submit to you a report regarding the work and progress of our movement during the past year, which, by reason of its being the last report to our Convention for this century, lends additional interest to this momentous gathering. We meet within a few days of the closing of the nineteenth, and the ushering in of the twentieth century; and, though contrary to the commonly accepted idea that something mystical and extraordinary accompanies the transition from one century to another, we can but feel impressed with the marvelous progress which has been made within the past hundred years, and imbued with some conception of that which is anticipated in the century to come.

Through the pages of written history runs the thread of the organized struggle of the workers for the attainment of justice. Those who studiously search may learn that in the effort of the workers to remedy wrongs and establish rights, the trade union has been the factor by which concessions have been forced from existing society. With the beginning of the nineteenth century, and almost with the initiative of our own Government as an independent nation, an immense impetus was given to the movement of labor; but from the fact that ours was entirely an agricultural country, the trade unions were sparse and fragmentary.

Industry was incapable of full development, so long as chattel slavery existed; hence, the formation of national unions could not be effectually achieved. The abolition of chattel slavery paved the way for larger industrial development, and conjointly with it the greater growth and expansion of trade unionism upon a national basis. Now, as industries are frequently merged and concentrated, we present to the world the best federation of organized labor which has been recorded by history.

It is not within the province of this report to review the industrial history of the century, or the attempts of the workers of our country to form a general federation of labor. At another time, and by more competent hands, should this be recorded; but it is not this which we have to bear in mind. Previous attempts at concentration of the organized workers' efforts were made, all of which, through failure to recognize the true functions of such a movement, proved the fatal rock upon which they foundered, went to pieces, and strewed the debris of distrust and discouragement until it not only injured and destroyed the unions, but weakened the faith and the confidence which the workers had in organized effort to abolish injustice, and to attain redress.

Nor is it out of place to call attention to the fact that, though our Federation was formed in 1881, the records demonstrate that a large preponderance of those who were in attendance were not its friends; for, though there were a large number of delegates, who were authorized to attend by the peculiar term of the call, yet at the Convention immediately succeeding there were but nineteen delegates in attendance. But though few in numbers, the men of that and subsequent conventions, realizing that the time would come when the necessity for a broad and comprehensive federation would be generally recognized, hewed strictly and closely to the line.

The movement for the establishment of the eight hour day in 1886, though hampered by a most unfortunate event, still had wakened the toilers to a realization of their duty to such an extent, and had accomplished so much, that that year brought a greater recognition of the true worth of our Federation, and the adoption of the present title.

The history of the struggle made by the few men (upon whom were imposed the duties and sacrifices, without compensation of any kind and with scarcely a dollar to prosecute the work of organization and education) during the five years of 1881-86 to maintain the Federation, has not been, and perhaps never will be, written. The beginning of this new era of our Federation gave the toilers new hope and new courage; for they saw that our movement was founded upon correct principles, and that its affairs were placed in the hands of men who desired above all things the promotion of the interests of the toilers and the achievement of their rights.

I affirm without fear of successful contradiction, and in spite of the insinuations and slanderous charges of the enemies of our cause, that our movement has been freer from dishonest and faithless men than any institution, organization, or movement in our own, and perhaps in any other country.

The American Federation of Labor has not indulged in any exhaustive or elaborate platform of abstract principles. It recognizes that the best organization for the working people is an organization of the working people, by the working people, and that is the trade union; to assure and insure the right of the trade unions to self-government, and yet to insist that the toilers in each union shall appreciate the interdependence of organizations, and by the federation of all to present a solid phalanx of the workers of America.

Our economic and social life presents to us new and complex problems. The century now opening before us requires the keenest appreciation on the part of all, that upon ourselves and upon our unity in sentiment, conviction and action lies the safety of the future manhood, womanhood and childhood of our country. There have been no rights accorded unless they have been conquered through the unity, the wisdom and the willingness, of those who have acquired them, to bear burdens and make sacrifices. What is true of the past is true in the present, and will be equally true in the future. To organize the yet unorganized workers; to build up national and international unions; to make our organizations daily more effective to defend the toilers; to protect and promote their interests in every way; to assure beyond all peradventure the vantage ground already gained; to progress continually in abolishing that which the workers, their wives and their children have too long borne, and the achievement of that justice to which we are entitled. The success of these, as typified by our great cause, now and for all time to come, rests entirely upon the working class itself. It may be true that others, by their sympathetic action, may aid us in our movement; but we resent the claims or the promises of any and all that the amelioration in the condition of the wage-workers, or their disenthralment from every form of injustice, depends upon any other power than that of the working people themselves, by and through their trade union effort.

ORGANIZED EFFORT ESSENTIAL TO PROGRESS.

In our time we are not, and for the future will not be, called upon to deal with individual employers. Industry has become so developed and wealth so concentrated, that we are confronted with the associated interests of the employers. The situation, however, need cause us no alarm, provided we possess the wisdom to unite the forces of labor, and have the fortitude and the

courage to meet associated capital by organized labor. Workmen as individuals, in our day, are as much at the mercy of the employing class as is a rudderless ship in a tempestuous sea at the mercy of the waves. Struggling for the weak and defenseless, conscious of our rights, with the courage and manhood to do battle for their attainment, we confront the new conditions and situations as they arise. We, therefore, at this Convention, find ourselves face to face with important and momentous questions, but with which I have no hesitation in believing we shall deal rationally and intelligently, and thus again place another milestone behind us in the path of the struggle for human freedom.

GROWTH IN UNIONS.

The past year has witnessed a most remarkable growth in organization among the workers, who have realized that there is no protection for their interests, or hope for justice and freedom in the future, unless it results from the unity of the wage-working masses. While the growth is very gratifying, there is another feature connected with it which is even a greater source for congratulation. The workers have organized in the unions of their trades and callings; new unions have been formed, and several national unions created from the heretofore scattered and isolated locals, and thus the stability of the labor movement has been more nearly insured.

Whenever applications for charters for newly formed unions have been received at the office, it has been my policy to stretch the jurisdiction as far as possible in order to affiliate the local unions with some national or international union. I am persuaded that the formation of one local union, placed under its proper jurisdiction, is of greater consequence and importance to the safety and progress of the labor movement than could be the issuance of twenty charters for local unions to be affiliated directly to the American Federation of Labor.

We have issued direct from the American Federation of Labor during the past year 849 charters. Of this number 14 were national unions, as follows:

Chain Makers' National Union of the United States of America.

Order of Railway Clerks of America.

International Association of Watchcase Engravers.

International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Glass Workers' National Union.

International Jewelry Workers' Union of America.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

Building Laborers' International Protective Union.

United Metal Workers' International Union.

International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen.

Upholsterers International Union of North America.

American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

Five State Federations of labor as follows:

Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Texas and Virginia.

Ninety-six central labor unions and trade associations in the following cities:

Alabama, Bessemer.	Illinois—Continued. Streator, Taylorville.	Michigan—Continued. Marquette, Saginaw, Traverse City.	Ohio—Continued, Sandusky, Warren.
Arkansas, Fort Smith.	Indiana, Brazil, Connorsville,	Mississippi, Vicksburg,	Oklahoma Territory, Oklahoma City.
California, Oakland.	Clinton, Elkhart,	New Jersey, Atlantic City,	Oregon, Astoria.
Columbia, British, Victoria.	Linton, New Albany,	Bridgeton, Elizabeth,	Pennsylvania, Carbondale,
Connecticut, Torrington.	Iowa, Des Moines,	Salem, Trenton,	McSherrystown, Reading,
Florida, Jacksonville, Tampa,	Dubuque, Lyons and Fulton,	Hudson Co., New York,	Pittston, Sayre,
Pensacola.	Oskaloosa, Ottumwa,	Auburn, Buffalo,	Shamokin, Washington.
Georgia, Rome.	Kansas, Pittsburg,	Dunkirk, Geneva,	Rhode Island, Pawtucket.
Illinois, Bellefonte, Blue Island,	Topeka, Kentucky,	Jamestown, Niagara Falls,	Texas, Austin,
Centralia, Chicago Heights,	Muhlenberg Co., Paducah,	Olean, Peekskill,	Corsicana, Dallas,
Edwardsville, Galesburg,	Louisiana, Shreveport.	Tonawanda, Watertown.	Gainesville, Hillsboro,
Granite City, Havana,	Maine, Bath,	North Carolina, Charlotte,	Sherman, Virginia,
Herrin, Litchfield, Murphysboro,	Biddeford, Portland,	High Point, Raleigh.	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Washington,
Ottawa, Pontiac,	Michigan, Ann Arbor,	Ohio, Chillicothe,	Tacoma, Visconsin,
Quincy, Sparta,	Ishpeming, Marine City,	Coshocton, Dayton,	Ashland, Marinette.

Four hundred and eighty-four local trade unions having no national or international union of the trade.

Two hundred and fifty federal labor unions.

*We had, at the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 1900, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—

National and international unions.....	82
State federations of labor.....	16
City central labor unions.....	206
Local trade unions (having no national or international) and federal labor unions.....	1,051

There were issued during the year from national and international unions and the American Federation of Labor (direct) charters to the following—

Number of newly formed unions.....	3,743
Charters surrendered, or unions disbanded.....	443
Leaving a net increase of local unions for the year, of.....	33,000
And a gain in membership in the past year of.....	300,446

	Charters Issued during	
	1899	1900
National and international unions.....	9	14
State Federations of labor.....	1	5
City central labor unions.....	35	96
Local trade unions (having no national).....	304	484
Federal labor unions.....	101	250
Totals..	450	849

Increase over 1899 of 399.

*On October 31, there were estimated to be 9,494 local unions holding charters from their respective national and international unions.

†Charter of one national union was revoked during the year, that of the American Agents Association. Quarrymen's National, Stoneware Potter's National and Potters' National Union, disbanded, and the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators suspended and charter resumed to consolidated brotherhood.

I regret to be compelled to state that there are still some national unions unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor. Among them are several of the railroad brotherhoods, the International Union of Operative Plasterers, and the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union. Last year the latter organization submitted the proposition to a referendum vote of the local unions to be affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. Under the rule adopted the question was approved. The officers thereof deemed it advisable, however, to submit the question to the convention held last January, which again referred the matter to a vote of its subordinate unions. We have not thus far been informed of the result. It is not too much, however, to express the hope that the day is not distant when every wage-worker shall be within the fold of his trade union and every union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Trade unions declare that it is morally wrong for a wage-worker to remain outside the fold of his union. National unions justly assert that it is morally wrong for local unions of their respective crafts to remain outside the fold of their jurisdiction, and it logically follows that it can not be morally right for a national union to remain outside the fold of the great family of trade unions, under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

MINERS, BLACKSMITHS AND FIREMEN.

For some time there has been a controversy between the United Mine Workers of America, the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, particularly in Illinois. A request was made by the officers of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths for the President of the American Federation of Labor to render a decision; but, in accordance with the practice of the American Federation of Labor, the organizations were advised that it would be necessary for them to make an endeavor to effect an adjustment of the controversy before any action could be taken by the American Federation of Labor. In accordance therewith a conference was held during the latter part of August, without an agreement being reached. A telegram was received from the representative of one of the organizations stating that it was decided to leave the entire matter of the controversy to me for decision. The same to be rendered by September 1. However, inasmuch as the papers in the case were only received from one of the three organizations, it was impossible to render a decision either by the time stated or even up to the present date. The organizations were notified to present their cases to the Executive Council immediately prior to or during this Convention; and it is hoped that an amicable adjustment of the differences may be effected.

METAL TRADES CONFERENCE AND ALLIANCE.

As you are aware, during the past year a joint agreement was reached by the International Association of Machinists together with the National Metal Trades Association of employers in that trade, for the establishment of a proper workday—the 9 1-2 hour day having gone into effect November 19, the 9-hour day to go into effect on May 1, 1901. Prompted by this achievement

ment, the other branches of the metal trades organized and endeavored to secure the same agreement. Through the request of the local unions directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor in the metal trades, and through the officers of the other national metal trade unions, a conference was arranged between the Administrative Council of the National Metal Trades Association and the officers of several of the organizations referred to; and it is beyond doubt that the near future will witness an agreement or a number of agreements with the several national and local organizations in the metal trades. Desirous of accomplishing the best results, and having been in constant correspondence with the officers of the national metal trades unions, a third conference has been called to take place in the city of Louisville during the session of this Convention. I have little hesitancy in believing that an alliance of all metal trade unions will be formed in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.

At the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was my privilege to recommend the formation of Industrial Councils in the various branches of industry; and, as a natural sequence, that recommendation seems to have been, and perhaps was premature, but in the course of time it has developed until we now find various alliances of the different unions in one industry. The National Building Trades Council is one of them. The error into which the Building Trades Council has fallen is that they failed to ally themselves with the American Federation of Labor; and, having formed themselves upon a national basis, not only hold themselves aloof, but in many instances have proven antagonistic to the very purposes of the American Federation of Labor. Particularly is this true in several localities where they are holding themselves aloof from, and in many instances, antagonizing the local movement. Nothing can be of greater injury to the cause of labor, the cause which we have so seriously at heart, as to divide our forces, and thus render our efforts less effective. When we see on every hand the concentration of wealth, and the development of industry, it behooves the workers of our country not only to unite, but to cement more firmly the ranks of organized labor.

PAINTERS' BROTHERHOODS UNITED.

In the early part of the year correspondence was opened with the officers of both divisions of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, with a view of bringing about their amalgamation into one organization, on the basis as laid down by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor; that is, for the holding of a convention to accomplish this purpose. It was found, however, that both divisions were averse to a convention being held, because of the expense involved. Preliminary terms of agreement for a conference were approved and submitted to the members of both jurisdictions, and were overwhelmingly approved. A conference committee from both organizations was held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the session lasting three days.

Mr. Woodbury, of Chicago, having resigned from the committee, the Executive Council selected your President to fill the vacancy, and he, together with Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Driscoll, represented the American Federation of Labor in the conference. The terms of agreement for amalgamation were adopted, submitted to the membership of all the painters' organizations and ratified. The election of officers, together with the determination of the selection of a constitution, was referred to the members; and the committee of the American Federation of Labor was appointed to canvass the results, which were declared and published in the *American Federationist*. Except in one city, the organized painters now present a united front, in full fellowship with the American Federation of Labor; and thus happily ends one of the most unpleasant episodes in the American labor movement. It is fervently hoped that the organization, now virile and strong, may continue to grow in power and influence for the good of the craft and of all labor.

In connection with this matter, I beg to say that the representatives of the Paperhangers' National Union were advised of the conference which was about to be held at Washington, and one of the executive officers of that organization appeared before the conference. The matter of according that organization the right to be affiliated by charter to the American Federation of Labor as a national union, or the granting of such other relief as might be requested, was considered. It was decided that paperhanging is a branch of the trade, coming under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; that a local union of paperhangers could, if necessary, obtain a charter as a paperhangers' union from the brotherhood; that a separate charter for a paperhangers' national union ought not to be granted.

The decision reached is perhaps justified; but it has not proved satisfactory to the organization making the claim for charter from the American Federation of Labor.

STRIKES.

Quite a number of strikes have been reported, although the main features of the strikes for the year have not been of a defensive character, but rather for higher wages and a shorter workday.

In 1887, we began the system of collecting data in regard to industrial disputes; that is, strikes and lockouts, and these have been of incalculable benefit, particularly in having at first hand authentic data on this important feature of our movement. The reports of officers of affiliated organizations have been generally fair upon these topics. There is considerable diffi-

culty experienced, however, in obtaining accurate data regarding gains which have been achieved without strikes; and the suggestion is made that the officers of our affiliated organizations endeavor to obtain trustworthy reports from their locals of these matters, and, in turn, report to the office of the American Federation of Labor.

The statistics prepared and presented in the Secretary's report indicate very substantial improvements and achievements for the past year; 688 strikes were reported; 213,190 persons being involved. Of this number 455 strikes were successful, 106 lost, 74 compromised, and still pending. 217,493 persons were directly benefited, while 11,257 were involved in lost or compromised strikes; thus showing that even of the small number of strikes lost, the persons involved in them were comparatively infinitesimal to those who gained. Of the large and important strikes or trade disputes may be numbered:

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania involved over 150,000 persons. When this strike occurred but very few of the men were organized. The substantial victories and improvements obtained by the miners some years ago, together with a general improvement among the workers resulting from organized effort, and imbued the men in the anthracite regions with the fact that the burdens they were bearing and the injustices which were heaped upon them were no longer to be endured.

The splendid contest and excellent results achieved are known to us all, and need not be recounted here. Suffice it for us to say that the strike of the miners in Pennsylvania has done more to assist in wiping out misery and degradation than all other occurrences combined, and the record we have in regard to the bituminous miners' strike of 1897 may be set down here without hesitation; that the worst that the miners have had to undergo is passed, and in the future they will take their position shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-craftsmen without the necessity of conflict, continually improving the conditions of themselves and those dependent upon them, and performing their share of the duties in the great and human struggle of labor.

GRANITE CUTTERS' STRIKE.

The movement started a few years ago by the Granite Cutters' National Union for the eight hour workday took shape May 1, 1900. At one time nearly the entire membership of the organization was involved in the strike to enforce the eight hour workday in the trade. Soon a number of employers conceded the demand; and after several months of hard-fought contest, during which the granite cutters demonstrated their sturdy, manly characteristics, the eight hour day was achieved for the craft throughout the continent. There is scarcely a non-union granite cutter in America, every union granite cutter limiting his hours of daily labor to eight. Thus another craft is entirely aligned in this splendid advance position for the universal establishment of the shorter workday.

STREET RAILWAY AND OTHER STRIKES.

The great strike of the St. Louis street railway men and the lockout of the cigarmakers New York and the building trades of Chicago, are familiar to us all; and, although the point contended for have not as yet been formally achieved, there has been no deterioration in the condition of the workers involved in these contests, while indirectly it has benefited many these and other workers of the crafts, and has instilled greater independence, more extensive organizations and that *esprit de corps* so necessary to the greater progress and advancement of our movement.

It is impossible in this report to enter into the details of, or to enumerate all, the strikes which have occurred during the year. These are more minutely referred to in the reports of my colleagues.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

In common with the general trend of organized labor to prevent strikes and lockouts whenever and whenever possible, a sentiment for arbitration has been awakened among the people of our country. There are some, however, who, playing upon the credulity of the uninformed, seek to divert the principle of arbitration into a coercive policy of so-called compulsory arbitration; in other words, the creation by States, or by the nation, of boards or courts, with power to hear and determine each case in dispute between the workers and their employers, make awards, and, if necessary, to invoke the power of the Government to enforce the awards. Observers have for years noted that those inclined to this policy have devised many schemes to deny the workers the right to quit their employments; and the scheme of so-called compulsory arbitration is the latest design of the well-intentioned, but uninformed, as well as the fanatics and schemers.

Our movement seeks, and has to a considerable extent secured, a diminution in the number of strikes, particularly among the best organized. In fact, the number and extent of strikes can be accurately gauged by the extent, power, and financial resources of an organization in any trade or calling. The barometer of strikes rises with lack of, or weakness in, organization and diminishes with the extent and power of the trade union movement.

Through more compact and better equipped trade unions have come joint agreements and conciliation between the workmen and associated employers; and only when conciliation has failed has it been necessary to resort to arbitration, and then the only successful arbitration was voluntarily entered into.

Organized labor can not by attempted secrecy evade the provisions of an award reached by compulsory arbitration, and determine upon a strike. By reason of their large numbers their every act would be an open and public act, known to all; while, on the other hand, an employer, or an association of employers, could easily evade the provisions of such a law or award, by modern processes of enforcing a lockout; that is, to undertake a "reorganization" of their labor forces.

It is submitted that the very terms, "arbitration" and "compulsory," stand in direct opposition to each other. Arbitration implies the voluntary action of two parties of diverse interests submitting to disinterested parties the question in dispute, or likely to come into dispute. Compulsion by any process, and particularly by the power of government, is repugnant to the principle as well as the policy of arbitration. If organized labor should fail to appreciate the danger involved in the proposed schemes of so-called compulsory arbitration, and consent to the enactment of a law providing for its enforcement, there would be reintroduced the denial of the right of the workmen to strike in defense of their interests, and the enforcement by government of specific or personal service and labor. In other words, under a law based upon compulsory arbitration, if an award were made against labor, no matter how unfair or unjust, and brought about by any means, no matter how questionable, we would be compelled to work or to suffer the state penalty, which might be either mulcting in damages, or going to jail; not one scintilla of distinction, not one jot removed from slavery.

It is strange how much men desire to compel other men to do by law. What we aim to achieve is freedom through organization. Arbitration is only possible when voluntary. It never can be successfully carried out unless the parties to a dispute or controversy are equals, or nearly equals, in power to protect and defend themselves, or to inflict injury upon the other.

The more thoroughly the workers are organized in their local and national unions, and federated by common bond, policy, and polity, the better shall we be able to avert strikes and lockouts, secure conciliation, and if necessary, arbitration; but it must be voluntary arbitration, or there should be no arbitration at all.

It is our aim to avoid strikes; but I trust that the day will never come when the workers of our country will have so far lost their manhood and independence as to refuse to strike, regardless of the provocation, or to surrender their right to strike. We seek to prevent strikes, but we realize that the best means by which they can be averted is to be the better prepared for them. We endeavor to prevent strikes; but there are some conditions far worse than strikes, and among them is a demoralized, degraded, and debased manhood. Lest our attitude be misconstrued by silence, this convention should emphatically and without any ambiguity declare its position.

HIGH DUES, BENEFITS AND PROTECTION.

Every national, international and local union should make provision for the payment of sufficient weekly or monthly dues, preferably weekly, so that its treasury may sustain its members in cases of strikes and lockouts; pay death benefits, funeral benefits, disability benefits, out-of-work benefits for the unemployed members, and such other benefits as may specially apply to he trade or calling. It is an incontestable fact that those unions which have established these features have grown most steadily, and have suffered least from losses in membership.

During the present industrial era, it is not so difficult to organize and to extend organization; but with the periodically recurring eras of industrial crises, stagnation and panics, the maintenance of numerical strength should cause us concern. Apart from the benefits referred to being of such necessary value to the members of our respective trade unions, and the advantages which come with the permanent membership in the organizations, there has no process thus far been demonstrated which will so effectually prevent the loss of membership during dull periods as the payment of high dues in the unions, the building up of large treasuries to be held by the organizations themselves, available for the protection of the members in all casualties which may befall them. Besides, the benefits to which the members are entitled convince them that their interests are furthered by remaining members, while at the same time their continued membership and unity are a constant check to the tendency during such periods to force reduction of wages, and other obnoxious conditions.

This question of high dues, large treasuries in the unions, and benefits to the members, is one which, although it has made considerable progress, is not generally understood or introduced; and it is therefore, urged upon all organized labor to take this matter under advisement in order to make provisions on the lines indicated. There is no one factor so largely contributory to the progress and advancement of the labor movement, the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers, and the inculcation of the principle of fraternal unity, as these features in the trade union movement.

PARIS EXPOSITION PRIZE AWARDED TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

In accordance with the resolution adopted, authorizing an exhibit to be made at the Paris exposition of this year, plans for the same were formed and carried out. It is most gratifying to report to you that the international jury of the Industrial Exposition at Paris awarded a grand prize of honor to the American Federation of Labor for its exhibit of trade union objects in the department of Education and Social Economy.

ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO LABOR.

During the past year the question of organization among the colored workers of the South has been brought forward in several instances. Here and there a local has refused to accept

members, simply upon the ground of the color of the applicant. In such cases, where there was a sufficient number of colored workers of one trade or calling, the suggestion was made that they be organized in separate unions, and a council composed of representatives of both organizations be formed to determine upon trade questions. This has generally been acquiesced in; and where similar circumstances obtain, its adoption has been recommended.

Another matter on the same line requires the consideration and action of this Convention. In some parts of the South, central bodies chartered by the American Federation of Labor have refused to receive and accord seats to delegates from local unions composed of negro workers. To insist upon a delegation from unions of colored workers being accorded representation in a central body would have meant the dissolution of that organization; and thus neither the desired purpose nor any good end would have been accomplished. This matter has been one of considerable correspondence, with the result, that the thought has been developed for the formation of central bodies composed of representatives of negro workers' unions exclusively; that they be permitted to work under a certificate of affiliation from the American Federation of Labor; that there should be a general council representing both central bodies upon any matter of importance to labor, locally or generally. Application has been received for charter from such a central body in the city of New Orleans, but the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides against the issuance of more than one charter in any one city; hence the matter is referred to you for such action as you may deem necessary.

Realizing the necessity for the unity of the wage-earners of our country, the American Federation of Labor has upon all occasions declared that trade unions should open their portals to all wage-workers, irrespective of creed, color, nationality, sex, or politics. Nothing has transpired in recent years which has called for a change of our declared policy upon this question; on the contrary, every evidence tends to confirm us in this conviction; for, even if it were not a matter of principle, self-preservation would prompt the workers to organize intelligently, and to make common cause. In making the declaration we have, we do not necessarily proclaim that the social barriers existing between the whites and blacks could or should be felled with one stroke of the pen; but when white and black workers are compelled to work side by side under the same adverse circumstances and under equally unfair conditions, it seems an anomaly that we should refuse to accord the right of organization to workers because of a difference in their color. Unless we shall give the negro workers the opportunity to organize, and thus place them where they can protect and defend themselves against the rapacity and cupidity of their employers; unless we continue the policy of endeavoring to make friends of them, there can be no question but that they will not only be forced down in the economic scale and be used against any effort made by us for our economic and social advancement, but race prejudice will be made more bitter and to the injury of all.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND TRADE UNIONISM.

As year by year commercial competition becomes keener, and the standing armies of the great powers are more and more used in aggressive wars, undertaken with a view of opening new markets for our surplus machine-made products, the danger of fratricidal war between the competitors becomes greater and greater. Thus the preservation of the peace of the world devolves more and more upon organized labor, whose voice is ever becoming more potent in the formation of public opinion, that supreme tribunal before which both monarch and merchant must inevitably bow. It is, therefore, with a sense of profound gratification that we greet Mr. Pete Curran and Mr. John Weir, fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, and extend to them a hearty welcome. We trust that the bonds now established between the workers of the two great divisions of the English-speaking people will never be broken, but, on the contrary, will ever be more strongly cemented by time, and that efforts will be made in the near future to extend those bonds, on strictly practical lines, until they shall include the workers of the world.

Our fraternal greetings to Mr. David A. Carey, representing our fellow trade unionists of the Dominion of Canada, are equally fervent and sincere.

It has been my privilege to correspond with the officers and representatives of the trade union movement of various countries; and it is gratifying to report the great progress which has been made by the workers of all countries in the establishment and growth of the trade unions and the trade union movement.

Recently, a communication was received from Secretary Isaac Mitchell, of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain, in which he expressed the disappointment felt among the delegates of that body at their last annual meeting, because our fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress could not attend. Secretary Mitchell, on behalf of the Management Committee of the Federation, extends an invitation that the delegates which may be elected at this and future conventions of the American Federation of Labor to attend the British Trade Union Congress, may also be authorized to officially represent our movement in the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO LABOR.

A number of legislative measures have been under consideration in the present Federal Congress, several of them being introduced per instructions of the last Convention. The various propositions are here enumerated:

The 8-hour bill, H. R. 6882, Senate 4521; a bill to protect free labor from prison competition, H. R. 5450; a bill to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy," and also the use of restraining orders and injunctions as applied to disputes between employers and employees, etc., H. R. 8917, Senate 4233; House resolution 33, in reference to the employment of enlisted men

in competition with local civilians; a bill to provide a code of laws for the government of the Territory of Hawaii; House joint resolution 138, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, being an anti-trust proposition; H. R. 10,539, to amend the act entitled an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies (anti-trust bill); H. R. 9063, to amend the laws relating to American seamen, and to improve the personnel of the merchant marine; a bill to regulate the boarding of vessels in the harbors of the United States; a resolution to investigate the conduct of the United States army and officers in Idaho; a resolution requesting the President of the United States to withdraw the troops from Shoshone county, Idaho; a resolution to print 30,000 copies of the testimony taken before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives in regard to the investigation of the conduct of the United States army officers and soldiers in Idaho; and Senate 727 H. R. 64, a bill to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports and seamen for government use when necessary.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

Your attention should be called to the legislation enumerated. The 8-hour bill was introduced by Hon. John J. Gardner, of New Jersey, January 19, 1900. Upon the 8-hour bill nine hearings were had before the House Committee on Labor. The committee, after considerable labor on the part of your Legislative Committee and your officers, unanimously reported the bill to the favorable consideration of the House, with amendments to which we agreed, both in the title as well as in the body of the bill. The bill, while simpler than as introduced, retains every essential feature we urged. After interviews with the speaker and almost every member of the House, arrangements were made by which the bill was taken up under suspension of the rules, and passed, practically unanimously, May 27, 1900.

The bill, as reported by the House Committee, was introduced by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, in the Senate, referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, before which committee several hearings on the identical bill were had during the last Congress, which were printed. We were authoritatively informed that there would be no necessity for any hearings, after the passage of the bill by the House. Subsequently we were informed that hearings would be insisted upon, and that there was then no time to have them prior to the adjournment of Congress. We sought to have the committee discharged from the further consideration of the bill, it to be considered by the Senate, but were balked by objections. Upon the following day, coming up in its regular order, the proposition to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill was laid upon the table. Our 8-hour bill has not lost its status; that is, having passed the House, it is still before the Senate. Inasmuch as the members of our legislative committee are delegates to this Convention and desirous of avoiding the loss of valuable time, with the consent of the Executive Council I appointed temporarily a competent unionist to insist upon a definite time for hearings upon the bill, if any are to be had. The recommendation is submitted to you that every effort be made to secure its passage or enactment before the close of the present Congress.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

A bill, and an amendment to the Federal Constitution were introduced, ostensibly to curb the power of the trusts, but beyond question designed and framed to strike a blow at the organizations of labor. The trusts, against which this species of legislation was conceived, have successfully defended themselves, or averted its application. From the time of the first organization of labor, the courts have stigmatized the trade unions as combinations in restraint of trade, and the dockets are filled with indictments, and the jails were filled with men charged with conspiracy because they were members of trade unions; this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the trade unions are the most beneficent organizations the world has ever witnessed to promote the welfare of all the people. We protested against the passage of the constitutional amendment, for we discerned that there was the gravest possible danger to the workers, and to the people of our country. We insisted that if the anti-trust bill should pass, it should contain an amendment that would eliminate the possibility of any court's making victims of the toilers because they have sufficient intelligence and manhood to unite for their own and the common protection.

At our instance an amendment to the so-called anti-trust bill was submitted as follows:

"PROVIDED THAT NOTHING IN THIS ACT SHALL BE CONSTRUED AS TO APPLY TO TRADE UNIONS OR OTHER LABOR ORGANIZATIONS INSTITUTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF REGULATING WAGES, HOURS OF LABOR, AND OTHER CONDITIONS, UNDER WHICH LABOR IS TO BE PERFORMED."

This amendment, though rejected by the author of the bill and the committee, was offered upon the floor of the House of Representatives. The bill as amended passed the House, practically by unanimous vote; but when pressed for passage in the Senate, the bill, robbed of its sting against organized labor, was practically killed, at least for the session, by its reference to the Judiciary Committee, from which source no report was possible.

Your attention is respectfully called to a letter upon this subject addressed by me to the Hon. Edwin R. Ridgley, and incorporated in the Legislative Committee's report as published in the *American Federationist* of July, 1900. Of course, the constitutional amendment has been defeated, but the anti-trust bill as passed by the House, is in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee. If those who favor anti-trust legislation are earnest, they can attest it by urging the passage of this bill.

That to which we should direct our attention is that its passage ought to be prevented, unless the amendment excluding the trade unions and labor organizations from the provisions and operations of the bill is retained.

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

Two bills were introduced to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy," and restraining orders and injunctions; one drafted by the attorneys for the American Federation of Labor and introduced by Hon. Edwin R. Ridgley, of Kansas; the other at the request of the representative of the railroad organizations, introduced by Senator Thurston, of Nebraska. A number of hearings were had, at which our attorneys, Mr. Jackson H. Ralston, of Washington, D. C., and Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, of Illinois, as well as the Legislative Committee and officers of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

We were unable to persuade the committee to make a report upon a bill which, in our opinion, would prevent the issuance of injunctions and restraining orders in labor disputes. We insisted that the bill should contain provisions that an agreement between two or more persons to do, or to procure to be done, any act in furtherance of any trade dispute between workmen and their employers, should not be deemed criminal, or indictable, or punishable as a crime if such an act, when committed by any one person would not be punishable as a crime. We asked for no immunity for any member of organized labor who might be guilty of any offense against the laws; but insisted that we should have equal rights with all other citizens to unite and take such action for our common defense and advancement as may be taken by any other citizen or citizens. It is deemed preferable by all engaged in the furtherance of the passage of this bill that the principle here contended for should be insisted upon without modification.

The hearings upon the bill were printed, and about one thousand copies distributed among the organizations of labor, and others interested in the passage of the bill. The suggestion is made that our work should be continued to insure its passage, and that the request should be made for the printing of a large edition of the printed hearings for general distribution.

PRISON LABOR BILL.

The Prison Labor Bill was introduced by Honorable A. V. S. Cochran, of New York, January 8, 1900, and, as amended by the Committee on Labor, is a very simple, yet effective measure, at least so far as it protects those states which have enacted beneficent legislation on this line, and spares them the infliction of convict labor products from those states which, through negligence or otherwise, traffic in this kind of labor to the detriment of free labor as well as the convict. If this bill be enacted (and we should insist upon its passage at this session of Congress) we shall soon see protective legislation more generally enacted in nearly all the states, and those states which fail to follow the course of wisdom would, perforce, be compelled to use and consume the product of their own convicts, and thus hasten action by both the honest workmen and injured business men to demand legislative relief from their own states.

The Prison Labor Bill passed the House May 21, 1900 and now awaits the action of the Senate. This bill, too, should be pressed to its final enactment by this Congress.

SEAMEN'S BILL.

A bill was passed in the interests of the seamen and went into effect March 31, 1900. This was a most beneficent measure to protect the seamen from falling a prey to the boarding house runner (crimps). It was with considerable difficulty that our Legislative Committee was enabled to persuade Congress not to engraft in the bill features which would practically repeal the progressive legislation for seamen which was enacted by the previous Congress. But by diligent efforts and by the ability of the Legislative Committee, and by the special fitness of one member thereof to discuss and discern matters in the interests of the seamen, the desired purpose was achieved, without the loss of any advantage which had already been secured.

MILITARY AND CIVIC MUSICIANS.

Hon. Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution prohibiting enlisted men in the service of the army and navy of the United States from engaging in any pursuit for hire which might interfere with the employment or engagement of civilians in their respective arts, trades or professions. The resolution was reported favorably on May 3, 1900, and is now upon the House calendar, but has not been considered.

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN HAWAII.

Through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor, involuntary servitude in Hawaii, enforceable by law, was abolished by Congress. The bill providing a code for the government of and perpetuating slavery or involuntary servitude in the Territory of Hawaii, was introduced and passed by the House of Representatives. The bill contained the perpetuation of slavery or involuntary servitude and was reported favorably by the Senate Committee, and would undoubtedly have passed and been enacted, had it not been for the activity of the representatives of our Federation, who secured the following amendments to the code:

"THAT NO SUIT OR PROCEEDING SHALL BE MAINTAINED FOR THE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF ANY CONTRACT HERETOFORE OR HEREAFTER ENTERED INTO, FOR PERSONAL LABOR OR SERVICE; NOR SHALL ANY REMEDY EXIST OR BE ENFORCED FOR BREACH OF ANY SUCH CONTRACT, EXCEPT IN A CIVIL SUIT OR PROCEEDING INSTITUTED SOLELY TO RECOVER DAMAGES FOR SUCH BREACH."

The other amendments referred to, and which were adopted, read:

"THAT ALL CONTRACTS MADE SINCE AUGUST 12, 1898, BY WHICH PERSONS SO HELD FOR SERVICE FOR A DEFINITE TERM, ARE HEREBY DECLARED NULL AND VOID, AND TERMINATED; AND NO LAW SHALL BE PASSED TO ENFORCE SUCH CONTRACT IN ANY WAY; AND IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL TO AT ONCE NOTIFY SUCH PERSONS SO HELD, OF THE TERMINATION OF THEIR CONTRACT."

Had it not been for the two amendments procured through the activity of the American Federation of Labor, slavery or involuntary servitude would exist today in the Territory of Hawaii, under the jurisdiction of the United States; and but for the passage of the third amendment, those who had been freed by the change, might never have known that they were at liberty to cease their personal service for labor during their entire lives.

THE COEUR D'ALENE TROUBLE AND INVESTIGATION.

Pursuant to your instructions, the Executive Council undertook to secure an investigation regarding the labor troubles of last year in Idaho, and the treatment accorded to the miners who were imprisoned in the stockade known as the "Bull-pen." A resolution was introduced in the House providing for a committee to investigate the entire matter. The testimony taken by the committee was printed in such meager numbers that copies were only obtainable by members of the committee. Although having heard some part of the testimony and made investigation, I do not deem myself competent to pass an unbiased opinion; but the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, in its report, states that the members heard the largest part of the testimony. They say that:

"The testimony unmistakably shows that habeas corpus was suspended, that citizens by the hundred were arrested without warrant and kept in prison, many for a period of six months, without any hearing and without any indictment, and that they were finally discharged from prison, as they had been arrested and kept there, without due process of law. The testimony further shows that during the summer of 1899, with the grand jury in session, unobstructed in its business, the courts in session, absolutely unobstructed in its session and its labor, martial law was continued, but had application only to what may be designated as industrial difficulties, such as inducing others to leave employment, or inducing men to refuse to accept employment or for working without special permission issued by one Sinclair, a representative of the governor of Idaho. The testimony further shows that in order to ascertain who was or who had been a member of the Miners' Union of the Coeur d'Alene, the governor of Idaho caused to be issued and put into use a species of 'industrial passport,' which was only issued to such men as were satisfactory to the said Sinclair, and for working without which men were sent to prison."

A resolution was introduced in the House by Hon. John J. Lentz, of Ohio, requesting the President of the United States to withdraw the troops from Shoshone county, Idaho, but was never acted upon. The permit, or "industrial passport," is yet in vogue; and the United States military is still in Shoshone county, Idaho, sustaining the governor of that state in his unjustifiable and un-American usurpation of the right of the workers to seek employment without let or hindrance from the State.

It is recommended that this Convention take proper action upon this matter, expressive of its sentiment, and urge upon the President the withdrawal of the United States troops engaged in such an improper and wholly unwarrantable purpose; and further, that Congress be requested to authorize the printing of a sufficient number of copies of the testimony as the importance of the matter warrants.

SUBSIDY BILL.

A bill to "promote commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, etc.," commonly known as the "Subsidy Bill," was reported to both Houses of Congress with minority reports. In accordance with your instructions, the Legislative Committee laid the objections entered by the Detroit Convention before the committees having the subject matter under consideration. The matter is fully covered in the report of your Legislative Committee, and published in the July issue of the *American Federationist*.

IMMIGRATION AND ALIEN-CONTRACT LABOR.

It is authoritatively stated that the number of immigrants for the year 1900 will reach more than 500,000. The Alien-Contract Labor Law of 1885, which was passed at the request of our organizations, to meet conditions as they existed then, falls far short of accomplishing what it was originally intended to do, for the reason that violators of the law are easily and systematically coached how to pass the inspection; and as the immigration officials are dependent upon the admission of the incoming alien to prove a violation of the law, few convictions can be had. So far as the punishment of the contractor who induces the immigrants to come here is concerned, the law is also inefficient. Dealers in alien labor have established a system, whereby aliens from certain sections of Europe are brought to the United States in total ignorance of their real destination, and, after landing, are placed in large numbers in various occupations. At present there appears to be no law on the statute books that will meet these cases.

While the law of 1885 should not be interfered with, the new conditions render it imperatively necessary that legislation to meet the new danger should be urged upon Congress.

It is recommended to you that the incoming Executive Council should be authorized to confer with the immigration officers and the committees of Congress having this subject in charge, and seek to have formulated such legislation as may be necessary to meet the exigencies which confront us.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Information is conveyed that the Chinese Exclusion Act will terminate during the year 1902; and, in view of the fact that the necessity for the enactment of that law has increased a hundred-fold in our day, its re-enactment is strongly urged, and the period of its existence made unlimited. It is true that a treaty exists between the governments of the United States and China, running until December 8, 1904; but the information is reliably given that a treaty, without the machinery of law to make it operative, practically renders the provisions of the treaty a dead letter.

The law providing for the carrying out of the provisions of the treaty terminates May 5, 1902; and any indifference or unfriendliness on the part of any executive officer of our Government could allow the Chinese to come in after that date, by reason of the fact that without further legislation there would be no provision for penalty or deportation of the Chinese for violation of the treaty's stipulations.

I, therefore, recommend that if you should deem it wise to authorize the Executive Council to hold the conference, referred to in this report, with the United States Immigration Officers, that they be authorized, too, to take this matter under advisement, and urge such legislation as may be necessary. Surely, our recent experience with the Chinese is no inducement for the relaxation of the laws for their rigid exclusion from our country.

AVOID PROPOSITIONS WHICH HINDER LEGISLATION.

An incident in connection with our attempt to secure the report of the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate upon our hour bill will show how necessary it is not only to be careful in the passage of resolutions by this Convention of the American Federation of Labor, but, also to prevent, if possible, any other body from hindering legislation which may be used by those antagonistic to the interests of labor. It is a specious argument of the opponents of our 8-hour bill to say that, in the event of the passage of the bill it will force all government work and work for the government into the government shops or navy yards; and in order to demonstrate this, endeavor to make the cost of government work the more expensive.

At the Kansas City Convention, attention was called to the inadvisability of indorsing a proposition then introduced by the delegates of the International Association of Machinists, providing for a leave of absence of thirty days with pay for those employed in the government navy yards. During the last session of Congress the local machinists' union of Washington urged the passage of this bill, and the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate, gladly took advantage of that proposition to report it favorably, thus using it as another argument against the passage of our 8-hour bill. In fact, notwithstanding that the chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor declared that he was unable to secure a committee meeting for the purpose of considering and reporting the 8-hour bill, he was able to secure a meeting or the informal consent of the members of the committee for the purpose of reporting this bill. It is but fair to say that when the attention of the officers of the local machinists' union of Washington was called to this fact they immediately desisted from urging the bill, and requested any and all persons advocating it to withdraw their advocacy of it. However, the damage had already been done.

Although it is true we can not claim to have been very successful in the passage of laws favorable to the interest of labor during the second session of the present Congress, yet we have secured the abolition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, in the Hawaiian Islands. If this one feature would be but the only record which we could show, it would still be an achievement worthy of our cause and worthy of our efforts. But whether successful or not, the matter of securing the enactment of wise and beneficent legislation in the interests of the toiling masses of our country must still be demanded until all the wrongs from which the toilers suffer are abated. We insist upon the enforcement of the rights to which they are entitled. Unless we, as the organized wage-earners of the country, protest against the wrong and demand the establishment of the right, we shall lose the confidence and respect of the organized as well as the unorganized toilers of America, who will hold that we have failed to avail ourselves of all the opportunities which are presented in order to seek redress through the proper channel. It can not be denied that much faster and greater progress can be made, and will be made, providing we are firm in our determination to achieve it, unceasing in our efforts and undivided in our course.

There are innumerable instances in which both the Legislative Committee, as well as the officers of the American Federation of Labor, have been of effective service, by reason of the fact that they are upon the ground at the Capital and ready to personally confer with, and protest to, the officers of the Government of the United States, and to enter complaint and demand redress from them.

With Vice-President O'Connell and President Thomas, of the Patternmakers, a call was made upon the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of securing an order authorizing a greater radius of territory in order to determine the fair wage rate of mechanics and workmen in the Washington Navy Yard. The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. John D. Long, issued an order to the commandant in compliance with our request.

CLAUDE M. JOHNSON.

In accordance with your instructions, charges were preferred against Claude M. Johnson, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at Washington. An investigation of the conduct of Mr. Johnson was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the charges preferred were proven. However, Mr. Johnson was given an opportunity to resign as an alternative against his removal from office. He availed himself of the former and tendered his resignation.

Recently, accompanied by Vice-President O'Connell, I had the courtesy of an interview with the President and requested him to recommend to Congress legislation in the interests of labor. While no distinct promise was made, yet from the conversation and the incidents in connection therewith, I am led to believe that the President will acquiesce.

THE MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

The labor movement in Canada is part of our own; and we have endeavored to encourage our fellow-workers by advice and such practical assistance as was within our power. Not only have a number of officers and representative trade unionists, including the President of the American Federation of Labor, undertaken organizing tours through several parts of Canada, but we have made money contributions to aid and encourage the movement there, as well as made the appointment of a permanent organizer for the Dominion, Brother John A. Flett, besides the corps of voluntary organizers in the various industrial centers.

Desirous of obtaining an accurate and official report, I recently requested P. M. Draper, Secretary of the Dominion Trade Union Congress, to recount the progress of the past year. The report is a worthy production and makes a splendid showing. The following is a summary thereof:

He expresses with great pleasure that all things considered, "organized labor in Canada has much to its credit of a congratulatory character; that it is unceasingly active and progressive, while moderate, and is making its influence gradually felt in wider and more vital matters of legislation. The organization is growing splendidly. The provincial government of British Columbia has passed an act excluding the Chinese and Japanese from working for the government, or on such work where the provisions of the franchise were granted by the Province.

The government of Japan has limited the number of Japanese immigrants to Canada (as it has to the United States). A legislative committee of the Province, with a representative of organized labor as a member, has been appointed to investigate and report upon the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration and labor.

In the province of Manitoba a factory and workshop act has been passed.

In Quebec amendments to the factory act have been secured, and a representative of organized labor appointed for the enforcement of the law.

In Ontario, Secretary Draper says, no session of the legislature of that Province has taken place in years in which some measure of direct interest to the working people has not been passed. At the last session a "shops regulation act" was enacted, providing that the names and addresses of all persons to whom clothing is given to make, must be registered; that every article is required to bear a label, with the number or name of the person making it, so as to prevent the making of such articles in tenement houses or sweatshops. A bureau of labor statistics has been created, with a union man appointed to carry out its provisions.

Secretary Draper concludes by saying: "No reference to organized labor in Canada, and more especially in Ontario, would be complete without recognizing the exceedingly good work done, and still being done, by Organizer John A. Flett. He is doing admirable work; and it is much to be hoped, for the sake of the cause, that the American Federation of Labor will continue Mr. Flett in a work for which he is eminently qualified."

It should be added that a law obtains in the Dominion, providing for "fair wages for all workmen engaged upon any work done directly by the government, or by contractors performing work for the government." An earnest and active trade unionist has been appointed inspector and adjuster of these matters, and his acts have largely aided our fellow-workmen in Canada employed on work herein indicated.

CHILD LABOR IN ALABAMA.

For several years, prior to 1895, a law existed in the State of Alabama, prohibiting the labor of children under a certain age, and limiting the hours of labor of all minors. The legislature of that state in the year named repealed that law, and since then children of young and tender age have been employed in the factories, and particularly in the mills of the textile industry, twelve and fourteen hours per day. Recognizing that it is the mission of the trade union movement to protect the children from such evil conditions, we have not only urged upon our fellow-unionists of that state to secure the re-enactment of the law restricting the hours of labor and prescribing the age limit below which children shall not be employed, but we are arousing a sentiment among all the people of that state to secure its enactment. With this object in view we have a direct representative of the American Federation of Labor in attendance upon the legislature which is now in session; and it is confidently hoped that this humane effort may be crowned with success.

STATE LABOR LEGISLATION.

Considerable progress has been reported by the officers of our state federations of labor in regard to legislation secured, and progress made in organization. The thought of having each state organization report for incorporation and review to this Convention came too late for any comprehensive presentation. However, it is suggested that in future this course should be pursued, and thus we may obtain and present for general information a comprehensive review of the matters of universal importance.

COLORADO EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The supreme court of the state of Colorado declared the 8-hour law for miners and smelters in that state unconstitutional. The last Convention declared that if an appeal could be taken from the state supreme court to the Supreme Court of the United States, the American Federation

of Labor would cause such an appeal to be taken. A legal opinion was sought from Mr. Henry Cohen, and with him was associated some of the best legal talent of Colorado. His advice and opinion are that inasmuch as the law referred to originated with the state, the courts of that state have the right to say how far that legislation may go; that in accordance with the constitution, as the court selected to interpret that instrument, they are the sole interpreters thereof; hence, for that and other reasons given in the opinion, an appeal can not be taken.

It will be remembered that the language of the Colorado act was similar in every way to the 8-hour law of Utah; but it appears that Utah has a constitutional provision, authorizing the legislature to enact legislation of this character. This constitutional authority does not exist in Colorado, and we have, therefore, advised with our fellow-unionists of that state to work for the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of the state, similar to that of Utah; and then the passage of such a law can, and will not only be pressed, but will be enacted.

MR. GEORGE CHANCE.

It is with deepest regret that I have to report the death of that splendid unionist and highest type of manhood, a member of our Legislative Committee, Mr. George Chance. His life and work, his constant effort to serve faithfully and devotedly the cause so near our hearts, his working on despite the fact that his work threatened and hastened his end, must prove an incentive to all to more thoroughly consecrate their lives and their hopes to the noble struggle and cause of labor.

UNION LABEL AND UNIVERSAL LABEL.

There has been a constant increase in the demand for the product of union labor bearing labels of our affiliated organizations as well as of the American Federation of Labor itself. Coincident with this increased demand for articles bearing the American Federation of Labor union label has come the want for a union stamp, by reason of the fact that it has been deemed by employers as impracticable to use as a paper gummed label. A study of the question, together with correspondence with the officers of national unions having union stamps and brands, has not appreciably minimized the difficulty of the situation. Among the obstacles in the way may be enumerated the proper administration and control of the union stamp and union brand. In issuing the paper or linen labels to the unions, the absolute control and legal right to their exclusive issuance has been reserved to the American Federation of Labor. In granting the use of a union stamp by the American Federation of Labor, control is likely to be lost by reason of the fact that ours is a federation of trade unions, rather than one organization; the control of such stamp and its protection from either improper use or imitation and counterfeiting, would be greatly impaired; and the very purpose for which the American Federation of Labor label is authorized and issued would likely be perverted. This information is due you by reason of statements which have come to our headquarters that propositions are to be submitted to you for the adoption of a union stamp or brand for the American Federation of Labor.

For several years past there has been an agitation for all affiliated unions to surrender the use by them of any union label of the trade or craft, and the adoption by the American Federation of Labor of a universal union label. The question of practicability has been discussed at previous conventions, and finally the legal status and its effective protection became a subject of contention. With the consent of the Executive Council a legal opinion was requested from a competent attorney, and one in entire sympathy with our movement and our cause, and who associated with himself some of the best legal talent. The opinion rendered is published in the current issue of the *American Federationist*, and from a perusal of it it will be observed that such a universal label could have legal control, protection, provided the affiliated unions now having labels, would refrain from using any particular label for its organization, and that all would concede that the American Federation of Labor was one organization for the purpose of authorizing it to issue, protect, and defend a universal label.

It is not my purpose herein to urge either the one or the other course in regard to the establishment of a universal union label; but I am impelled to say that the issuance of a universal label, without its legal protection, would be fruitless; and there should be hesitancy on our part to surrender the identity and autonomy of each affiliated national union, and thus transform our movement into "one organization" with all that it implies, rather than to maintain its successful career as a federation of the trade unions of America.

OFFICERS.

In the many years with which I have been connected with the labor movement, it has been my proud privilege to count the officers of the affiliated national and local unions as my earnest co-workers and friends. There have been exceedingly few, if any, who have failed to respond to any call which may have been made upon them in the interest of our movement. It has been my constant aim to deserve the confidence and good will of the rank and file of the organized wage workers of our country, those who have recognized that if they would be free they themselves must strike the blow, and that that blow is more effectually dealt by unity in purpose, sentiment and principle, and by rational, fair and manly conduct.

ORGANIZERS.

In some cases permanently, and in others periodically, we have had twenty salaried organizers in the service of the trade union movement within the past year. They have been efficient, and at all times have been placed at the disposal of our affiliated organizations whenever requested, or whenever any good could be accomplished. In the selection of organizers, either

salary or volunteer, personal feelings or preference have never entered into consideration. The ability to work, faithfulness and willingness to work, have been the factors which have commended them.

Of the work of our 680 volunteer organizers, I should gladly if I had the power, report in adequate terms but the power of speech at best is but a poor vehicle by which to express the earnest gratitude we feel for sacrifices borne and herculean efforts made by this splendid corps of men and women. It has been my privilege to study the work of those engaged in other causes, and it is my conviction that no movement or institution on earth has ever been favored by a band of men and women so thoroughly unselfish, so earnestly devoted, so completely engrossed in their work, as are the organizers of the American Federation of Labor. All honor to them!

LABOR PRESS.

We owe a debt of deep gratitude to the labor press of our country, the men who make sacrifices untold in order that they may fittingly defend and promote the cause and principles for which organized labor stands. We should, by every means within our power, endeavor to compensate them for their excellent services, by more generally encouraging the workers to give their patronage to those publications which are issued in our own interests.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Taking it for granted that the men engaged in our movement desired that our official journal should creditably represent the aims and purposes of our movement, as its editor I have endeavored to make the *American Federationist* an earnest, faithful advocate of the cause of Labor; a defender of the rights of the workers; a fearless critic of shams and pretenders; the champion of all that is true, right and just; and with all, to chronicle the facts connected with the splendid, even though sometimes rough, struggle for right. Apart from the contributed articles and the open forum, I have endeavored to enlist observers and writers in our own and other countries to record the facts, as well as their impressions, regarding the labor movement. The detailed reports of the officers and organizers, both of the active men in their trades and in their localities, have been published regularly, and in great detail, thus presenting a true reflex, obtained from the most direct and authentic sources, of the activity and progress of our movement and of our cause.

During the past year I have endeavored to present a monthly chart of any fluctuations in the employment of our membership. In order to make this chart absolutely authentic and reliable, it is necessary to confine the reports to a comparatively small number of affiliated organizations. There are too few national unions which receive absolutely accurate reports from their locals as to the state of employment and unemployment of their membership. It is earnestly recommended that all national unions obtain reliable data upon this important feature in connection with our movement. It will certainly contribute much to explode false notions and propositions regarding the result of trade activity, influence and efficacy, as well as to demonstrate what we all desire to know—the truth.

Instead of publishing a page of union labels, I have published in each issue a fac simile of one or more labels, with an explanation of their purposes, and an appeal for their general demand. This, I am pleased to say, has proven of great value.

Our unfair list is of constant importance. There has been some criticism of the space the monthly financial account of the American Federation of Labor has taken in our journal; but as we have nothing to hide, the publication of our income as well as the use for which every dollar is expended, has confounded our antagonists as well as won the confidence of our fellow workers. The *American Federationist* has been one of the best means for the propagation of correct trade union principles; it has largely been the organizer of those who have heretofore remained aloof from our movement.

While we get a fair share of advertising for the American Federationist, yet it is far below that which could be secured, much of the difficulty being in enlisting the services of solicitors who are honest and competent and willing to devote their time particularly to our publication, and one of the causes for failure to secure such person or persons is the fact that I have not been authorized to enter into an agreement covering a period of years with an advertising agent, without your consent. I recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor be authorized, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to enter into an agreement of the character indicated.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The last convention, in consideration of my enfeebled physical condition, caused by reason of a severe accident, voted me a leave of absence of thirty days, twenty of which were taken advantage of, and a visit to Cuba was undertaken. The warm climate had a very beneficial effect, and permitted me to participate in several of the movements of labor then on foot. It afforded me the opportunity of addressing the Cuban workmen on five different occasions, and of adjusting a strike of 14,000 workmen which had been in progress for months. I learned, too, that the eight hour strike of the Havana workmen was broken through the arbitrary action of U. S. General Ludlow, then governor general of the city of Havana. These matters were presented both to Governor General Wood and to the President of the United States, and recounted in my letters which were published in the March issue of the *American Federationist*. Without at all attempting to take or to attribute credit to ourselves or to anyone, it can be stated that within a few weeks General Ludlow was relieved from his command as governor general of Havana.

CONCLUSION.

To my colleagues of the Executive Council I am indebted for their continued assistance, advice and co-operation. One of the most gratifying results of the work which I have endeavored to perform in furtherance of our great movement is the constant growth of the confidence and good will of those with whom I have been so closely associated. Without saying aught else of myself, I can aver that it has been my constant purpose to serve the workers of our country and our time faithfully and honestly, and with whatever ability and strength I may be possessed. I earnestly urge upon all our fellow workers to unite, and those who are organized to concentrate their organization, and to federate the powers of labor; to abhor wrong; to stand for the right, with the consciousness of the justice of our cause, ready to do battle in defense of those for whom we stand, confidently abiding the result; for, with a united and federated movement of the toilers of our country, absolute justice can not long be denied us.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of the American Federation of Labor.

At 12 o'clock the meeting adjourned, President Gompers not having finished his report. It was to be resumed at 2 p.m.

FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p.m. by President Gompers. On motion, the Roll Call was dispensed with.

President Gompers resumed the reading of his report, which was enthusiastically received by the delegates.

The report was referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Secretary Morrison read his report, which is as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Workmen: I have the honor to submit to you a report of the receipts and expenses of the fiscal year, beginning November 1, 1899, and ending October 31, 1900.

I am pleased to state that the receipts show an increase of \$34,368.69 over last year, and \$2,752.43 has been added to the general balance. The increase in the amount received for per capita tax is notable and encouraging. It is within a few dollars of being twice as much as was reported for last year, viz.: 1889, \$21,407.11; 1900, \$42,095.07; increase, \$20,687.96. The doubling of per capita tax does not portend that the membership has increased 100 per cent. The major portion of this remarkable increase is realized from the 1,056 local unions directly affiliated and paying 60 cents per member per year, 755 of which were added during the fiscal year. The proper apportionment is as follows:

National and International Unions.....	\$20,050 73
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	20,923 79
City Centrals	951 38
State Bodies	169 17
Total	\$42,095 07

The expenses are \$68,373.39, against \$30,599.22 last year, an increase of \$38,774.17. A large portion of the increased expense—\$16,399.69—was expended for salaries and expenses for general organizers, an unusual number of whom were commissioned and kept at work assisting the Nationals and Internationals to strengthen their unions, and forming new unions, directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The following items of expense show the most marked increase over last year:

	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	Increase
Organizing.....	\$1,237 00	\$6,373 66	\$16,399 69	\$10,026 03
Assessment forwarded to Cigar-makers.....			9,201 53	9,201 53
Supplies for affiliated unions.....	1,225 95	2,711 56	7,398 69	4,687 13
Clerk hire and stenographers.....	1,994 46	3,607 51	7,448 87	3,836 36
Postage.....	677 73	1,071 09	2,237 99	1,166 90

Appropriations were made for: Granite Cutters' National Union, Boot and Shoe Workers Union, *Western Federation of Miners for legal defense of imprisoned miners, and Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America.

Following is a report of receipts and expenses by months for the year, which have been published in detail in the *American Federationist* and a copy forwarded to each union:

RECEIPTS.

	Per capita tax.	Supplies.	Assessment 1898.	Assessment 1900.	Federationist.
November, 1899.....	\$3,401 98	\$1,116 50	\$166 50		\$205 91
December, 1899.....	2,006 66	727 97	147 20		34 67
January, 1900.....	1,597 58	1,296 06	1 70		74 65
February, 1900.....	3,974 85	1,059 98	150 84		116 18
March, 1900.....	2,482 26	1,555 71	3 77		60 00
April, 1900.....	3,296 48	1,685 98	14		42 98
May, 1900.....	3,600 62	1,971 10			117 81
June, 1900.....	3,938 01	1,473 35	18		145 10
July, 1900.....	2,343 90	990 71		\$937 30	1,023 11
August, 1900.....	3,732 59	1,000 12	1 00	6 587 64	154 47
September, 1900.....	2,786 44	944 31		1,333 68	905 83
October, 1900.....	9,994 36	944 64		463 96	681 49
Total	\$42,096 07	\$15,076 22	\$470 97	\$9,331 53	\$4,162 03

*Amount of appropriation repaid.

EXPENSES.

	General.	Assessment for Cigar-makers.	Federationist.	Southern and Inter-Mountain Organizers.
November, 1899.....	\$3,041 60		\$351 03	\$312 50
December, 1899.....	4,503 14		2 14	329 98
January, 1900.....	3,803 62		476 78	351 00
February, 1900.....	5,891 10		39 41	
March, 1900.....	4,286 83		602 36	
April, 1900.....	4,357 57		674 80	
May, 1900.....	6,384 91		190 04	
June, 1900.....	6,706 20		730 31	
July, 1900.....	4,293 47	\$1,400 00	405 73	
August, 1900.....	3,535 94	6 004 94	386 81	
September, 1900.....	3,047 87	1,3 5 63	879 37	
October, 1900.....	3,856 15	470 96	236 09	
Total.....	\$53,710 47	\$9,201 53	\$4,466 91	\$994 84

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1, 1899.....	\$ 9,549 33
Per capita tax.....	42,095 07
Supplies.....	15,076 22
Assessment.....	9,792 50
Federationist.....	4,162 03
	<u>\$80,675 15</u>

EXPENSES.

General.....	\$53,710 47
Assessment.....	9,201 53
Federationist.....	4,466 91
Southern and Inter-Mountain Organizers.....	994 84
	<u>68,373 39</u>
Balance on hand November 1, 1900.....	\$12,301 76

Following is a grouping, as near as possible, under their several heads, of the detailed monthly expenses:

Appropriations:

Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America.....	\$ 75 00
Boot and Shoe Workers Union.....	258 00
Legal defense of imprisoned miners.....	250 00
Granite Cutters National Union.....	2,120 00
Committee's expenses:	
Thos. I. Kidd, Coopers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	18 00
John Mitchell, Building Trades grievances, Kansas City, Mo.....	51 86
Legislative Committee, salary, printing, postage, etc.....	2,161 52
Legislative Committee expenses, Trades and Labor Congress, Canada.....	200 00
Two Delegates to British Trade Union Congress.....	575 00
One Delegate to Canadian Labor Congress.....	100 00
Salary of Samuel Gompers, President, 12 months.....	2,050 00
Salary of Frank Morrison, Secretary, 12 months.....	1,750 00
Salary of John B. Lennon, Treasurer, 12 months.....	100 00
Entertainment of Fraternal Delegates to Detroit Convention.....	234 36
Traveling and hotel expenses of President and Secretary attending Detroit Convention	64 76
Assistant Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and Messenger, of Detroit Convention.....	143 00
Committee Room.....	25 00
Convention supplies.....	337 08
Printing daily proceedings, Detroit Convention, bound copies.....	1,831 46
Rent of office.....	666 00
Premium for insurance on \$3,000, furniture and supplies.....	30 00
Auditing Secretary's books.....	90 00
Newspapers for office.....	16 80
Supplies and printing.....	1,394 98
Clerk Hire.....	3,924 39
Stenographers.....	3,519 48
Janitor.....	5 00
Office fixtures, typewriters, etc.....	844 13
Postage stamps, \$1,114.54; postal cards, \$57.50.....	1,172 04
Stamped envelopes.....	1,065 95
Revenue stamps.....	23 25
Special delivery stamps.....	27 50
Expressage.....	1,218 33
Telegrams.....	426 90
Organizing expenses.....	16,399 69
Traveling and organizing expenses of President.....	1,079 10
Traveling expenses of Secretary.....	100 25
Organizing literature and supplies.....	323 50
Supplies for affiliated unions.....	7,398 69
Printing officers' reports.....	173 00
Premium on Secretary's bond.....	20 00
Excess credited to F. L. U. No. 6785, March 7, 1900.....	10 94
Registering label in state of Iowa.....	1 00
Money returned in excess of supplies sent.....	30 00
Fee on protested check.....	2 44
Overpayment on Phillips & Patton's bill.....	1 00
Expenses of Executive Council meeting at Denver, Colo., room, typewriting, etc.....	44 36
Two cent assessment for Cigarmakers International Union.....	9,201 53
Supplies for Louisville Convention.....	44 00
Attending Executive Council Meetings:	
Samuel Gompers, President.....	157 00
James Duncan, Second Vice President.....	319 50
James O'Connell, Third Vice President.....	250 00
John Mitchell, Fourth Vice President.....	252 75
Max Morris, Fifth Vice President.....	236 50
Thos. I. Kidd, Sixth Vice President.....	242 50
John B. Lennon, Treasurer.....	250 50
Frank Morrison, Secretary.....	157 00
Expenses publishing <i>American Federationist</i> , 12 months.....	4,878 35

\$68,373 39

Following is a comparative statement for the past twelve years:

1889.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 604 83
Receipts.....	6,838 40
Expenses.....	7,443 23
	6,578 33
	\$ 864 90

	1890.		
Balance on hand.....	\$ 864 90		
Receipts.....	23,849 74		
	<u>\$24,714 64</u>		
Expenses.....	21,070 57		
	<u>\$3,644 07</u>		
	1891.		
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,644 07		
Receipts.....	17,702 36		
	<u>\$21,346 43</u>		
Expenses.....	13,190 07		
	<u>\$8,156 36</u>		
	1892.		
Balance on hand.....	\$ 8,156 36		
Receipts.....	17,834 51		
	<u>\$25,990 87</u>		
Expenses.....	18,324 69		
	<u>\$7,666 18</u>		
	1893.		
Balance on hand.....	\$ 7,666 18		
Receipts.....	20,864 62		
	<u>\$28,530 80</u>		
Expenses.....	21,383 36		
	<u>\$7,147 44</u>		
	1894.		
Balance on hand.....	\$ 7,147 44		
Receipts.....	15,346 43		
	<u>\$22,493 87</u>		
Expenses.....	17,302 08		
	<u>\$5,191 79</u>		
	1895.		
Balance on hand.....	\$ 5,191 79		
Receipts.....	13,751 75		
	<u>\$18,943 54</u>		
Expenses.....	15,612 42		
	<u>\$3,331 12</u>		
	1896.		
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,331 12		
Receipts.....	16,290 18		
	<u>\$19,621 30</u>		
Expenses.....	15,452 95		
	<u>\$4,168 35</u>		
	1897.		
Balance on hand.....	\$ 4,168 35		
Receipts.....	18,639 92		
	<u>\$22,808 27</u>		
Expenses.....	19,113 83		
	<u>\$3,694 44</u>		
	1898.		
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,694 44		
Receipts.....	18,894 15		
	<u>\$22,588 59</u>		
Expenses.....	19,197 17		
	<u>\$ 3,391 42</u>		
	1899.		
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,391 42		
Receipts.....	36,757 13		
	<u>\$40,148 55</u>		
Expenses.....	30,599 22		
	<u>\$9,549 33</u>		
	1900.		
Balance on hand.....	\$ 9,549 33		
Receipts.....	71,125 82		
	<u>\$80,675 15</u>		
Expenses.....	68,373 39		
	<u>\$12,301 76</u>		

CHARTER FEES.

During the year fees have been received for 849 charters issued to National, International, State, Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.
 Of this number 14 were granted to the following national and International Unions:
 Chain Makers' National Union of the United States of America.
 Order of Railway Clerks of America.
 International Association of Watchcase Engravers.
 International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Glass Workers National Union.
 International Jewelry Workers Union of America.
 International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
 Building Laborers' International Protective Union.
 United Metal Workers' International Union.
 International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers.
 Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. (Reissued without charge.)
 Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen.
 Upholsterers International Union of North America.
 American Wire Weavers Protective Association.
 Five State Branches, as follows: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Texas and Virginia.
 Ninety-six to Central Labor Unions, as follows:

Alabama.	Indiana,	New Jersey,	Pennsylvania,
Bessemer.	Brazil,	Atlantic City,	Carbondale,
Arkansas,	Connorsville,	Bridgeton,	McSherrystown,
Fort Smith.	Clinton,	Elizabeth,	Reading,
California,	Elkhart,	Salem,	Pittston,
Oakland.	Linton,	Trenton,	Sayre,
Columbia, British,	New Albany.	Hudson Co.	Shamokin,
Victoria.	Iowa,	New York,	Washington.
Connecticut,	Des Moines,	Auburn,	Rhode Island,
Torrington.	Dubuque,	Buffalo.	Pawtucket,
Florida,	Lyons and Fulton.	Dunkirk,	Texas,
Jacksonville,	Oskaloosa,	Geneva,	Austin,
Tampa,	Ottumwa.	Jamestown,	Corsicana,
Pensacola,	Kansas,	Niagara Falls,	Dallas,
Georgia,	Pittsburg,	Olean,	Gainesville,
Rome,	Topeka.	Peekskill,	Hillsboro,
Illinois,	Kentucky,	Tonawanda,	Sherman,
Belleville,	Muhlenburg Co.	Watertown.	Virginia,
Blue Island,	Paducah,	North Carolina,	Norfolk-Portsmouth,
Centralia,	Louisiana,	Charlotte,	Washington,
Chicago Heights,	Shreveport.	High Point,	Tacoma,
Edwardsville,	Maine,	Raleigh.	Wisconsin,
Galesburg,	Bath,	Ohio,	Ashland,
Granite City,	Biddeford,	Chillicothe,	Marinette.
Havana,	Portland.	Coshocton,	
Herrin,	Michigan,	Dayton,	
Litchfield,	Ann Arbor,	Sandusky,	
Murphysboro,	Ishpeming,	Warren.	
Ottawa,	Marine City,	Oklahoma Territory,	
Pontiac,	Marquette,	Oklahoma City.	
Quincy,	Saginaw,	Oregon,	
Sparta,	Traverse City.	Astoria.	
Streator,	Mississippi,		
Taylorville,	Vicksburg.		

484 locals and 250 Federals—734.

CHARTERS ISSUED, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

	National and Inter- national.	State.	Central.	Federal and Trade Unions	Total.
1897.....	8	2	18	180	217
1898.....	9	.....	12	12	203
1899.....	9	1	35	405	450
1900.....	14	5	96	734	849
Totals	40	8	161	1,510	1,719

An unusual effort was made to secure the number of charters issued during the year, the number suspended, also total gain in membership, strikes won, lost, compromised and pending. Nearly every national organization returned reports in time to be tabulated. The national and international unions that failed to report were estimated from the yearly and biennial reports of officers to their respective organizations.

The following tabulated statement shows that 3,743 unions were chartered during the fiscal year, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, either directly or through their respective nationals or internationals. The gain in membership is 300,446; 42,658 of the gain is contained in the membership of the 755 local trade and federal labor unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor during the past year:

NAME.	No. of Charters Issued.	No. of Charters Surrendered.	Gain in Member- ship.	No. of Strikes W.n.	No. of Strikes Compromised.	Strikes Pending	No. of Strikes Lost.
A. F. of L.	840	188	42,658	40	14	15	6
Allied Metal Mechanics	21	2	2,000				
Bakers	56	5	1,997	3			
Barbers	81	16	3,154				
Blacksmiths	141		1,000				
Boller Makers	51	7	2,219	49	3		4
Bookbinders	14	4	1,304	3			2
Boot and Shoe Workers	31	9	2,963	3	1		1
Brewery Workers	125	1	7,633				
Brick Makers	18	2	600	3		2	1
Broom Makers	14	3	250	6			
Carpenters, Brotherhood	119		133,463				
Carpenters, Amal. Soc.	5		809	10	1		1
Carriage Makers	19	9	125	4			2
Carvers, Wood	3	2	277	10	3		2
Cigar Makers	37	10	6,717	92	10		20
Clerks	180	5	10,000	2			
Coopers	25	2	1,148	15	3	3	7
Coremakers	13		100				
Curtain Oper., Lace			10			1	
Drivers, Team	96	8	4,100	12	2		3
Electrical Workers	125	3	4,000				
Engineers, Coal Hoisting	19		400	1			
Engineers, Steam	21	2	1,272	5		5	
Engineers, Amalgamated Soc.			9				
Engravers, Watch Case	8		10	3		1	
Firemen	39	2	2,100	3	1		1
Fitters and Helpers, Steam	11	2	11	1			2
Garment Workers, United	47	8	2,500			2	
Garment Workers, Ladies	9		2,000	2			4
Glass Bottle Blowers			300				
Glass Workers, National			900				
Granite Cutters			1,500	1			
Hatters, United			11	1	1		
Horse Shoers	15	4	500	4	4		
H. R. E. I. A. & B. L.	81	10	5,007	14			
Jewelry Workers			900				1
Lathers	60	1	1,000				
Laborers, Building			2,000				
Leather Workers	25	3	900	10			1
Longshoremen	80	1	6,000	9	2		1
Machinists	105	14	3,000	24	9		5
Meat Cutters	39	1	1,900			2	
Metal Polishers	40	4	2,000	14	2		1
Metal Workers, Sheets	60	5	11				
Metal Workers, United	6		1,000				
Mine Workers, United	495		67,086				
Molders, Iron	75	3	18,100	8	1	8	15
Musicians	30	7	2,100				
Oil Workers	23		531				
Painters	160	6	13,000	14	2		2
Paper Makers	5	2	500				
Pattern Makers	9	4	300	4	1	3	2
Plumbers	155	8	500				
Plate Printers			25	1			
Pressmen, Printing	30	3	2,190	15	5		
Potters, Operative	11	3	957	1			
Railway Employees, Street	39	4	1,000	6		1	3
Railway Trackmen	60	10	1,350				
Spinners, Mule	3		616	2			
Stage Employees	7		11	3		4	
Stove Mounters	10	9	300	4	1		1
Tailors	56	12	3,000	21	2		3
Textile Workers	141	3	113,910				
Tile Layers	6	1	11				
Tin Plate Workers	7	5	300				
Tobacco Workers	11	2	2,149				
Trunk and Bag Workers	4		85		1		1
Typographical Union	81	14	4,623	7			11
Upholsterers	6	1	207	8	4		2
Weavers, Elastic Web	1	1	11	2			
Weavers, Wire			10			1	
Wood Workers	68	17	5,400	16		3	2
Total	3,743	443	300,446	455	74	53	105

STRIKES.

The effort to secure definite information as to gains and losses unions sustained by strikes during the past twelve months has been unusually successful. While the information does not cover all the strikes and lockouts, yet the results achieved by those reported show unusual results. A careful compiling of the reports show that 688 strikes were officially noticed, involving 213,190 members. Of this number 455 were won, 74 compromised, 106 lost and 53 pending. Number of persons benefited were 217,493, and 11,257 did not receive a substantial benefit. The following is a condensed statement of the reports received from affiliated unions:

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

- Allied Metal Mechanics.**—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, two. Gain in membership, 2,000.
- Bakers.**—Charters issued, 56; surrendered, five. Gain in membership, 1997. Won three strikes; number of persons involved, 327; same number benefited. Gain in wages, 10 per cent; reduction in hours of labor, one hour; recognition of union. Cost of strikes, \$1,363.50.
- Barbers.**—Charters issued, 84; surrendered, 16. Gain in membership, 3,152. Have made a wonderful advance in both hours and wages for the entire membership. On account of the peculiar nature of our calling, we do not resort to strikes to gain our point, placing our whole energy and reliance on our shop card—the label of our union. By this means we have unionized many cities, and where a union exists, shorter hours and better wages is the rule. Some of our unions have gained as high as two hours per day, the majority of them one hour, and in many instances from three to six hours per week. No tabulated report can be kept, as sectional latitudes govern the hours of labor; likewise wages. As a whole, we have made a wonderful advance in both hours and wages for our entire membership.
- Blacksmiths.**—No report.
- Boilermakers.**—Charters issued, 51; surrendered six, and one revoked. Gain in membership, 2,212. Won 49 strikes, compromised three, and lost four; number of persons involved in strikes, 2,642; benefited, 5,490; worsted, 1,778. Gains in wages, 10 per cent in 31 cities and 5 per cent in eight cities. Gains in reduction of hours one hour in 16 cities; four cities gained time and one-half for overtime; cost of strikes, \$15,003.50; advantages gained without strikes, in seven cities 10 per cent in wages, and one hour less were given voluntarily.
- Bookbinders.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 1,209. Won three strikes and lost two, involving 592 persons, benefiting 555 and worsening 37. Total gain in wages, in some cases as high as \$6 per week. Average gain, 20 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours of labor one hour per day for each member. Cost of strikes, \$2,769.
- Boot and Shoe Workers.**—Charters issued, 31; surrendered, 9. Gain in membership, 2,963. Won three strikes, compromised one, and lost one; persons involved, 380; benefited, 330; worsted, 50; advantages gained without strike, better prices and conditions through diplomatic work and through arbitration and the union stamp.
- Brewery Workers.**—No report.
- Brickmakers.**—Charters issued, eight; surrendered, one. Gain in membership, 600. Won three strikes, two pending, one lost. Number of persons involved, 475; benefited, 250; worsted, 60. Gains in wages, 5 per cent. Secured the eight hour day and recognition of the union. Cost of strikes about \$2,000.
- Broom Makers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, three. Gain in membership, 350. Won six strikes, involving 200 persons, all of whom were benefited. Total gains in wages, 15 per cent.
- Carpenters, Brotherhood of.**—No report.
- Carpenters, Amalgamated Society.**—Charters issued, five. Gain in membership, 809. Won 10 strikes, compromised one, and lost one. Cost of strikes, about \$15,000. Chicago strike cost, \$11,500. Advantages gained without strikes, the eight hour day, Saturday half holiday, and two and one-half cents increase.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, nine. Gain in membership, 125. Won four strikes and lost two. Number of persons involved, 300; benefited, 120. Gained a reduction of one hour each day. Cost of strikes, \$2,800.
- Carvers, Wood.**—Charters issued, three; surrendered, two. Gain in membership, 277. Won 10 strikes, compromised three and lost two. Number of persons involved, about 150; benefited, 125; worsted, about 25. Gains in wages, 10 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, average of five hours per week. Cost of strikes, \$1,016.11.
- Cigarmakers.**—Charters issued, 37; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 6,717. Won 92 strikes, compromised 10, and lost 20. Number of persons involved, 12,536; of this number are involved 6,613 non-unionists. Persons benefited, 6,586; number worsted, 5,950; 4,000 of whom at least, are involved in New York and other strikes. Only one strike for eight hours, gained.
- Clerks.**—Charters issued, 180; surrendered, five. Gain in membership, 10,000; won, two strikes, involving 300 men, and benefiting 300. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, all day Sunday, 12 hours per week.
- Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway.**—Charters issued, seven.
- Coopers.**—Charters issued, 28; surrendered, two. Gain in membership, 1,148. Won, 15 strikes, compromised, three; lost, seven; pending, three. Number of persons involved, 500; benefited, 415; none worsted. Gains in wages, about 20 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, hours reduced in eight or ten cities. Cost of strikes, \$3,140.35. In many cases increased wages and shorter hours have been obtained without strikes.
- Coremakers.**—No report.
- Curtain Operatives, Lace.**—Gain in membership, 10; strikes pending, one, 100 persons involved in said strike. Gained reduction of hours of labor without strike, also 15 per cent gain in wages. Cost of strike, \$8,950.
- Drivers, Team.**—Charters issued, 96; surrendered, eight. Gain in membership, 4,100. Won 12 strikes, two compromised, and lost three.
- Electrical Workers.**—No report.

Engineers, Coal Hoisting.—Charters issued, 19. Gain in membership, 400. Won one strike. Number of persons involved, 250, all of whom were benefited. Gain in wages, average of 25 per cent for 750 men; four hours for 500 men; better conditions for 750 men. Cost of strikes, \$3,000. Advantages gained without strikes, 20 per cent increase in wages, and four hours of a reduction in hours of labor for 500 men.

Engineers, Steam.—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, 2. Won five strikes, and five still pending. Advantages gained without strikes, recognition of union and increase in wages. Gain in membership, 1,272.

Engineers, Amalgamated Society.—Slight gain in membership.

Engravers, Watch Case.—Charters issued, eight. Gain in membership, 100. Won three strikes, and one pending. Number of persons involved, 229, all of whom were benefited. Gains in wages, 15 per cent. Secured the abolition of piece work. Cost of strikes, \$22,000.

Firemen.—Charters issued, 39; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 2,100. Won three strikes, compromised one and lost one. Number of persons involved in said strikes, 178; benefited 164; worsted, 14. Gain in wages, 7 1-2 cents per hour. Over 900 men work eight hours instead of 12. Cost of strikes, \$1,462.

Fitters and Helpers, Steam.—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, two. Two strikes lost and one compromised. Number of persons involved, 1,100. Cost of said strikes, \$9,000.

Garment Workers, United.—Charters issued, 47; surrendered, 8. Gain in membership, 2,500. Number of strikes, two pending; involving 130 men; 94 manufacturers are using the label, benefiting 5,500 employees. Cost of strikes, \$400. Advantages gained without strikes, hours of labor reduced, wages increased, and many disputes adjusted through arbitration and conference. One boycott won of great importance, A. B. Kirschbaum & Co., of Philadelphia; wages increased and piece work in cutting shops abolished.

Garment Workers, Ladies.—Charters issued, nine since June, 1900. Since July 1900, two strikes have been won and four lost. Number of persons involved, 1000; benefited, 300; worsted, 700. Gained 25 to 30 per cent in wages, and recognition of the union. Cost of said strikes, \$6,000. Eighteen shops have been unionized, without strikes.

Glass Bottle Blowers.—Gain in membership, 200. The members of our association received an increase of wages of 7 per cent for blast of 1900-01, commencing September 1, last, and ending June 30, 1901, which was largely due to unionizing the glass plants of South Jersey. Members of our association work eight and one-half hours per day.

Glass Cutters, Window.—No report.

Glass Flatteners.—No report.

Glass Workers, Flint.—No report.

Glass Workers, National.—Organized September, 1900.

Granite Cutters.—Gain in membership, 1,500; number of strikes, one, (national) affecting all the States east of the Mississippi and parts of California. Number of strikes won, one (national). Number of persons involved, 4,000, of our own members, but many dependent on same in other branches of the trade were also involved. Total gain in wages, 16 2-3 per cent, (where wages were low elsewhere, remained the same rate per day.) Total reduction of hours of labor, one per day, placing our working hours from Maine to and including Honolulu, H. I. at eight per day. Gain in other respects, full recognition of union in all parts of the United States, and adoption of official agreements in every branch of our union. The introduction of a minimum wage rate with redress of local disputes through grievance committees: recognition of business agents and the placing of granite cutting by or for the United States Government on an eight hour day, the dilatory action of Congress and the administration to the contrary, notwithstanding. Advantages gained without strikes, not many. It is the fact that our members will strike, which seems to have the strongest influence on employers to be fair. In many instances we gained the eight hour day, without strikes in certain localities, but this condition came about through the fact of our members being on strike elsewhere, with an unbroken and unflinching determination to not cut any more granite unless under the eight hour system. Our agreements with employers provide a plain system of arbitration of technical points which may arise under and during the life of the agreement, and petty strikes are thus minimized, the more so as grievances going to arbitration are usually settled within trade lines, but the cases which go to a seventh or disinterested party are usually unsatisfactory and in many cases impracticable. Strike pay alone, \$115,000. Strike lasted from six to twelve weeks, but we moved up a peg, and do not begrudge the expense.

Grinders, Table Knife.—No report.

Hatters, United.—Won one strike, compromised one, involving about 300 persons, all of whom were benefited. Cost of said strike, \$25,000. Two factories unionized; Wabash Hat Works, Wabash, Ind., and E. A. Mallory & Son, Danbury, Conn. Secured increase in wages in both cases, and union conditions.

Horse Shoers.—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, four. Gain in membership, 500. Won four strikes; compromised four, involving 300 persons, all of whom were benefited. Cost of strikes, about \$5,000. Secured the nine hour day.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees.—Charters issued, 83; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 5,007. Won 14 strikes; number of persons involved, 991; benefited, 2,000; number worsted, 20. Total gains in wages, \$27,000. Cost of strikes about \$2,000. Advantages gained without strikes; recognition of union, better conditions of employment. Our expenses for sick and death benefits during the fiscal year is estimated at \$4,600, and have in the same period donated to sister organizations, \$1,900. Have assisted materially in pushing union labeled goods, especially all products that members of this union handle.

Iron and Steel Workers.—No Report.

Jewelry Workers.—Lost one strike, involving 1,000 persons, of this number 800 were benefited and two worsted. Gains in wages, 10 per cent, and reduction of hours of labor one-half hour. Cost of strike, \$3,000.

- Lathers.**—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, one. About every local made a demand for more pay and less hours and about all won. Total gains in wages about 30 per cent.
- Laborers, Building.**—No report.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods.**—Charters issued, 25; surrendered, three. Gain in membership, 900. Won 10 strikes, lost one. Number of persons involved, about 269; all of whom were benefited. Gains in wages, 40 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$7,088.25. Advantages gained without strikes, increased pay, less hours.
- Longshoremen.**—Charters issued, 80; surrendered, one. Gain in membership, 6,000. Won nine strikes, compromised two, and lost one. Number of persons involved, 2,000; benefited, 1,200. Gain in wages, 10 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, 5 per cent. Recognition of organization secured. Costs of strikes, \$2,000.
- Machinists.**—Charters issued, 105; surrendered, 14. Gains in membership, 13,000. Won 24 strikes, compromised nine and lost five. Number of persons involved, 12,000. Number of persons benefited, whole machinists' trade. General increase in wages during the year has been secured. Reduction in hours of labor; nine and one-half hour day, November 19, 1900; nine hour day, May 19, 1901. Cost of strikes, \$45,278. 39. Forty-five shops unionized without strikes.
- Meat Cutters.**—Charters issued, 39; surrendered, one. Gain in membership, 2,900. Two strikes pending. Number of persons involved in said strike, 1,200. Gains in wages, 10 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, from two to four hours. Cost of strikes, \$12,000. Have gained better wages and shorter hours without strike.
- Metal Polishers.**—Charters issued, 40; surrendered, four. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes won, 14; compromised, two; lost, one. Number of persons involved, 4,000; benefited, 3,600; worsted 400. Gain in wages, 25 cents a day for 7,000 members. Secured nine hour day for 3,750 men. Cost of strikes, \$27,000.
- Metal Workers, Sheet.**—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, 5.
- Metal Workers, United.**—Charters issued, six. Organized, 1900.
- Mine Workers, Northern.**—Slight gains reported.
- Mine Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 498. Gain in membership, 67,086. The strikes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers of America during the past year have been so numerous that it will be practically impossible to enumerate them all. The principal strikes inaugurated during the year have been in Alabama, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The strikes in Alabama and Tennessee were settled satisfactorily to the organization, a substantial increase in wages being obtained in both cases. The strike in Maryland was for an increase of wages and the restoration of some men who had been victimized. Compromise was effected and 20 per cent increase in wages obtained. Number of men involved was 4,800. Duration of the strike was three months. A strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania involving 140,000 men was inaugurated September 17 and ended October 29. The strike was for an increase in wages, a reduction in the price of powder, and the remedying of other grievances that existed. The strike was a complete success; 10 per cent increase in the wages of miners obtained; the price of powder reduced, and the coal companies agreeing to take up other grievances with their employees for consideration. The increases in wages will amount to about five million dollars annually. A strike in the Blossburg coal fields was carried over from last year, lasting nine months, involving 2,000 men, and was won by the miners—the miners securing 20 per cent increase in wages. The strike in the southwest, involving between 4,000 and 5,000 miners, was continued over from last year. Part of the miners (those in Kansas and Missouri) have won, securing an advance in wages, while those in Arkansas and Indian Territory still continue on strike. A general advance of 20 per cent in wages was secured by the bituminous miners through joint conference held at Indianapolis Ind.; Altoona, Pa.; Saginaw, Mich.; Des Moines, Ia.; Pittsburg, Ky. and Birmingham, Ala. The increase of wages obtained for the miners and by the United Mine Workers of America will approximate twenty million dollars during the present year.
- Molders, Iron.**—Charters issued, 75; surrendered, three. Won eight strikes; compromised, one; lost 15, and eight still pending. Number of persons involved, 1,352; benefited, 211; worsted, 389. Gain in wages, about 10 per cent. Advantages gained without strikes, yearly agreements and increase in wages. Cost of strikes, \$112,265.08.
- Musicians.**—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, seven. Gain in membership, 2,100.
- Oil Workers.**—Charters issued, 23. Gain in membership since December 12, 1899, 531. Gains in wages average 50 cents for 12 hours. Last Labor Day conceded as a holiday, which has never before been the case. All concessions granted without strikes.
- Painters.**—Charters issued, 160; surrendered, six. Gain in membership, 13,000. Won 14 strikes; two compromised, and two lost. Number of persons involved, 2,800; benefited, 2,500; worsted, 300. Gain in wages, 25 per cent of those involved. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, 50 per cent of those involved. Cost of strikes, \$1,500.
- Paper Makers.**—Charters issued, five; surrendered, two. Gain in membership, 500.
- Pattern Makers.**—Charters issued, nine; surrendered, four. Gain in membership, 306. Won four strikes; one compromised; lost two, and three pending. Number of persons involved, 50. Strikes were mostly test cases, involving conditions for several cities to hold agreements and rates. Cost of strikes, \$872. Advantages gained without strikes, increase of wages.
- Plumbers.**—Charters issued, 55; surrendered, eight.
- Plate Printers.**—Gain in membership, 25; won one strike, involving 40 persons; benefited, 100.
- Pressmen, Printing.**—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, three. Gain in membership, 2,190. Strikes won, 15; compromised, five.
- Potters, Operative.**—Charters issued 11; surrendered, three. Gain in membership, 957. Won one strike, involving 56 persons, benefiting all of them. Total gains in wages, 15 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$1,400. Secured recognition of union and uniform wage scale.
- Railway Employes, Street.**—Charters issued, 39; surrendered, four. Gain in membership, 1,000. Strikes won, six; one pending and three lost, involving about 2000 men, outside of St. Louis, worsting about 300 men.

Railroad Telegraphers.—No report.

Railway Trackmen.—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 1,350. Through the efforts of the B. R. T. of A., increased wages have been secured for men employed in the maintenance-of-way departments of five of the leading railway systems, aggregating \$200,000 per year. In addition to the above a reduction of hours has been secured to the maintenance-of-way men on 10,000 miles of road.

Seamen.—No report.

Spinners, Mule.—Charters issued, three. Gain in membership, 616. Won two strikes, involving about 40 persons, all of whom were benefited. Gained 10 per cent in wages.

Stage Employes.—Charters issued, seven. Won three strikes, involving 500 men, and benefiting 800. Gain in wages, 25 to 100 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$5,000. Advantages gained without strikes, recognition of the union, and 25 to 125 per cent in wages.

Stove Mounters.—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, nine; three reinstated. Gain in membership, 300. Won four strikes, compromised one and lost one. Number of persons involved, about 250; benefited 230; and worsted, 16. Gains in wages, 5 per cent. Secured recognition of union. Cost of strikes, \$250, not including expenses of officers handling strikes, etc.

Tailors.—Charters issued, 56; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 3,000. Won 21 strikes, compromised two and lost three, involving 3,600 persons, of which number 3,100 were benefited, and 500 worsted. Total gains in wages, \$100,000. Cost of strikes \$20,418.75. Advantages gained without strikes, advance of wages, \$25,000. Funeral benefits paid, \$4949. More than one-half of the cost of strikes was paid as benefit on lost strikes.

Textile Workers.—Charters issued 41; surrendered, three.

Tile Layers.—Charters issued, six; surrendered, one.

Tin Plate Workers.—Charters issued, seven; surrendered, five. Gain in membership, 300. Succeeded in reducing the hours of labor from 12 hours to 10 and 11 hours per day.

Tobacco Workers.—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, two. Gain in membership, 2,149. One strike pending, involving 100 persons. Cost of strike, between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

Trunk and Bag Workers.—Charters issued, four. Gain in membership, 85. Compromised one strike, and one pending involving 50 persons, and benefiting 80. Gains in wages, 5 per cent. Cost of strike, \$550.

Typographical Union.—Charters issued, 81; surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 4,623 (a.) Won seven strikes and lost 11. Number of persons involved, 423, benefited, 40; and 383 displaced. Gains in wages, (b). Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, (c). Cost of strikes, \$83,893.01, expended from defense fund.

(a.) The figures regarding membership on their face indicate a large increase in the membership of our organization. These figures, however, are misleading. Our organization continually has in arrears a large number of unions and a large number of members. These delinquent unions and members sometimes pay several months per capita at one time, and in this way the monthly collection of per capita tax fluctuates considerably. The actual gain in the membership of our organization during the past year was about 1500.

(b.) We can not report any noticeable increase in wages. The new unions which have been organized have nearly all succeeded in establishing scales at a slight increase over the wages received by the members of these unions previous to their formation. There has been no appreciable increase in the wages of the older unions.

(c.) A few of our bodies, which failed to establish the nine hour day one year ago, have succeeded in putting it into effect within the past year. With few exceptions, the new unions organized have nine hour scales. There has been no effort on the part of our older unions to decrease the hours of their members.

Upholsterers.—Charters issued, six; surrendered, one. Gain in membership, 207. Won eight strikes; compromised, four, and lost two involving 300 persons, and benefiting, 200; worsting about 100. Gains in wages, approximately, 25 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$3,000. Advantages gained without strike, better conditions and wages, and recognition of union.

Weavers, Elastic Web.—Charters issued one, surrendered, one. Won two strikes, involving 10 persons, and benefiting the whole organization. Cost of strikes, \$250.

Weavers, Wire.—Gain in membership, 10. One strike pending. Cost of strike, \$3,940.

Wood Workers.—Charters issued, 68; surrendered, 17. Gain in membership, 5,400. Number of strikes won, 16; lost, two, and pending, three. Number of persons involved 2,931; benefiting, 2,531; worsted, 230. Total gains in wages average about 15 per cent. Secured the eight hour day for 2,000 men in Chicago, and Saturday half holiday in Toronto. Cost of strikes, \$4,345.

LOCAL UNIONS.

Architectural Iron Workers, 7109 (St. Louis, Mo.)—Gain in membership, 25.

Aluminum Workers, 8261 (New Kensington, Pa.)—Won one strike, involving from 175 to 200 persons; benefiting 250, and worsting three. Gains in wages, 12 1-2 per cent; reduction in hours from 12 hours per day to 10.

Assorters and Packers, 8316 (Hartford, Conn.)—Gained reduction in hours of labor.

Brushmakers, 7394 (Brooklyn, N. Y.)—Gain in membership, and were able to unionize shops without resorting to a strike.

Bottling House Employes, 7430 (Terre Haute, Ind.)—Gained in wages from 10 per cent to 15 per cent and more.

Building Laborers, 7471 (Birmingham, Ala.)—Gained in membership. Won one strike, involving 20 persons. Gained in wages from 80 cents to \$1.05, and from \$1.25 to \$1.35, also gained reduction of hours of labor and recognition of union.

Brewery Engineers and Firemen's Union, 6910 (Cleveland, Ohio.)—Gain in membership. Gains in wages, from \$11 per week to \$14 per week, for firemen. The bosses have signed a two years' contract.

- Bricklayers, Plasterers and Stone Mason Tenders, 8043 (Omaha, Neb.).—Won one strike, involving 65 persons, benefiting the same number. Gained an increase in wages. The members of this union work eight hours. Have secured good recognition from the contractors.
- Building Laborers, 8430 (Cleveland, O.).—Gained increase in wages of \$1.75 per day, working eight hours a day.
- Blacksmith Helpers, 8108 (Dayton, Ohio).—Won one strike, involving three persons. Gains in wages, an average of 20 cents on the day. Cost of strike, \$85.
- Blacksmith Helpers, 8583 (Huntington, W. Va.).—Gained 10 per cent in wages.
- Carpet Upholsters, 7597 (Washington, D. C.).—Gained in membership. Gained in wages, about 30 per cent., and recognition of union.
- Coal Handlers, 8286 (Amsterdam, N. Y.).—Gains in wages, \$1 for drivers, and \$1 for helpers, per week. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, one hour on Saturdays. The members of this union work 10 hours for five days, and nine hours on Saturdays.
- Car Builders' Laborers, 8349 (Buffalo, N. Y.).—Won one strike, involving 146 persons and benefiting about 155. A gain in wages.
- Car Wheel Molders, 7229 (St Louis, Mo.).—Gain in membership.
- Federal Labor Union, 6697 (Cincinnati, Ohio).—Gained in membership. Advantage gained without strikes in every instance of grievance by arbitration through officers and committees have won out. Secured better conditions generally.
- Federal Labor Union, 7010 (Owensboro, Ky.).—Gained in membership.
- Federal Labor Union, 7087 (Belleville, Ill.).—Won one strike, involving 150 persons, all of whom were benefited. Gains in wages, 40 per cent. Secured better conditions. Cost of strike, \$150. Flour mills of that city are using the A. F. of L. label.
- Federal Labor Union, 7146 (Boone Iowa).—Gained the nine hour day on city work.
- Federal Labor Union, 7187 (Streator, Ill.).—Gained in membership. Compromised six strikes and one still pending, involving 250 persons. Gained in wages from 10 to 25 per cent, also reduction in hours of labor. Secured fairer conditions and recognition of union. Cost of strikes, \$375.
- Federal Labor Union, 7204 (Carbondale, Penn.).—Gained in membership. The members are receiving the same wages for a nine hour day as they formerly did for 10 hours and have been recognized by all contractors as a union.
- Federal Labor Union, 7211 (Dover, N. J.).—Gained in membership. Gained recognition for the union. Donated \$68 to other unions for strikes.
- Federal Labor Union, 7241 (Dundee, Ill.).—One strike pending, involving 220 persons; benefiting 95. Cost of said strike, \$1,311.73.
- Federal Labor Union, 7381 (Charleston, Ill.).—Won three strikes and one still pending, involving 25 persons, benefiting 20 and worsening five. Gained 37 1-2 cents per day in wages and a reduction of one hour per day.
- Federal Labor Union, 7479 (Niagara, Falls, N. Y.).—Won one strike, involving 41 persons, all of whom were benefited. Gains in wages, nine hour day and time and one-half for all over time.
- Federal Labor Union, 7550 (Washington, N. J.).—Gained in membership. There have been no cuts in prices paid to piece workers since organized; formerly they were cut regularly spring and fall. Better conditions generally.
- Federal Labor Union, 8087 (Freeport, Ill.).—One strike pending, involving 40 persons and costing \$200. Gained advance in wages in every trade and reduction of hours of labor generally.
- Federal Labor Union, 8081 (New Windsor, Ill.).—Won one strike, involving 25 persons and benefiting 30. Gained in wages, 5 cents per day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8162 (Houston, Tex.).—Gained in wages, 25 to 50 cents per day and a reduction of hours of labor from one to two hours per day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8215 (Lyons, Iowa).—Gained 5 to 25 per cent in wages. Since organized, have gained increase for various branches of labor of that city.
- Federal Labor Union, 8271 (Amsterdam, N. Y.).—Total gains in wages, \$500; municipal work, eight hours per day. Better conditions generally.
- Federal Labor Union, 8297 (Lebanon, Ill.).—Gained a reduction of hours of labor.
- Federal Labor Union, 8321 (Marine, Ill.).—Compromised one strike, involving about 500 persons, benefiting 300, and worsening 200. Secured a gain in wages of from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per day, Secured time and one-half for overtime and Sundays.
- Federal Labor Union, 8326 (Percy, Ill.).—Gained increase in wages, and reduction of hours of labor; teamsters, eight hours instead of 10, and the other trades from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day for eight hours' work instead of 10.
- Federal Labor Union, 8328 (Sorento, Ill.).—Gained 25 cents per day in wages, and a reduction of hours of labor; two hours.
- Federal Labor Union, 8347 (Barnesville, Ohio).—Lost three strikes, involving about 70 persons. Better conditions generally.
- Federal Labor Union, 8344 (Tracy City, Tenn.).—Secured a general demand for union made goods in that city.
- Federal Labor Union, 8371 (LaSalle, Ill.).—One strike pending, involving 165 persons; worsting 46.
- Federal Labor Union, 8375 (Gainesville, Texas).—Gained recognition of union.
- Federal Labor Union, 8398 (Booneville, Ind.).—Secured gain in wages and a reduction of hours of labor of one per day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8426 (Niagara Falls, N. Y.).—Won one strike, involving 148 persons, all of whom were benefited. Scale of wages remained the same for a 9-hour day as it was for a 10-hour day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8487 (Eldorado, Ill.).—Secured gain in wages.
- Federal Labor Union, 8491 (Oakland City, Ind.).—Secured 15 per cent advance in wages.

- Federal Labor Union, 8499 (Charleston, S. C.)—Scale of wages remains the same for the 9-hour day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8519 (Paragould, Ark.)—Secured recognition of the union by employers.
- Federal Labor Union, 8533 (Marissa, Ill.)—Secured recognition of union, and gained a 9-hour day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8568 (Syracuse, N. Y.)—Secured the adoption of the 8-hour day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8598 (Quaker City, Ohio.)—Secured recognition of union, also agreement with the Quaker City Window Glass company for the first time in the history of the establishment.
- Federal Labor Union, 8620 (Trenton, Ill.)—Secured recognition of union by all employers.
- Fibre Sanders, 7296 (Lockport, N. Y.)—Secured reduction of hours of labor.
- Flour Mill Workers, 8036 (Murphysboro, Ill.)—Gained in membership. Secured 12 per cent. gain in wages, and a reduction in hours of labor of two hours per day.
- Freight Handlers, 8214 (Dayton, Ohio.)—Won one strike, involving 40 persons, benefiting 36. Gained 1½ per cent advance in wages, and recognition of union.
- Furnace Workers, 8359 (Oxmoor, Ala.)—Secured an advance in wages.
- Foundry and Machinists' Helpers, 8386 (Detroit, Mich.)—Won two strikes, involving 50 persons, benefiting all of them. Gained 15 per cent in wages, and recognition of the union by employers.
- Grain Handlers, 7445 (Springfield, Mass.)—Secured an advance in wages.
- Gas Workers, 7493 (Syracuse, N. Y.)—Contributed to other strikers \$10.
- Granite Polishers, 8613 (Penacook, N. H.)—Compromised one strike, involving 12 persons, benefiting 18. Secured an advance in wages of 25 cents per day.
- Horse Nail Finishers and Assorters, 7091 (Fallston, Penna.)—Secured an advance in wages of 10 per cent.
- Hospital Attendants 8097 (St. Elizabeth, D. C.)—Secured recognition of union.
- Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, 8334 (Middletown, N. Y.)—Secured advance in wages and a reduction in hours of labor of one hour per day.
- Iron Chippers, 7573 (Brooklyn, N. Y.)—Gain in membership.
- Iron Molders' Helpers, 7321 (Mt. Vernon, Ohio.)—Won one strike, involving 165 men, benefiting all of them. Secured advance in wages of 12½ per cent and recognition of the union by employers. Cost of strike, \$25.
- Implement Frame Fitters, 7466 (Moline, Ill.)—Secured gain in membership. Won one strike, involving 32 members, benefiting all of them; secured an advance of 10 per cent in wages and recognition of union.
- Ice Deliverymen, 8392 (Green Bay, Wis.)—Secured a reduction in hours of two a day.
- Laundry Workers, 6608 (Toledo, Ohio.)—Secured a reduction in hours of labor of four per week.
- Laborers, 7326 (Wichita, Kan.)—Lost one strike, involving 1,500 persons.
- Laborers, 7359 (Joplin, Mo.)—Secured an advance in wages of 45 cents per day and a reduction in hours of labor of two per day.
- Laborers, 7402 (Brooklyn, N. Y.)—Won four strikes, involving 69 persons and benefiting 15. Cost of strikes, \$50.
- Laborers, 7554 (Niagara Falls, N. Y.)—Secured a gain in wages of 25 cents per day.
- Laborers, 8079 (Witherbee, N. Y.)—Compromised one strike, involving 23 persons and worsting three. Cost of same, \$125.
- Lace Menders, 8151 (Wilkes Barre, Penna.)—Won two strikes and one still pending, involving 105 persons, all of whom were benefited. Secured an advance in wages of \$4 per week. Cost of strikes, \$8,000.
- Laborers, 8240 (Pittsburg, Kan.)—Secured an advance in wages of 25 per cent and also a reduction of one hour per day in hours of labor.
- Leather Workers, 8655 (Costello, Penna.)—Won one strike, involving 150 persons, all of whom were benefited. Secured an advance in wages of 5 per cent.
- Furriers, 7116 (Montreal, Can.)—Secured the recognition of the union by employers.
- Milkmen's Protective, 7571 (Niagara Falls, N. Y.)—Gain in membership.
- Milwrights and Machinery Erectors, 7473 (St. Louis, Mo.)—Gain in membership. Won one strike, involving 43 persons, and benefiting all of them. Gained a 10 per cent advance in wages and a reduction in the hours of labor per day of two. Also secured the recognition of the union. Cost of strike, \$10.
- Machine Printers and Color Mixers, 7604 (Yonkers, N. Y.)—Secured an advance in wages of every member of the union.
- Marble and Slate Workers, 8623 (Newark, N. J.)—The members of this union are now working eight hours instead of nine. Secured the recognition of the union by the employers.
- Pipe and Foundry Workers, 7603 (Pittsburg, Tenn.)—Gain in membership.
- Hod Carriers, 8115 (Dayton, Ohio.)—Secured recognition of union by employers.
- Pile Drivers and Dock Builders, 8270 (Buffalo, N. Y.)—Won one strike, involving 77 persons. Gain in wages, from 50 to 75 cents per day. Cost of strike, \$50.
- Quarry Workers, 8233 (Bay View, Mass.)—Gain in membership.
- Quarrymen's, 8312 (Milford, Mass.)—Gain in membership.
- Quarrymen's, 8615 (Sparta, Ga.)—Compromised one strike, benefited 14 persons, nine were worsted. Secured an advance in wages.
- Ship Carpenters, 6976 (Toledo, Ohio.)—Gain in membership. Wages raised from 25 cents per hour to 27½ cents on the demand of the union.
- Shipwrights, 7006 (Chicago, Ill.)—Gain in membership.
- Sawmakers, 7173 (Fitchburg, Mass.)—Gain in membership, also secured an advance in wages.
- Sugar Workers, 7230 (Essexville, Mich.)—Secured an advance in wages, and also a reduction in hours of labor from 12 to eight hours per day, also recognition of union. Won one strike, benefiting 125 persons.

Street and Building Laborers, 7405 (Rochester, N. Y.)—Won one strike, and lost one, involving 28 men, and worsting 10. Secured an advance in wages, and a reduction in hours of labor of two hours a day. Secured an agreement with contractors. Cost of strikes, \$90.

Shingle Weavers, 7488 (Eau Claire, Wis.)—Secured an advance in wages without strike.

Street and Building Laborers, 7543 (Rochester, N. Y.)—Gain in membership. Won one strike, and lost one, involving 28 persons; benefiting 10 and worsting 18. Secured a better agreement with contractors. Cost of strikes, \$84, which was contributed by the four branches of street and building laborers in Rochester, N. Y.

Ship Carpenters and Joiners, 7574 (Brooklyn, N. Y.)—Won one strike, and one still pending, involving 825 men. Secured the recognition of union by employers.

Stone Pavers, 7602 (St. Louis, Mo.)—Gain in membership. Secured a gain in wages of 15 cents per hour, and also a reduction in the hours of labor of two per day.

Street and Building Laborers, 8138 (Rochester, N. Y.)—Gain in membership. Won one strike, and lost one, involving 28 persons; benefiting 10, and worsting 18.

Street Car Builders, 8157 (St. Louis, Mo.)—Secured an advance of prices for piecework without strike.

Ship Riggers, 8161 (Philadelphia, Pa.)—Compromised one strike, involving 28 persons, and benefiting 33. Each member lost in wages \$234, occasioned by strike.

Ship and Steamboat Joiners, 8186 (San Francisco, Cal.)—Won one strike, benefiting 144 members, and worsting seven. Cost of strike, \$200.

Sawmill Workers, 8377 (Mina, Penna.)—Secured a 10 per cent advance in wages without strike, also secured recognition of the union by employers.

Ship Carpenters and Caulkers, 8419 (Port Huron, Mich.)—Advantages gained without strike, 25 cents per day.

Tanners and Curriers, 7480 (Buffalo, N. Y.)—Lost two strikes, involving 324 persons, worsting all.

Watch Workers, 6061 (Elgin, Ill.)—Gain in wages, 12 per cent. Secured a reduction of two hours per week in hours of labor. Secured a recognition of the union by employers without strike.

Wire Workers, 8195 (Springfield, Mass.)—Have been able to prevent non-union help from being employed in that city.

Quarry Workers, 8384 (Alton, Ill.)—Have secured better conditions since organized, and a gain of 15 per cent, without strike.

UNION LABEL.

There are now 31 labels and three cards recognized by organized labor. The unions using labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor are:

Cigar Makers, Printers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Hatters, Wood Workers, Garment Workers, Tobacco Workers, Tailors, Molders, Horse Nail Makers, Salmon Fishermen, Bakers, Coopers, Tanners and Curriers, Teamsters, Leather Workers, Brewery Workers, Mattress Makers, Broom Makers, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Brick Makers, Bicycle Workers, Bottle Blowers, Brush Makers, Metal Polishers, Machinists, Horse Shoers, Piano Makers, Can Makers, Engravers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Musicians. The Clerks, Barbers and Waiters have a card.

HEADQUARTERS.

The volume of work at headquarters doubled during the year ending October 31, 1899, and an increase equal, if not greater, in the amount of work has been experienced during the present year. There are now employed at headquarters 12 employes, against 4 in 1897. The following statement shows that during the 12 months ending October 31, 1900, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 402 letters, circular letters and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by express and by post.....	7,581
Packages of literature for organizers.....	1,185
Proceedings of conventions	1,812
Letters in 2-cent envelopes	70,894
Circulars and circular letters in 1-cent envelopes.....	69,200
Total number	150,672

REVENUE FROM CITY CENTRALS AND STATE BODIES.

The reduction of per capita tax for city centrals and state bodies assisted in a measure to secure the affiliation of 101 of those bodies during the year. The affiliation of a central body is, in nearly every instance, an indication and guarantee that the local movement is alive, and it invariably results in a thorough organization of all the crafts and callings under their immediate jurisdiction. A good central body means stronger and better local unions.

COST OF ORGANIZERS.

For the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor, sufficient funds were available to keep general organizers in the field continuously. Up to June 30, fully 20 organizers were actively engaged in different localities. The expense thus incurred gradually exhausted the treasury, and by the middle of July but \$2,000 remained, forcing the discontinuance of all but three organizers for a short period, to prevent the funds falling below the \$2,000 mark.

Since that time the treasury increased sufficiently to warrant the reappointment of eight or ten organizers. Besides the amount paid for general organizers, nearly \$3,000 were received by district organizers for the formation of local unions. The following statement will indicate the amounts paid and to whom:

J. D. Pierce	\$ 2,071 79
F. L. McGruder	1,502 14
J. A. Flett	1,309 75
James Leonard	1,075 25
F. J. Weber	964 51
Thos. Flynn	937 24
W. G. Armstrong	925 66
Robert Askew	653 33
Rud. Benz	623 71
Geo. Thompson	503 96
C. J. McMorrow	457 75
Harvey Schamel	330 10
J. J. Magrane	317 11
Clinton Simonton	270 00
J. H. Murray	245 98
C. O. Sherman	205 46
W. B. Kissinger	190 15
P. J. MacDonagh	153 66
John F. Tobin	150 00
M. D. Flaherty	129 90
W. E. O'Bleness	100 00
W. H. Winn	100 00
Chas. H. Leo	91 06
N. P. Geiger	86 00
H. W. Smith	67 49
J. A. Burket	46 60
I. B. Kuhn	43 70
H. A. Duke	42 50
Paid to local organizers in small amounts	2,804 89
Total	\$16,399 69

The American Federation is now in a position, numerically and financially, to accomplish during the coming year more remarkable results than have been achieved during the present year. Members of unions are beginning to realize that higher dues and united action are necessary for success. The organization and affiliation of 14 national and international unions to the Federation during the past year is ample proof of the desire for closer affiliation.

IN CONCLUSION.

I desire to extend through the delegates here assembled, to the officers of the affiliated unions and the organizers of the Federation, my keen appreciation of their services and able assistance during the year, and for their prompt response to all communications requesting information that was necessary to carry on the work of the office. My colleagues of the Executive Council I desire to thank for the earnest and faithful manner in which they have worked for the Federation, and for their good counsel and assistance to me in the performance of my duties as Secretary.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

The Secretary's report was referred to the appropriate committee.

Treasurer Lennon then read his report, which was referred to the Committee on Treasurer's Report, when appointed.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:

At the expiration of another year I submit for your examination my report as Treasurer. The year has been one of material progress to union men and women. The non-unionist remains practically in the same condition as one year ago. To the members of our unions in great numbers has come as a result of union effort an increase of wages and reduction of the hours of labor. To the non-unionist neither the one nor the other. Still, in spite of this striking lesson of the efficiency of the Trade Union, many workers are still on the outside. The year has added many thousands to our numbers, but we are still far from a complete organization, and in the year to come there will be much hard work to bring in those yet on the outside, and at the same time maintain all advantages heretofore gained, and take some practical steps forward toward greater accomplishments, in consequence of the rapid growth of our unions and the rapidly

increasing number of sub-divisions of trades. The question of jurisdiction of the various unions is one of the most perplexing we have to meet. The officers and members of our unions should be patient upon this subject, as haste can only bring disruption, while time and experience will properly adjust all these various claims of jurisdiction, and the workers will eventually be found where they can and do, receive the greatest degree of benefit from their membership; and that is where they should be.

The shibboleth of the Trade Unionist. "Less hours and higher wages,"—these are things that touch the worker's life on every possible side. More light to the mind, more comfort to the body, more beautiful ideals to the soul. For what has been gained we have been compelled to struggle and fight, and that has made us strong for the battles yet to be fought, and I believe we can look to the future with absolute confidence that the wage-worker is to attain higher planes of living than most of us have as yet even dreamed of. All that is needed is faith in our cause and confidence in the Trade Union, and courage to persevere to the end, that the workers shall be emancipated from all forms of injustice and wrong.

I most heartily extend my best wishes and regards to all the members of our great Federation, feeling assured that the milestone erected by this convention will bear a positive record of substantial progress.

INCOME.

1899.				
November	1.	Balance in hand.....	\$ 8,549	33
November	30.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	4,890	89
December	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	2,916	49
1900.				
January	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	2,969	98
February	28.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	5,251	50
March	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	4,401	74
April	30.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	5,025	48
May	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	5,689	53
June	30.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	5,556	58
July	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	5,884	42
August	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	10,486	82
September	30.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	5,968	11
October	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	12,084	28
Total			\$79,675	15

EXPENSE.

1899.				
November	1.	Paid Warrants.....	\$ 3,608	21
December	31.	Paid Warrants.....	4,840	26
1900.				
January	31.	Paid Warrants.....	4,632	40
February	28.	Paid Warrants.....	5,899	51
March	31.	Paid Warrants.....	4,979	18
April	30.	Paid Warrants.....	5,031	87
May	31.	Paid Warrants.....	6,574	94
June	30.	Paid Warrants.....	7,435	51
July	31.	Paid Warrants.....	6,099	25
August	31.	Paid Warrants.....	9,927	19
September	30.	Paid Warrants.....	4,752	87
October	31.	Paid Warrants.....	4,592	20
Total			\$68,373	39

Total income\$79,675 15

Total expenses68,373 39

November 1. Balance in hands of treasurer\$11,301 76

November 1. Balance in hands of secretary1,000 00

Total funds\$12,301 76

Bloomington, Ill., November 1, 1900.

JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer, American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers, before announcing the appointment of the various committees, said that with the sanction of the convention he would divide the Committee on Labels and Boycotts into two separate committees.

Delegate Lennon moved that the recommendation of President Gompers be concurred in. Adopted.

President Gompers then announced the appointment of the following

COMMITTEES.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business—George H. Warner, Dennis D. Driscoll, W. L. Onstott, W. J. Gilthorpe, Henry Gers, George Beinke, Jacob Fisher.

Committee on President's Report—Andrew

Furuseth, D. A. Hayes, J. C. Dernel, John F. Tobin, Henry W. Szegegy, John M. Hunter, L. R. Thomas.

Committee on Executive Council's Report—M. M. Dolphin, Joseph Vallentine, John Mulholland, J. J. Creamer, Harry Blackmore, Thomas Weeler, Ed. Rosenberg.

Committee on Secretary's Report—George Innis, J. R. T. Auston, Charles E. Bechtold, Lee M. Hart, George A. Urquhart, Robert B. Kerr, John A. Lee.

Committee on Treasurer's Report—Fred J. Kneeland, Frazee Davie, A. J. Engel, C. E. Gebelein, J. Heilbronn, J. H. Schickel, John P. Seabrook.

Committee on Resolutions—James Duncan, Max Morris, E. A. Agard, J. H. Bowman, Patrick Dolan, H. C. Barter, W. R. Boyer.

Committee on Laws—John B. Lennon, Martin Fox, James J. O'Connell, J. Crimmins, D. J. Keefe, C. J. Barrett, George Harvey.

Committee on Organization—John Mitchell, W. E. Klapetzky, E. F. O'Rourke, C. M. Bolander, R. Braunschweig, G. B. McCracken, George B. French.

Committee on Labels—James M. Lynch, P. H. Connelly, Henry Fisher, Ed. F. Ward, Collis Loosly, Frank McCarthy, E. J. Lynch.

Committee on Boycotts—Thomas I. Kidd, W. H. Haskins, Walter D. Kee, H. D. Thomas, John Witzel, J. L. Nelson, J. Alexander.

Committee on Grievances—David Black, W. J. O'Brien, W. D. Mahon, John R. O'Brien, Owen Miller, Charles Reichers, Elmer E. Oake.

Committee on Local or Federated Bodies—Thomas J. Donnelly, J. L. Feeney, J. W. Slayton, Emma Lanphere, H. W. Sherman, Sarah Groshans, Charles Hank.

A communication from the Y. M. C. A., tendering the use of reading-rooms, bath and gymnasium to delegates while in the city, was, on motion of Delegate Bracken, accepted with thanks of the convention.

A communication from the management of the Avenue Theater, stating that should the delegates desire to attend the theater in the evening, the front row seats would be reserved for them at half-price.

Secretary Morrison read by title the sixteen resolutions contained in the printed programme, which were referred to the proper committees as follows:

Resolution No. 1.—Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America:

WHEREAS, Private employment agencies at their best are bad, and believing that the American Federation of Labor should use every effort to eliminate said agencies, and particularly those run in connection with the saloon business, as we find by actual experience that all patrons of such agencies are pitted against each other, the successful patron being the one who spends most over the bar to secure the job, we therefore adopt, in convention assembled, the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That we urge upon the American Federation in convention assembled such

steps as will obliterate saloon employment agencies, and similar institutions in connection with any other branch of business, believing them to be inimical to the interests of those who toil.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 2.—By John F. Tobin, delegate Boot and Shoe Workers Union:

WHEREAS, It is the settled law and policy of the American Federation of Labor to recognize only one union and one label in any one craft, and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in the New York convention of 1895, gave its exclusive recognition and endorsement to the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and its union stamp as the only union and union label in the shoe craft, and forbade all affiliated organizations lending any encouragement, or support to any other body, label or device claiming to represent a shoe to be union made in whole or in part; and,

WHEREAS, The Boot and Shoe Workers Union, with the assistance of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, have established the aforesaid union stamp as a well recognized union label in general demand; and,

WHEREAS, Certain persons are endeavoring to defeat the objects of the demand for the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, by forming small factions into independent associations, and adopting other devices falsely claimed to represent union labor; and certain shoe manufacturers are seeking to deceive our fellow unionists by deceptive substitutes, bearing the words "Union Made," "In Union there is Strength," "L. P. U. Union Lasted," etc., etc.; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor unqualifiedly condemns the conduct of any faction of shoe workers that attempts to confuse unionists with unendorsed, unauthorized or deceptive alleged union devices, and calls upon all shoe workers to unite in the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, thereby promoting craft unity as the first essential to success; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor again indorses the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union as the only recognized union label on boots and shoes, and all manufacturers and jobbers of footwear are hereby warned that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations will assist the Boot and Shoe Workers Union to drive out of the market the goods of any manufacturer or jobber which bears any device substituted for the union stamp, and intended or calculated to deceive or impose upon the organized workers and sympathizers; and, be it further



RESOLVED, That all members of the American Federation of Labor, and its friends, are requested to immediately withdraw their patronage from any shoe retailer who displays or offers for sale, boots or shoes bearing any device intended or calculated to deceive the organized workers into buying substitutes for the union stamp, which as hereto affixed, is again declared to be the only union label on shoes in the sole support of which the purchasing power and influence of the American Federation of Labor, with all its affiliated organizations, unions and members are hereby pledged.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 3.—By W. L. Onstott, delegate National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America:

WHEREAS, A conditional charter was granted our association on November 4, 1899, and,

WHEREAS, Steam and hot water heating is a separate and distinct trade, and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has always stood by trade autonomy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, be granted a constitutional charter by the American Federation of Labor at this, the twentieth annual convention.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 4.—Cleveland (Ohio) Central Labor Union:

To Amend Constitution. Add to preamble, last line, after the words "under the trade union system,"

"And pledging said organizations so affiliated to at all times resist upon the political field all parties who uphold the capitalist system of production, through which wage slavery is perpetuated." Add after words "working masses" in last line of Section 1, Article II:

"Through a class-conscious political labor party, thus combining the industrial and political power of the working class with a view of abolishing the wage system, which is responsible for the deplorable condition of the wealth producers."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 5.—By Federal Labor Union No. 8087:

WHEREAS, The employees of the Reichert Flour Milling Company of Freeburg, Ill., are out on a strike in sympathy with the Coopers Local, No. 53 (whose members are also belonging to Federal Labor Union No. 8087) and whereas, we know the said coopers and mill hands are in the right and have a just cause, it was therefore resolved to beg your honorable body to assist the striking employees of said firm, and place the latter on the "unfair list."

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 6.—Nashville (Tenn.) Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The effect of the good work of the salaried organizers of the American Federation of Labor is in evidence by the almost thorough organization of the southern states in which they have been working and agitating; and

WHEREAS, This has been made possible by the delegate from this organization at the Kansas City and Detroit Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee has been unable to receive any benefits from the efforts of the salaried organizers of the American Federation of Labor in the South, owing to the amount of work necessary in the other southern states for the past two years; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Trades and Labor Council of Nashville, that we earnestly request the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to instruct the incoming Executive Council to place one of the salaried organizers in Tennessee for at least six months during 1901.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 7.—United Garment Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The success of the union label as a means of advancing the welfare of labor depends largely upon the confidence the consumer has in the label representing the conditions which it guarantees; and

WHEREAS, The union possessing a label is the beneficiary of the support accorded it by members of other unions, who, therefore, are entitled to some additional assurance that said label is not being misused by being placed upon articles made under unclean and unfair conditions, or upon inferior products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in whose authority and integrity the entire labor movement has confidence, be empowered to exercise a supervision over the methods pursued by the respective unions in governing the label, with a view of correcting any possible deficiencies; and it is further

RESOLVED, That said council be instructed to report any union at the succeeding convention which violates union requirements in the granting of the label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 8.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor stands for the solidarity of labor; and,

WHEREAS, Central labor bodies have been chartered in the numerous industrial centers by the American Federation of Labor with this object in view; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the locals of affiliated national organizations of the American Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor chartered unions shall affiliate and retain membership in the regular central labor bodies in the cities in which they are located before affiliating themselves with any other central body in name or pretensions.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 9.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The union labels of the different crafts and trades represented in the American Federation of Labor are active agents in promoting and maintaining organization among the workers; and

WHEREAS, The central labor unions are largely engaged in label agitation for the different trade organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by this convention to arrange for the grouping and printing of the union labels of all the organizations represented in the American Federation of Labor, the same to be furnished the central labor unions and women's label leagues at cost.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 10.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor recognizes in the shortening of the hours of labor a help to more steady employment of the workers, together with a higher rate of wages for labor performed; and

WHEREAS, We believe a shortening of the hours at this time is particularly essential to maintain and improve present conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, again calls the attention of the workers to the great necessity for the inauguration of a general eight hour work day in the United States, and advises chartered locals and the officers of national organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to make a strenuous effort to inaugurate the shorter workday in their respective localities and trades on May 1, 1901.

Delegate Lennon moved the reference of Resolution No. 10 to a special committee and all matters pertaining to the eight hour work day be also referred to this committee.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 11.—By Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union:

To amend Article IV, Section 1, to read: The basis of representation shall be one delegate from each affiliated organization, and from national or international unions one delegate additional for each 2,000 members. To amend Article IV, Section 3, to read: "Questions may be decided by a division or a show of hands, and upon the demand of one-tenth of the delegates present the roll shall be called. To amend Article IV by striking out Section 4.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 12.—By Iron Workers and Helpers Union, No. 6709:

RESOLVED, That all local unions having no national head, but chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, should be placed in charge of a separate department of the American Federation of Labor, and the funds derived from such locals be used for their exclusive benefit.

RESOLVED, That the locals chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, and connected with the central union of their city or town, have the right, when having no delegate of their own, to be represented in the convention of the American Federation of Labor by the delegate from the central labor union of their city or town, and such delegate shall be entitled to as many votes as would the

regular delegate or delegates from such local union or unions.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 13.—By W. R. Boyer, delegate International Broommakers Union:

WHEREAS, The International Broommakers Union are making every effort to better the conditions of their craft, by organization, gaining shorter hours and increased wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be and are hereby instructed to give all possible aid to the broommakers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a circular be issued to all organizers urging them to at once make attempts to organize the broommakers in their districts.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 14.—By W. R. Boyer, delegate International Broommakers' Union:

WHEREAS, The Lee Broom and Duster Company are antagonizing organized labor by their persistent opposition to a settlement of the troubles in their factory, located at Davenport, Iowa; and

WHEREAS, The said firm employ convicts in the manufacture of brooms at the State prison located in Lincoln, Neb.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Lincoln, Neb., and Davenport, Iowa, be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor, as published in the *American Federationist*, and all labor and reform papers be requested to copy.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 15.—By Geneva (N. Y.) Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, On or about March 1, 1900, Iron Moulders Union 109, through their representative, M. J. Keough, entered into an agreement with the Herendeen Manufacturing Company of Geneva, N. Y., whereby said manufacturing company agreed not to discriminate against union molders, and further agreed to grant an increase in wages of 12 1/2 per cent, to take effect March 15, 1900; and,

WHEREAS, At the time the negotiations were going on said manufacturing company had engaged or caused to be engaged non-union molders to take the places of the molders with whom they were pretending to make a settlement; and,

WHEREAS, On March 19, 1900, said manufacturing company locked out their employes, and have since refused to entertain any proposition looking toward a settlement of their differences; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Herendeen Manufacturing Company be placed on the unfair list, and that the members of all affiliated unions are hereby requested to refuse to purchase or handle any of the products of this concern, which consist of steam heating boilers known as the Furman Boiler, the Junior Boiler and the Sectional Boiler.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 16.—By George Beinke, delegate International Union of Steam Engineers:

WHEREAS, The Brewery Workers Union, by retaining engineers, firemen, machinists,

team drivers, coopers, painters, and men of other trades that are organized and affiliated herewith as members of their unions, are preventing them from harmonizing themselves with their own trade interests and from joining the legitimate union of their trade; and,

WHEREAS, With two national heads endeavoring to control the wages and hours in any trade, there is bound to be conflict of authority to the disadvantage of the workers at the trade in the attainment of higher wages and shorter hours of labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, and herewith expressed, that national and international unions of any trade affiliated herewith shall have exclusive jurisdiction of that trade without interference from the National Union of United Brewery Workers; be it further

RESOLVED, Conforming to the above, that the convention directs the National Union of United Brewery Workers to instruct all engineers, firemen, machinists, team drivers, coopers, painters and other mechanics employed in breweries whose trades are organized and affiliated herewith, to immediately join the legitimate union of their trade and to withdraw from membership in the National Union of United Brewery Workers, be it further

RESOLVED, That the national Union of United Brewery Workers be further directed to refrain in the future from initiating mechanics whose trades are otherwise organized and affiliated herewith, and that all such applicants must be referred to the legitimate union of their trade; be it further

RESOLVED, That the National Union of United Brewery Workers is further directed to prevent its members from interfering with or endeavoring to work at any of the trades of the mechanics above mentioned in the breweries where such work is done; be it further

RESOLVED, That failure on the part of the National Union of United Brewery Workers to observe the sense of this resolution shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter, in which event it shall be revoked by the Executive Council.

Delegate Mahon moved that Resolution No. 16 be referred to the Grievance Committee, and that the Committee on Credentials be discharged from further consideration and the delegates seated.

The question was divided, and that part calling for reference of resolution to Grievance Committee was adopted without opposition.

Delegate Driscoll opposed the second part of the motion.

Delegate Duncan raised a point of order. He stated that Mr. Beinke who offered the resolution, was not a delegate.

The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken. The resolution was on the "programme."

Delegate Gilthorpe offered an amendment that the subject matter be postponed until after the Credential Committee makes its report.

Delegate O'Conner moved consideration lay over until after the Committee on Credentials made its report.

The previous question was called for and sustained, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 94 to 25.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to their proper committees:

Resolution No. 17.—By James O'Connell, International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, There prevails a rule in the War and Navy Departments of the United States, whereby machinists employed by the navy yards and arsenals are classified into several classes, in accordance with which classes several rates of wages are paid to machinists; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to assist the International Association of Machinists in an effort to bring about a change in the department rules, to the end that there shall be only one class under which machinists are employed, who shall receive the standard rate of wages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 18.—By James O'Connell, International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The firm of Schneider-Trencamp Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of oil, gas and gasoline stoves (all marked "Reliable"), have not as yet made a satisfactory settlement with the International Association of Machinists, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the boycott upon this company be reaffirmed, and that all affiliated unions be notified of the same.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 19.—By James O'Connell, International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists has entered into an agreement with the National Metal Trades Association (employers), whereby the nine and a half hour day went into effect November 19, 1900, and the nine-hour day is to go into effect May 18, 1901, and,

WHEREAS, There is a large number of firms throughout the United States and Canada, not members of the National Trades Association, who have not reduced the hours of labor in accordance with the above arrangement; and,

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists is preparing to inaugurate the nine hour work day throughout the trade on May 18, 1901; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby fully endorses the effort about to be made by the International Association of Machinists to inaugurate the nine hour work day, and pledges its support, morally and financially, to the extent of its ability, to assist in fully inaugurating the nine hour day as above outlined.

Referred to Committee on Shorter Work and Eight Hours.

Resolution No. 20.—By Jas. O'Connell, International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists will, on May 18, 1901, endeavor to inaugurate the nine hour work day throughout the machinists trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to advise all general and local organizers of the American Federation of Labor to assist the International Association of Machinists wherever possible to bring about a more thorough organization of the trade, and to co-operate and assist the international officers of the above association to the end that the nine hour day may be successfully inaugurated.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 21.—By Eugene F. O'Rourke, James M. Lynch and Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union delegations:

WHEREAS, Certain representatives of the New York Sun have declared to subscribers, advertisers and newsmen that the matter in dispute between that paper and New York Typographical Union No. 6 has been settled; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the American Federation of Labor be requested to bring to the notice of their respective unions that such representations are misleading and entirely untrue, that conditions remain unchanged, and that Typographical Union No. 6, maintaining its attitude unchanged as regards that publication, calls upon its fellow-unionists to continue the fight with renewed vigor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 22.—By James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, It is understood that Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the unfair Los Angeles Times, and an avowed enemy of organized labor, is a candidate for the portfolio of Secretary of War; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., protests against the recognition of this unfair employer; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor be and are hereby instructed to use every effort at their command to prevent the appointment of Harrison Gray Otis as Secretary of War, or to any other Cabinet or public position.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 23.—By Eugene F. O'Rourke, James M. Lynch, and Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, It frequently occurs that books used in the public schools of the various states are more or less manufactured by poorly paid labor, to the detriment of the interests of the entire people; therefore, in order to insure the paying of a fair living wage on all such work; be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., that all school books used in the public schools of the vari-

ous States should bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 24.—By James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union delegation:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor believes that:

(1) The voters of each State ought to have the power to submit constitutional amendments by petition to the referendum.

(2) That the right of the people to change their constitution and enact laws, by petition and vote, is a clear, unquestionable and vital right, which must be attained before any reform of present conditions is possible.

(3) That the present monopoly of the law making business by the legislatures of the various states is the source of all the forms of monopoly that oppress labor and rob the public.

Therefore the State branch of the American Federation of Labor in each State is hereby instructed to petition the legislature for a change in the constitution, providing for the submission to the people of constitutional amendments on petition of voters.

And the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to ask for a like amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 25.—By James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke, and Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union Delegation:

WHEREAS, Baltimore Typographical Union, No. 12, has been suspended by the Baltimore Federation of Labor without constitutional authority; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor be directed to instruct the Baltimore Federation of Labor to reinstate Typographical Union No. 12.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 26.—By D. D. Driscoll, Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Many unions formed and known as federal labor unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, carry the card of said federal labor union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and all affiliated national or international bodies respect and recognize cards of federal labor unions, and give same support as given local unions affiliated with their national or international unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 27.—By W. D. Mahon, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America:

WHEREAS, The two great producing classes of the country, the agriculturist and the wage workers, have many interests in common, and particularly against those who grow rich by manipulating the markets and influenc-

ing legislation for the benefit of monopolies; and,

WHEREAS, The real wealth producers of the country are powerless, individually, to prevent themselves being exploited for the benefit of the capitalistic class; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to open communication with the various farmers' organizations of the United States and Canada, to the end that some common ground may be found where we can co-operate as organizations, in assisting one another, and to combine our organized power in behalf of legislation for both.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 28.—By Geo. H. Warner, Actors National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the Actors National Protective Union, No. 1, of New York City, members of the American Federation of Labor do respectfully request the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations to recognize our union card, and also patronize our union whenever entertainments, carnivals, fairs, festivals, etc., are desired.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 29.—By Oliver Green, Federal Union, 7087, Belleville, Ill:

WHEREAS, The Federal Labor Unions are a strong support of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, There being a great amount of unskilled labor in said unions; and

WHEREAS, They have no law governing unskilled labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we add to the constitution that all work not governed by a national or international or local union be and is hereby declared work that belongs to Federal Labor Unions; be it further

RESOLVED, That any member belonging to a national or international or local union and working at work controlled by a federal union is controlled by the union controlling said work; be it further

RESOLVED, That no national or international or local union, which has a contract with any firm or manufacturer or contractor will not be allowed to interfere with a contract or agreement while such contract or agreement is in full force and virtue.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 30.—By Geo. J. Kleffner, Central Labor Union, Omaha, Neb.:

WHEREAS, The prime object of the trade union is to secure justice to the wage earner; and

WHEREAS, Justice and equality among men are more permanently secured through legislation; and

WHEREAS, The methods adopted by the trade union in the past for securing labor legislation, by sending petitions to the various law-making bodies, interviewing legislators and methods of a similar nature, have often been entirely ignored, meeting with contempt in many cases and practical failure in all; and

WHEREAS, When such legislation was enacted it has always been declared unconstitutional, or it has been left unenforced by the officers of the law, through their criminal neglect or culpable connivance with the oppressors of labor; and

WHEREAS, Each day demonstrates more emphatically that the trade union is fighting conditions which are entrenched behind the law of the land; and

WHEREAS, The men who oppose the interests of labor and who make the laws are agents of concentrated capital; and

WHEREAS, The laws at the present day are not or never were made by the workingmen or by the common people; and

WHEREAS, We fully realize that, before we can secure any of the much-needed labor legislation, the workingmen and the common people must be possessed of the powers of legislation, or be the legislators themselves; and

WHEREAS, For these and other reasons, and because of the rapidly-changing conditions coming upon the labor movement through the unprecedented concentration of capital in the hands of a few and the usurpation by them of the law making, executive and judicial powers of government, the indications are that we may be forced to use more effective means in the future to meet this growing power of concentrated capital on the floors of our legislative halls with concentrated numbers of workngmen as legislators, in order that we may secure the law-making power in our own hands; and

WHEREAS, The lack of this power to control and enact legislation is the one thing which holds labor practically powerless before concentrated capital, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates of organized labor in the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled, that the efforts of each member of organized labor and of the various bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should be concentrated on securing this greatest of powers to and in the hands of labor, by which alone lies the complete and ultimate solution of the problems that confront us now or those which are likely to arise in the future; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That as direct legislation through the initiative and referendum is a means, and the only means, by which this can be done, this convention heartily endorses that principle, and we hereby declare it to be fundamental to a solution of the labor problem we are organized to solve, and we call upon the members of organized labor throughout the entire country to concentrate their efforts to secure that principle in government and this great power to labor to the common people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 31.—By Francis De Spagna, Mosaic Workers No. 8145:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' International Union have no delegate present at this convention, and the further fact that the Mosaic Workers Union No. 8145, of Philadelphia, have a grievance against the said Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' International Union; be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to notify the officers of the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers by telegraph to send a delegate to this convention in time, so that the said grievance may be considered at this convention.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 32.—By James O'Conner, American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The American Blind People's Higher Education and General Improvement Association has prepared a bill asking Congress to provide for the appointment of a committee to obtain means for enabling blind students to enter colleges, conservatories, and other institutions of higher learning, for the purpose of fitting them to pursue those vocations in life in which blind persons can most successfully compete with those with sight; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that the more liberal education of blind people, and the consequent increase in the number of blind persons who would thereby be enabled to attain to positions of independence, trust and influence, would greatly hasten the solution of the problem of affording constant and remunerative employment to all classes of blind people, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that the Senators and Congressmen of the United States be requested to give their hearty support to the bill to provide for the higher education of the blind, and to use their best efforts to secure its enactment into law at the approaching session of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 33.—By Elmer E. Oakes, Federal Union 7187, Streator, Ill.:

WHEREAS, The unskilled Labor in the glass-bottle houses, in the competitive field of Illinois and Indiana, are unorganized; and

WHEREAS, This is a menace to the membership of Locals 7187, Federal Labor Union, of Streator, Ill., and 7087, Federal Labor Union, of Belleville, Ill.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor convened in regular session at Louisville, Ky., that general organizers be put in said competitive field immediately, for the purpose of organizing said unskilled labor, and for no other purpose.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 34.—By James Wilson, Jr., Erie, (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The Blach & Germer Stove Company, manufacturers of the Radiant Home stove, of Erie, Pa., have locked out their union molders, to the number of eighty-five, and all efforts to come to a satisfactory settlement have failed; and

WHEREAS, The Erie Central Labor Union and Local No. 38 of the Iron Molders' Union have placed them on the unfair list; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do declare the Radiant Home stove to be unfair.

Resolution No. 35.—By James Wilson, Jr., Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The post office clerks of Erie, Pa., affiliated members of the local Central Labor Union, desire to enlist the support of your convention, and that of your Legislative Committee at Washington, in favor of an eight-hour bill for all post office clerks in the United States, which will be introduced at the coming session of Congress, and its passage will advance the cause of an eight-hour day for all labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Erie Branch No. 78, United National Association of Post Office Clerks, that our cause be referred to the delegate of the American Federation of Labor from the city of Erie, Mr. James Wilson, Jr., and that he be requested to present the same to your honorable body for favorable action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 36.—By James Wilson, Jr., Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor have in the past had paid organizers in the field; and

WHEREAS, The Erie Central Labor Union has at its own expense supported one or more organizers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do instruct the incoming officers to aid Erie in the support of an organizer to the extent of \$25 per month.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 37.—By James Wilson, Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor Organizers, the fishing industry has been sufficiently organized to warrant a national organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do instruct the incoming officers to endeavor to organize such an organization.

RESOLVED, That the officers be instructed to hold the convention for that purpose in the city of Erie.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 38.—By James Wilson, Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The postal clerks in the post office meet in annual convention at Milwaukee on Labor Day, 1901, and,

WHEREAS, These postal clerks are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor but many of their locals have affiliated with different central bodies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do appoint a representative to go to their convention and endeavor to have them affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council.

Resolution No. 39.—By Owen Miller and James O'Connor, American Federation of Musicians:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declare in favor of municipal ownership of street railways.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 40.—By D. D. Driscoll, Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Many federal labor unions of rubber workers are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and leather workers, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council call a convention of said unions to form national or international unions of rubber workers and national or international leather workers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 41.—By James Brannon of Co-operative Trades and Labor Council of Hamilton, Ohio:

WHEREAS, The H. P. Deuscher Co., of Hamilton, Ohio, exhibited a malignant disposition toward organized labor by peremptorily dismissing, on September 15, 1899 from its employ forty-two members of Iron Molders Union No. 68 because of their affiliation with the Union, and

WHEREAS, Said company operates a "jobbing" shop and is also a manufacturer of agricultural implements and hot-air furnaces, which latter are put upon the market as the product of the Cincinnati Heating and Ventilating Company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Twentieth Annual Convention assembled, that the products of the H. P. Deuscher Co. and the Cincinnati Heating and Ventilating Co. be and are considered unfair, and the affiliations of the Federation are herewith requested to render their contempt for the companies' products as ardent as their respect for union labor can make it.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 42.—By J. W. Slayton, of No. 206 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

RESOLVED, That this convention approve and adopt a universal union label embodying a design, a portion of which shall be made to represent the American Federation of Labor, and in the central part the label of each trade affiliated therewith shall be placed or fixed, the same to be issued by the American Federation of Labor, under such provision, legal or otherwise, as will seem most likely to attain the object sought. Approved by J. L. Nelson, G. T. Burt, O. R. Jarett, H. A. Mise, Jos. Crimmins, J. W. Slayton, G. Gothrie, Daniel J. Reese and H. Blackmore.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate James P. Maher, Connecticut State Branch:

WHEREAS, The union label is a great factor in the labor movement of to-day, and whereas it is our duty to do all in our power to advance the use of the union label, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the future no delegate will be allowed a seat in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor unless all wearing apparel on his person bears the union label of the craft engaged in the manufacture of the same.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 44.—By Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity, St. Louis, Mo.

Our experience in the great strike movements of recent years demonstrates the fact that the present system of mutual financial aid among the various trades unions of this country is still very defective. It has become necessary that the American Federation of Labor take immediate steps towards establishing a general fund for the purpose of aiding trades unions in cases of long strikes.

Said general strike fund to be used only

in cases of urgent necessity, and where the unions directly involved have exhausted their financial resources.

We, therefore, offer the following resolution for its kind consideration at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held at Louisville, Ky., December 6, 1900:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor create a general strike fund, under the supervision and management of the General Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Board be empowered and instructed to levy a special annual assessment of not less than one (\$1.00) and not more than six (\$6.00) dollars on all members affiliated for said strike fund.

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor shall be authorized to use their best judgment in the appropriation of money out of said general fund for the purpose of aiding unions that may be involved in strikes.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 45.—By Chas. Moench, Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union 7236:

WHEREAS, The Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union No. 7236, American Federation of Labor, of St. Louis, having differences in regard to work done by members of our organization for the last five to ten years, and which comes under our jurisdiction, and which work is now claimed by the Brewers and Malsters' Union No. 6 of the United Brewery Workers; and,

WHEREAS, The Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union 7236 have made every effort trying to effect a settlement in bringing about an agreement and friendly feeling but failed each time; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to send one member of said Board to St. Louis, Mo., to investigate the case and to do all in his power to effect a settlement at the earliest date; and, furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of organized labor assembled in convention, that the Brewers' National Union shall not *intercede* with the contract of the other party, but all differences shall be settled by arbitration.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 46.—By John Krausse, delegate State Federation of Virginia:

RESOLVED, That this body send an organizer for the State of Virginia.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe, of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America:

On changing Congressional laws governing the appointment of United States inspectors of steam boilers and vessels.

WHEREAS, The present enactments of Congress in regard to the appointment of assistant United States inspector of steam boilers require every applicant for said position to have previously made two voyages on some

steam vessel as engineer before being eligible to said office, and

WHEREAS, Under the present laws the United States supervisor and chief inspector must be engineers to be eligible to said office, which, under the natural order of things, does not give satisfaction or a fair representation to the boilermakers who have received a mechanical education, especially fitting them as boiler inspectors; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be authorized to use their best endeavors, and petition Congress on behalf of the boilermakers to remove the restrictions on that craft and so frame the laws that boilermakers and iron shipbuilders shall be eligible to and exclusively be competent to the office of assistant United States inspector of boilers, thus securing efficiency in the service which can not but cement the bond of fellowship between all crafts involved.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 48.—By E. J. Leo, Metal Polishers and Brass Workers:

RESOLVED, That a boycott be placed on the Kahn Stove Works, manufacturers of stoves and ranges, at Hamilton, O., by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 49.—By E. J. Bracken, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor provide a special organizer for a short time to assist in organizing the members of the craft in the Eastern States.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, Upholsterers' International Union:

WHEREAS, There are a great many upholsterers throughout the country that are still unorganized; and

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the Upholsterers' International Union that with the assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor they would gain better results; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor throughout the country be and are hereby instructed to give their assistance towards organizing the upholsterers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Delegate Warner, for the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Delegates:—We, your Committee on Rules and Order, beg leave to submit the following report:

We organized by the selection of George H. Warner as chairman, and Dennis Driscoll as secretary. We recommend the following as the rules to govern the convention:

Rule 1.—The convention shall be called to order at 9 A. M., adjourn at 12 noon, to reassemble at 2 P. M., and to continue in session until 5 P. M., standard time.

Rule 2.—Every delegate, when he rises to speak, shall respectfully address the chair, announce his name and organization he represents.

Rule 3.—Should two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4.—No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks, unless it shall be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5.—If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

Rule 6.—A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject or question until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the house, nor any longer than five minutes at a time without permission.

Rule 7.—A question shall not be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated from the chair, and it shall be reduced to writing at the request of any member.

Rule 8.—When a question is before the house no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order named.

Rule 9.—A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

Rule 10.—A motion for a reconsideration shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall require a majority vote.

Rule 11.—Any delegate not present to answer to his name at roll call shall be marked absent; but in the event of being unavoidably absent, shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

Rule 12.—The previous question can only be put when called for by at least twelve members.

Rule 13.—That before a resolution is received by the chair or Committee on Resolutions, it shall bear the signature of the delegate introducing it, with the title of his union.

Rule 14.—No motion or resolution shall be finally passed without opportunity to speak is afforded the delegate making or introducing the same.

Rule 15.—That no resolution be received after Saturday's session without unanimous consent.

Rule 16.—All questions not herein provided shall be decided according to Roberts' Manual.

Rule 17.—The main body of the hall to be reserved for Delegates, the rear and balcony for visitors.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll Call of Officers and Delegates.
2. Reading minutes of previous session.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of regular committees.
6. Reports of special committees.
7. Unfinished business.

8. New business.
9. Election and installation of officers.
10. Good of the Federation.
11. Adjournment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. H. WARNER, Chairman,
W. L. ONSTOTT,
HENRY GERS,
JACOB FISCHER,
GEO. BEINKE,
WM. J. GILTHORPE,
D. D. DRISCOLL, Secretary.

Delegate Hart moved the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Duncan offered amendment to strike out in Rule 1 the figure 5 and insert 6. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 72 to 40.

Delegate Duncan moved to strike out in Rule 15, the word "Saturday" and insert "Tuesday."

Delegate Lennon offered an amendment to strike out "Saturday" and insert "after the fourth day."

Delegate Blackmore said he was in favor of extension of time, in order to give delegates who were late in arriving an opportunity to offer resolutions.

Delegate Weber called for the previous question which was sustained, and Delegate Duncan's amendment was adopted by a vote of 59 to 28.

On motion, the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

Delegate Mahon asked the privilege of reading a resolution on arbitration, which was granted. After which it was referred to a special committee to be appointed, the chair to be a member. The following is the resolution:

Resolution No. 51.—By W. D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America:

WHEREAS, The question of compulsory arbitration as a means to the settlement of labor disputes is now being agitated throughout the country to that extent that a conference of the employers of labor and represent-

atives of labor organizations and various government officials and persons interested will meet under the auspices of the Civic Federation of Labor in the city of Chicago on the 17th and 18th of this month to discuss and, if possible, decide upon some policy to be presented to the various state and national legislative bodies, and

WHEREAS, This movement is one of vital importance to the organized wage workers of the nation and one upon which this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor should clearly express itself, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a special committee of five, including our president, be appointed to draft an outline of our position to be submitted back to the convention for its ratification and approval or amendments, in order that we may announce clearly to the world our exact position upon the question of compulsory arbitration.

The following resolutions were submitted and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 52.—By Anton Engel, Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has adopted a union label, which is now in use and recognized as the emblem of organized upholsterers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses, approves of and recommends the yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 53.—By Peter Smith, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The United States Federal Government has in the past had all leather work done in arsenals, but has recently given such work out by contract, to the detriment of the interests of the Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse and other Leather Goods; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be and are hereby requested to do all in their power to have the Federal Government return to the system of having this work done in the arsenals and discontinue the contract system.

Referred to incoming Executive Board.

Meeting adjourned at 5:20 P. M., to meet at 9 A. M. Friday morning.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

Music Hall, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7, 1900.

President Gompers called the convention to order at 9 o'clock, and called upon the secretary to call the roll of delegates.

Absentees:—Morris, O'Brien, Byrne, Williams, Barter, Keefe, Call, Sherman, Thomas, Szegedy, Hughes, Hart, Davis, Ryan, Huebner, Moore, Urlick, Lanphere, Brannon, Perkins, Connelly, Rutledge, Corven, Reid, Brophy, Harvey, Urquhart, Burton, Smith, Taylor, Dement, Carter, La Blonde, Hall, Seabrook, Gadsden, Kline, Hill, Troutman, Craig, Turner, Davie, Harron, Schenk, Olson, Kuhn, Rogers, Kee, Coleman, Woodmansee, Kidd and Puckett.

Delegate Klapetzky moved that the reading of the minutes of the first day's session be dispensed with, and if any errors be discovered by delegates they be made known to the secretary. Adopted.

President Gompers called Delegate Esther King to the chair.

Delegate Tracy for the Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

The Committee on Credentials having examined the credentials of Charles P. Fahy, of Nashville (Tenn.) Trades and Labor Council, and M. S. Hayes, of the Cleveland (Ohio) Central Labor Union, and finding them correct, recommend that they be seated.

Delegate French moved that the report of the committee be received, and the delegates seated. Adopted.

On the protest of the United Brewery Workers vs. Engineers and Firemen, we recommend that the protest be dismissed and delegates be seated.

Adopted.

On the matter of the protest of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Union of Stationary Firemen against the credentials of the United Brewery Workers' Union of America, for non-compliance in carrying out the decision rendered by the Executive Council, we desire to report that as this is a very important matter, and will come before the convention from report of the Executive Council and by resolutions submitted, and while we feel that the United Brewery Workers' Union have not complied with the law and the spirit of trade-unionism, we, nevertheless, recommend that their delegates be seated and the whole matter be referred to the Grievance Committee for adjudication.

Adopted.

On the protest of the United Garment Workers vs. the Chicago Federation of Labor, after hearing the testimony presented, beg leave to recommend the following: That the delegate of the Chicago Federation of Labor be seated, and recommend that the Chicago Federation of Labor be instructed to expel from that body every dual and seceding organization connected therewith within thirty days from date, or their charter be revoked.

T. F. TRACY,

P. J. DOWNEY,

JOHN S. HENRY,

Committee on Credentials.

Delegate Braunschweig moved that the report be received and the recommendations concurred in.

Delegate Lennon moved in amendment that that part of the report aside from the seating of the delegate be referred to the Grievance Committee.

Delegates Reichers, Goshans, Sherman and Heilbronn spoke against the amendment.

Delegates Lennon and O'Connor spoke in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Fisher called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The amendment offered by Delegate Lennon was defeated by a vote of 68 to 65, and the motion to concur in the report of the committee was adopted.

Secretary Morrison announced that a mistake was made in printing the programme by crediting resolution No. 4 to Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union. It should have read, "Cleveland (O.) Central Labor Union."

The following resolutions were submitted and referred to their proper committees:

Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate E. J. Bracken:

RESOLVED, That the label of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union be endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate Jos. H. Heilbronn:

We recently read in the New York journals of the retirement from business of three large cloak manufacturers. This, in itself, would attract no particular attention, from the fact that such events take place daily in the mercantile world; but to us, as representatives of organized labor, it is a matter of great importance and suggests food for thought. The

reason given by one of these manufacturers for his retirement was to the effect that he had been driven out of business by the competition of the sweatshop. Here was a manufacturer, as I am led to understand, and inquiry has strengthened that understanding, who conducted his business enterprise under fair conditions, bought his material in the open market, had plenty of capital to carry on his business in a legitimate way, paid fair prices to labor, and his article was produced under fair conditions. These conditions, moreover, were brought about by the demands of organized labor. The question occurs whether organized labor in this instance, and in many other instances which may occur to some of us, was not really "hoist by its petard."

We associate for the purpose of securing the greatest good to the greatest number. Of necessity, to attain the objects of our organization, we must secure a large membership, a membership well distributed in the various markets where the trade to be organized is located. Betterment of conditions shorter hours and increased pay are the special benefits and inducements which we hold out to our membership. The great question confronting organized labor is how to attain this in a permanent way. Hardly an issue of the metropolitan journals is complete but what mentions strikes and lockouts among the clothing workers of New York City. They gain today; they lose tomorrow. The struggle in New York strikes one who judges the same from a distance as the ebb and flow of the tide—high tide in labor circles today, low tide tomorrow. And each succeeding day seems to bring with it a struggle, either to maintain what has been gained or to recover what has been lost. Permanent benefits and permanent concessions are what we desire, and the query is how to best attain that. I do not arrogate to myself that I am the first to consider this question. I have no doubt that it has received the best thought that our best men can give to it. But this event of the manufacturers forced out of business called to my mind whether the movement for betterment in labor circles has not been confined to too narrow a compass; whether it has not been too localized; so as not only to render futile the cost of attaining betterments, but, to speak plainly, that these betterments have been obtained at the expense of organized labor itself. You ask, "Why the latter?" Simply because betterments have been attained without any regard to the environment of the market; without any regard to the relation of the market in which it is obtained to the other markets, as to whether uniform conditions prevail throughout the markets, or as to whether by securing the local improvement that local market has not been much handicapped in marketing its product. As long as the world will exist underselling will take place. The economies and extravagances of individual manufacturers permit this, and the crushing of a competitor even by loss, where one thinks he can afford it, encourages it.

But the force of competition can be minimized where uniform conditions of labor exist. What good to shorten hours or limit the producing quality of an employee if thereby the marketing of the product is defeated, if thereby the employer in that particular location is handicapped? It seems to me that a new era is open to labor if it takes to heart the

lesson of the three manufacturers: an era where employer and employee will work together in harmony, where the employer, recognizing the effort of employee in the right direction, will give the best wages conducive to success in his business, and where each employee would give his best work and his best effort for the time of employment, and to which the employer is entitled.

We know that with shears and a sewing machine one can constitute himself a clothing manufacturer; but even with shears and a sewing machine he should not be permitted to operate under improper conditions. After the abating of the sweatshop organized labor will have reached that stage of its existence where it will have attained the greatest good to the greatest number.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 56.—By Delegate Henry Gers:

WHEREAS, The Bakers and Confectioners' International Union has largely increased its membership in the fiscal year; and,

WHEREAS, It is now in a position in many cities to reduce the hours of labor from ten to eight hours per day, and such demand will be made in several cities throughout the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the moral assistance of the American Federation of Labor be assured, and State federations and central bodies be requested to assist the Bakers in their struggle for shorter hours.

Referred to Special Committee on Eight-Hour Workday.

Resolution No. 57.—By Delegate Thomas C. Lenard:

WHEREAS, A boycott has been placed on the Peabody Coal Co., of Chicago, Ill., and,

WHEREAS, Said boycott has been endorsed by the International Team Drivers' Union and central bodies and the Chicago Federation of Labor, after careful consideration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the actions of the above organizations affiliated be endorsed; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Peabody Coal Co., of Chicago, Ill., be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor now assembled, and published in the unfair list of the *Federationist*.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegate John C. Derrnell:

WHEREAS, A careful canvass of the southern, inter-mountain and Pacific coast States and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico shows only too plainly that the field for agitation and organization is ripe in the above part of the country; and,

WHEREAS, Owing to the limited number of organizations in the States and territories mentioned, it is impossible for them to properly carry on the agitation and organizing necessary to be done in such a large field; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, representing all branches of industry and all parts of the country, should more thoroughly cover the South and the West in the interest of organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be and are hereby instructed to appoint, as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention four (4) permanent organizers, to be employed for the ensuing year in the southern, inter-mountain and Pacific coast States and the territories.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 59.—By Delegate William Jacobs:

WHEREAS, No State in the Southwest has been more neglected in the way of organization and in securing the enactment of laws favorable to the toilers than Kentucky; and,

WHEREAS, The Kentucky State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled November 13 and 14, passed a resolution requesting that the American Federation of Labor help organize the State by donating several hundred dollars, to be used exclusively for organizing purposes; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor be requested through our delegate to aid us in more thoroughly organizing the State by allowing us not less than five hundred (\$500) dollars for this purpose.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 60.—By Delegate William H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, We find that the rules now governing the giving of licenses to officers of ocean-going steamships in that they do not provide for an examination in practical seamanship, or for any time of service in sailing vessels; and

WHEREAS, Men who have simply served on steamers are generally in other countries refused a license or certificate of efficiency, being held as lacking in experience; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we request the Board of Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers to amend the regulations so as to provide for a reasonable time of service in sailing vessels and an examination in actual seamanship.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate William H. Frazier:

RESOLVED, That we renew our petitions to the President of the United States on behalf of E. W. Clark, now in the Thomaston jail, and that the incoming Executive Board use their best efforts to obtain executive clemency for this man, who surely has suffered sufficiently to meet the demands of justice.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate William H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, The increasing use of tow barges on the lakes and the Atlantic coast has proven them a source of danger to life and property, caused by the breaking away of the tow, while at sea, and the consequent loss of the barges and their crews, and by the length of the tows, are a serious menace to navigation in narrow waters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we protest against more than one cargo-carrying vessel being towed at one time, unless such

vessels are capable of taking care of themselves at sea under sail or steam.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 63. — By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States, and the United States Courts of appellate jurisdiction have decided that the Alien Contract Labor Law of February 26, 1885, and the various amendments thereto, do not apply to artisans, mechanics or skilled workmen; and

WHEREAS, The decisions of the courts above named are to the effect that only manual, unskilled laborers may be barred when brought here from abroad under contract, and that all others may be admitted; and

WHEREAS, Those who framed the law and presented it to Congress were themselves skilled workmen, and intended that the provisions of the law should apply to all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled; and

WHEREAS It is just as essential that the workman himself, whether skilled or unskilled, should be protected from the competition of alien workmen as it is that the article which he manufactures should be protected; and

WHEREAS, It was intended by the Window Glass Workers' Association, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and the other organizations of labor which took part in the agitation that culminated in the passage of the Alien Contract Labor Law, that said law should apply to all kinds of labor, skilled or unskilled, whether performed by the hand alone or by the joint co-operation of hand and brain; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby recommends that Congress immediately enact such amendments to the Alien Contract Labor Law as will make the same effective and afford that same measure of protection to the workman himself as to the article fashioned by his hands.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby calls upon all organizations of labor within the United States to direct their attention to this subject, and for the purpose of securing uniformity of sentiment and action we recommend that the Executive Council meet at Washington as early as convenient for the purpose of preparing and submitting to Congress such amendments to the Immigration Alien Contract Labor and Chinese Exclusion Laws as will be for the best interests of labor in the United States, and that all organizations vitally interested in the matter be requested to have a representative present or submit their views in writing on the matter.

Referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 738, introduced at the last session of Congress, and which will be called up for action at the present session, provides for the creation of an Executive Department of the Government, to be known as the Department of Commerce and Industries, and which shall also have representation in the Cabinet; and

WHEREAS, The fact is now and has for many years been recognized by all the principal commercial bodies and organizations of labor that a department of this kind is essential and necessary for the development and promotion of industries and labor, and as it creates a new Bureau of Manufactures, and will have under its jurisdiction the Bureau of Labor, Immigration, Mines and Mining, and other departments relating to and germane to the industries and labor of the country, it will undoubtedly prove beneficial to labor in general, and tend to advance the industries of the country that we are all interested in; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse and advocate the passage of said bill, and that the Legislative Committee be instructed to use their best endeavors to have said bill enacted into law.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate George Beinke:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers of America presented a resolution in 1899, asking the Executive Board to organize engineer locals wherever it is possible; and

WHEREAS, We desire to thank said board for their faithful work performed, but believing their work on that line has only begun, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to continue to use their utmost endeavors toward organizing local unions of Stationary Engineers into the International Union of Steam Engineers of America.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegate Nicholas J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, The firms of David Stott Milling Company, Robert Henkel Milling Company and the Joseph Beck Milling Company, of Detroit, Mich., have been placed on the unfair list by the Coopers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The Bakers' Unions Nos. 40 and 63, of Detroit, Mich., are allowing the use of their stamp on bread made from the product of these unfair firms; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the stamp of the Bakers' Union should not be allowed on bread made from flour manufactured under unfair conditions.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate Nicholas J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, Coopers' tools are being used in tightening the hoops on loose cooperage packages and the inspecting of cooperage is being done in some breweries by members of the National Union of United Brewery Workers, they (the brewery workers) being protected therein by their national union; and

WHEREAS, This is recognized as a part of the cooper's trade in all other industries where coopers' work is performed, and is an unwarranted infringement on the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union in the brewing industry; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, is of the opinion that cooperage work such as tightening hoops and repairing cooperage and all other work done on cooperage requiring the use of coopers' tools is work that properly belongs under the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union and all men engaged in such work should be members of the Coopers' International Union.

RESOLVED, THEREFORE, That the National Union of United Brewery Workers is hereby directed to refrain from striking against members of the Coopers' International Union in breweries, or otherwise working them out and replacing them with unskilled men who do not understand the cooperage business.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That where coopers' machinery, and particularly hoop-driving machines, are used in breweries, it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor that members of the Coopers' International Union should be employed to perform such work.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate Nicholas J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, The Wiedemann Brewing Company, of Newport, Ky., have refused to use union-made cooperage, a committee of Coopers' Union 59, of Cincinnati, O., having endeavored to reach a settlement and sign an agreement, and

WHEREAS, They come in competition with the union brewers of Milwaukee, Wis., Indianapolis, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., who have signed an agreement with the Cooper's International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled endorse the action of the Central Labor Union, of Louisville, Ky., the Kentucky State branch of the American Federation of Labor, and the Kenton and Campbell county central body, and the Coopers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate Nicholas J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, The Coopers' International Union is boycotting three of the worst labor-crushing concerns in the country, namely the Hauser, Brenner & Fath Cooperage Company, the Cincinnati Cooperage Company, and the St. Louis Cooperage Company because they have refused to recognize the Coopers' International Union, and,

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that these three firms, with their cheap child labor, have brought ruin to the cooper trade, and,

WHEREAS, We realize that they will never recognize organized labor, unless compelled to; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, endorse the action of the Coopers' International Union, in declaring the above-mentioned firms on the unfair list.

Referred to the Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate D. H. Howell:

WHEREAS, The right of direct legislation is one of the leading political demands of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, We can never hope to acquire this right as long as we continue to divide our strength at the ballot box; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., as an organization, take such steps as are necessary to go into the next national campaign with this single demand, upon which all lovers of freedom and justice can stand.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate J. A. Gadsden:

WHEREAS, Having the right granted to me by Federal Labor Union 8508 of Charleston, S. C., and as there is much dissatisfaction as to organizers in Charleston, for they are all of a trade union and not of a federal labor union, and instruction received from organizers who are members of a trade union not having the right to federal labor-union secrecy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all organizers of federal labor unions shall be members of federal labor unions, and if there are no organizers in that city or the vicinity of the federal labor union where a federal labor union is to be organized, then the Executive Council shall be notified at once, and the council shall notify the nearest federal labor union organizer.

RESOLVED, That all pass-word instruction for federal labor unions be sent to the secretary of each federal labor union.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 72.—By Delegate Ed Rosenberg:

WHEREAS, It is evident from the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer that the local central bodies chartered by the American Federation of Labor have greatly aided in the growth of the trade union movement; and

WHEREAS, Article XII of the constitution of the Federation denies chartered local central bodies representation at the conventions of the Federation if they retain unions who refuse to affiliate with their national or international unions; and

WHEREAS, In many cities there still are a large number of locals of national and international unions that keep aloof from chartered local central bodies affiliating with local bodies who often pretend to be central bodies, thereby retarding the work of chartered local central bodies; and

WHEREAS, Section 2 of Article XII of the constitution provides that the national and international unions shall instruct their locals to affiliate with chartered local central bodies, a provision honored more in the breach than in the observance; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the secretary of the Federation shall request chartered local central bodies to forward to him, from time to time, the names of locals of national and international unions also of locals chartered direct by the Federation, not affiliated with chartered local central bodies. The Secretary, then, upon receipt of such data, to call the attention of the respective national and international unions to Section 2, Article XII, requesting them to instruct such non-affiliated

locals to affiliate with chartered local central bodies.

Referred to the Committee on Local or Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 73.—By Delegate Eugene Merrill:

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 7295, of Knoxville, Tenn., has for the last nine months carried on a systematic boycott on Knoxville Woolen Mills and has succeeded in taking away nearly two-thirds of its immense trade; and

WHEREAS, The boycott was put on for good reasons by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, after due investigation; and

WHEREAS, Local Union 7295 has received no aid, financial or otherwise, from the American Federation of Labor, but has had to depend on its own resources, the Central Labor Union of East Tennessee, and such sums as were donated by the well-disposed unions of all trades, and as a victory in the mills of South is of great importance to labor everywhere; therefore, be it

RESOLVED That we sustain said union in its fight, both financially and otherwise, to the extent found to be required, on investigation by the Executive Council, to bring the fight to a successful end.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 74.—By Delegate Eugene Merrill:

RESOLVED, That the city of Knoxville, Tenn., a city of over 40,000 population, be given an organizer who resides in the city.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 75.—By Delegate Peter Smith:

The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods beg leave to submit the following resolution, and ask for adoption of same:

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, an international organization, chartered under the American Federation of Labor, have endeavored to more fully unionize the leather workers on horse goods employed by the United States Government at the arsenal in Rock Island, Ill., and other places, but have been unsuccessful on account of apathy on the part of the Government officials having in charge the departments in which leather workers on horse goods are employed; and

WHEREAS, The workmen are at variance with each other, thus affecting the good will, harmony and social conditions of the men employed; and

WHEREAS, By unionizing the shops we believe that the present conditions will be improved, and a feeling of harmony and fellowship prevail; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee to wait upon the proper Government officials, and use their best efforts to have the department employing leather workers on horse goods unionized under the international organization known as the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 76.—By Delegates E. E. Oakes and Oliver Green:

WHEREAS, There has been a resolution offered to the effect that all Federals be compelled to recognize the working cards of all trades on work controlled by said Federal Unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention, in regular session assembled, that all other trades be and are hereby commanded to recognize the working cards of all Federal unions on any line of work under control of any trade union whatsoever.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The Grievance Committee appointed at the nineteenth session of the American Federation of Labor, held at Detroit, Mich., December, 1899, in reporting on Resolution No. 38, which was introduced by Delegate O'Connell, in its recommendation most emphatically said that "with a view to settling the dispute once and for all that existed between the International Association of Machinists and the International Typographical Union, a committee of arbitration should be appointed by each of the parties to the dispute, who would act in conjunction with a third committee of three disinterested trade unionists by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; this committee to have authority to give the dispute the fullest possible consideration and investigation." This was adopted by the convention. And

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor and the International Association of Machinists, in strict compliance with the action taken by the said Nineteenth Session of the American Federation of Labor, appointed committees to take the necessary action, and up to the present the International Typographical Union has refused to appoint a committee or in any way act in accordance with the dictum expressed by this body at its last session; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor put itself on record as to whether it stands for trade autonomy or not, and without equivocation or evasion say whether a man shall or shall not belong to the union of his craft, irrespective of where he is employed, and that it does here and now settle for once and all this dispute between the International Association of Machinists and the International Typographical Union; and that it demands the immediate transfer of such machinists as are at present members of the International Typographical Union to the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the International Typographical Union is hereby instructed to comply with the decision of this body within the period of ninety (90) days, or stand suspended from the A. F. of L. until this decision is complied with.

Referred to the Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union No. 90, of Philadelphia, Pa., has certain members on strike against the firm of Hawthorne & She-

ble, manufacturers of phonograph horns, who discharged a committee of their men for asking for an increase in wages; and

WHEREAS, The said strike has the endorsement of the Metal Polishers of North America and of the United Labor League of Philadelphia; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place the said firm of Hawthorne & Sheble upon the "unfair" list.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, The shoe lasters employed by P. T. Hallahan, who has three shoe stores and one shoe factory in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., are on strike for the right to organize and for increased wages; and

WHEREAS, The United Labor League has investigated this strike and has given it its approval by passing a boycott against the firm in question; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place P. T. Hallahan, shoe manufacturer and shoe retailer, of Philadelphia, Pa. upon the "unfair" list.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 80.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, The trend of organization today is toward trade autonomy, and

WHEREAS, The paper hanging trade has been, and is, by right recognized as a legitimate and distinct craft of itself; therefore be it and it is hereby

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor grants to the National Paperhangers Protective and Beneficial Association of America a charter as a national organization.

Referred to the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegate John B. Lennon:

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be and are hereby requested to make a special effort to start a local union of custom tailors, affiliated with the Journeymen Tailors Union of America; and

RESOLVED, That central bodies and organizers be and are hereby instructed to use all the influence possible to induce independent local unions of custom tailors to affiliate with the International Union of the Craft.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 82.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll:

WHEREAS, The constitution now reads: "The convention will meet annually at 10 a.m. the first Thursday after the first Monday;" therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Convention of the American Federation of Labor open the first Monday in December, and said constitution to read: "Article III, Section 1, page 4. 'The convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a.m. on the first Monday in December at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.'"

Referred to the Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 83.—By Delegate Harry D. Thomas:

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are attempting to compel members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to relinquish their membership in said society and join the brotherhood in localities where the Amalgamated has no branch; he it

RESOLVED, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is hereby ordered to instruct its locals that the card of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners entitles the bearer to work on all buildings and in all mills within the jurisdiction of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

The following cablegram, invitation and communications were read:

Federation of Labor Convention, Music Hall, Louisville, Ky.:

British Trades Congress Parliamentary Committee sends hearty fraternal greetings.

WOODS.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Louisville, Ky.:

The Ohio Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Newark, Ohio, sends fraternal greeting.

AUGUST SMITH, President.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Chairman American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir: It is with pleasure that we welcome the representatives of united labor to our city, and beg to extend an invitation to you and your delegates to attend the Friday evening performance at our theatre.

The badges of the delegates will be recognized at the doors, and we shall endeavor to the best of our ability to make the evening a very pleasant one for you.

Sincerely trusting that your convention will be a most successful one, we beg to remain,

Very respectfully,

WHALLEN BROS.

On motion the invitation was accepted with thanks of convention.

Mayor's Office, Toronto, Nov. 29, 1900.
Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure, on behalf of the citizens of Toronto, to extend to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor a warm invitation to hold their annual convention for 1901 in this city.

To refer to the beauties of Toronto, and to its varied attractions as a convention city, might be considered as egotistical on my part. They are, I have no doubt, well known to many of you, and need not, therefore, be here enumerated by me. I may say, however, that Toronto has always been a convention city, that its very name signifies "a place of meeting," and that we are always glad to welcome our American cousins, and to do our best to make them feel at home during their sojourn among us.

To your Canadian members our welcome shall be no less cordial, and to them we look to pilot your worthy organization to Toronto in 1901.

Assuring you of a hearty welcome, in the full confidence that you will have nothing to regret should you decide to honor us with your presence next year, I am,

Yours very truly,

E. A. MACDONALD, Mayor.

The following communication from the Free Public Employment Bureau of Cleveland, Ohio, was read on motion of Delegate Beinke:

Cleveland, O., Dec. 7, 1900.

To the American Federation of Labor in Louisville, Ky., in Convention assembled, Greeting:

Brethren: While it is my desire to meet with you and present to you certain recommendations in behalf of the toiling masses, conditions have arisen which may make my attendance impossible, and I therefore have taken the liberty to entrust to Brother Gompers to lay before you my ideas relative to the work I am so deeply interested in.

For many years there have been in operation in every city in this country, (as well as in other countries) under the alluring cognomen of employment bureaus, certain offices conducted by unscrupulous sharks and thieves for the ostensible purpose of securing employment for the unemployed and needy. While I do not wish to be understood that all managers or proprietors of so-called employment bureaus are crooks, it is a matter of fact established by police records that the majority are transients, traveling from city to city for the purpose of catching the unwary.

The poor unfortunates who are in need of work are lured to these dens by glaring and promising advertisements in the daily press, and the beguiling operator will tell them that a large number of good paying positions are awaiting them, provided they drop from \$2.00 to \$5.00 in the always open palm of the procurer. Often without friends to advise with, often desperate through unsuccessful search for work, the unwary will hand over their last dollar or pawn some valuables and pay to the polite "lady" or "gentleman" the required amount for a position.

The usual *modus operandi* then is to send the victim to a place where a position was open, "but had just been filled" before the duped applicant arrived, and he is "out" the money paid to the employment bureau. These vampires operated to such an extent in all large cities that not only the attention of the police, but also that of the people at large was attracted to such an extent to prevail upon various legislatures to establish free public employment bureaus, where the unfortunate unemployed may secure work or such assistance as may lead to secure employment for them.

These free employment bureaus are under direct supervision of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, and while labor statistic bureaus exist in almost every state, free employment offices have so far only been established in Ohio, Illinois, and probably two or three other States.

It may here be stated that the establishment of State bureaus of labor statistics and free employment offices is a direct concession to organized labor, and the first demand for such bureaus was made by workmen at a labor congress in Cleveland in 1867, and the first bureau established in Massachusetts in 1869.

The eight hour agitation and the evils known to exist among women and children were factors which induced the establishment of this bureau. After this, Pennsylvania established a bureau in 1872, Connecticut in 1873 (abolished in 1875 and again established in 1885), Kentucky in 1876. Ohio in 1877, New Jersey in 1878, and Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Michigan, California, Wisconsin, Iowa, Maryland, Kansas, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Colorado, North Carolina, Maine, Minnesota, West Virginia, North Dakota, Tennessee, Montana, Virginia, New Hampshire, and Washington soon followed. South Dakota and Utah, who also established bureaus, have since abolished them.

The establishment of these bureaus led Congress to create the department of labor as a national institution. In most States the chief of the bureau is appointed by the governor, who again appoints his subordinates, usually for a term of two years, as in Ohio. These chiefs are known as the commissioners of labor statistics; but in some States, as in Nebraska, the governor is chief *ex-officio*, with a deputy to perform the duties of the office. The Chief of the National Bureau, at present Carroll D. Wright, is appointed by the President for a term of four years.

All these bureaus are of importance to organized labor and in carrying out their work they have considerable power accorded them by law. They may send for papers, administer oaths, require the giving of testimony, investigate papers and records, and in this manner secure for the public at large important information as to capitalization of corporations, wages paid to laborers and mechanics, number of laborers, mechanics and office help employed, value of material used, value of manufactured articles, amount of wages paid managers, office help, number of females employed, etc., etc. All this information is of benefit to the public, inasmuch as it is a true reflector of the social condition of these states and communities, and foreign governments have seen the wisdom of these institutions by creating similar bureaus, modeled after those in our country.

But while today there are in existence labor bureaus in thirty-three states and one national bureau, the free employment bureaus are in many states unheard of, and their good work is not known. To show of what importance they are to the laboring men and women in large cities, allow me to state that in this city, in 1899, 409 men and 1,051 women secured work through the Free employment Office without the expenditure of one cent on their part. What a harvest these 1,460 applicants would have been for the wily operator of an employment bureau! And the total for the offices in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton for 1899 is as follows: Positions secured for males, 5,058; for females, 9,931; a total of 14,989. An average charge of \$3 from every applicant who secured work would have enriched the coffers of the "charitable" (?) employment agencies in this State to the amount of \$44,967, or in other words, the State of Ohio, through its free employment offices, the expenses of maintenance of which are comparatively small, has saved the poor, unemployed men and women the above amount.

In consideration of these facts, dear brethren, I consider it my duty to recommend that

you, as representatives of the great army of union laborers, employed as well as unemployed, take such action as would make it imperative on every State and local organization affiliated to use their influence and demand of the respective legislative bodies of all States where so far no free employment offices exist, the enactment of necessary legislation for their creation. It can and will be done if the mighty voice of the toiler demands it. It is for the protection of our fellow laborers, of strangers seeking employment in strange cities, it is for the protection of innocent men and women, who are easily beguiled by the ever hungry sharks, who are after their last dollar without consideration for the future of their prey.

To further protect the unemployed, I suggest that the convention instruct its delegates, and through them, State and local organizations to demand such legislation as will tend to wipe out these fake institutions known as employment agencies, which may and can be brought about through a heavy tax or license levy. As stated before, a majority of the operators of these bureaus are transients, without any fixed place of abode. They open their agency, advertise, gather in the blood money, and then depart to another city to work the same game. There is no question but what free State employment offices, in addition to those of charitable institutions, are wholly sufficient to meet all necessities, and the "pay offices," who usually rob the seekers after work should be wiped out.

Resolutions adopted for the carrying out of the foregoing suggestion will make this convention a memorable one, and I am positive that such resolutions and instructions to local unions will bear fruit and it will be a blessing to the unemployed by securing work for them without fleecing them of their last pennies.

Hoping that the convention in its wisdom will deem it to the advantage of our fellow men to carry into effect these recommendations, I remain, J. K. VICHA,
Superintendent Cleveland Free Public Employment Office.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.
Mayor's Office, City of Niagara Falls, N. Y.,
Dec. 4, 1900.

To Samuel Compers, President American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir: Understanding that there is to be held soon the annual convention of your association, I desire to call your attention to Niagara Falls as a convention city.

You will probably decide at this meeting where your next convention will be held, and I desire to say that we have here ample hotel capacity to take the best of care of you at rates ranging from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per day.

There is surely no place where the members and their friends can be better amused, outside of convention hours, than at Niagara Falls, and I trust that our city may be seriously considered by you as the place for holding your next meeting.

I enclose you under separate cover some circular matter showing the advantages of Niagara Falls as a convention city, and would be pleased to furnish you with any further information you may desire, and I cordially extend to your Association the freedom of the city.

Respectfully yours,
M. B. BUTLER, Mayor.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1900.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir: Supplementing the invitation of the city of Niagara Falls to hold your convention in that city, would say that the New York State Reservation is open and free to the association and their friends, and the commissioners have always endeavored to make the large park comprising this reservation attractive and convenient for all visitors to this city, and with this end in view the State has expended large sums to make the park and surrounding points of interest attractive to visitors from all parts of the United States.

Any information regarding visiting Niagara

the commissioners or their secretary will be glad to give you and hope that you may be able to hold your next meeting here, and enjoy the beautiful natural scenery as well as the mechanical interests, which are many.

Very respectfully yours,

ALEX. J. PORTER, Commissioner.

In order to enable the committees to consider and act upon the resolutions referred to them, the rules were suspended on motion, and the convention adjourned at 11 a.m., to meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

President Gompers called the convention to order at 9 o'clock. Roll call was taken.

Absentees.—Mulholland, Klapetzky, Fischer, Thomas, O'Brien (John R.), Byrne, O'Brien (Wm. J.), Barrett, Keefe, Barter, Warner (Geo. H.), Call, Sherman, Miller (Owen), Bowman, Holman, Perham, Hart, McCracken, Schickel, McKernan, Huebner, Howell, Moore, Donnelly, MacDonagh, Urlick, Blake, Wheeler, Rutledge, Jordan, Miller (John D.), Nash, Reid, Hill, Brophy, Parks, Harvey, Woodmansee, Puckett, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Taylor, Martin, Eller, Carter, LaBlonde, Seabrook, Hasley, Kline, Troutman, Craig, Lamb, Donaldson, Davie, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Olson, Kuhn.

Delegate Gers moved that reading of minutes be dispensed with. Adopted.

Delegate Kidd moved to reconsider the report of the Committee on Credentials on the protest of the United Garment Workers vs. the Chicago Federation of Labor, adopted yesterday.

Motion to reconsider was adopted. In favor, 80; against, 38.

Delegate Kidd then moved to amend the report of the Committee on Credentials as follows: By adding after the word "seated," "and recommend that the Chicago Federation of Labor and other city and state central labor organizations be instructed to expel, before June 1, 1901, every dual and seceding organization connected therewith, or their charter be revoked."

Delegate Rosenberg raised the point of order that that part of the amendment of Delegate Kidd in reference to other city and state central organizations, to be out of order.

President Gompers declared the point of order in reference to all organizations outside of Chicago Federation of Labor to be in order.

Delegate Driscoll offered an amendment to the amendment to strike out "June," in the amendment of Delegate Kidd, and insert "March."

After some debate by Delegates Henry, Reichers, Braunschweig, Lennon, Heilbronn, Groshans, Boland and Kidd, Delegate O'Connor moved the previous question, which was agreed to. The amendment of Delegate Kidd, to strike out "thirty days," and insert "June 1, 1901," was adopted. In favor, 86; against, 48.

The report of the Committee on Credentials as amended was then adopted.

The following communication was received:

22 Willow Street,

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1900.

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Brother President and Brethren Delegates—Comrades: As a representative by special mandate from the Federación Libre of the workmen of Porto Rico, in San Juan (Cruz 43), I herewith send you their most hearty greeting and fraternal salute, expressing their sincere wishes that your deliberations may result in improving essentially the condition of all producers and proletarians in the United States and its possessions.

The Federación Libre of Porto Rico could not be represented in your convention, as it is not yet affiliated with the A. F. of L., notwithstanding permit me to submit to you an ardent supplication on behalf of the unfortunate organized workmen of Porto Rico, asking you to adopt some resolution in favor of my comrades in that island.

We desire that you should grant us these three favors:

1. Recommend to and influence in a decisive manner the public authorities, to see to it that the workmen of Porto Rico be accorded full freedom of assembly, freedom of the press and free speech. The laws made by the Chamber of Representatives in Porto Rico provide for a representative in Congress and a delegate who may speak to President McKinley. But, would it not be far more generous and just that these laws be at least enforced in an equal manner for all, or that they be like the laws for the American nation, and not, as they are at present, like the old Spanish laws still prevailing in Porto Rico?

2. Recommend to the organizations of carpenters, bricklayers, painters and cigarmakers and tobacco workers in the United States to have their constitutions translated into Spanish, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for purposes of organizing and agitating among the workmen of Porto Rico, that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

3. Recommend to the organizations here mentioned to appoint a joint commission to visit Porto Rico for the purpose of investigating the conditions of labor in that island, and also to organize the 15,000 skilled workmen who will, I am certain, be glad to join the A. F. of L.

If you will kindly make these three recommendations you will, thereby, show your sentiments of solidarity with the workmen of Porto Rico, who are suffering immensely from brutal oppression, who are kicked and cuffed and imprisoned without any cause whatsoever, without being able to defend themselves against their oppressors.

I beseech you to extend your fraternal hands to my fellow countrymen in the unfortunate island of Porto Rico. They are willing to be under American laws; they only ask for just and equal treatment, and they will share with you your success as well as your defeats in the fight for better social and economic conditions.

Fraternally yours,
SANTIAGO IGLESIAS.

Delegate of the Federacion Libre of Porto Rico.

Delegate Lennon moved to refer the communication to the Committee on Resolutions. Delegate Richardson amended to refer the communication from Porto Rico to a special committee.

Delegate Richardson's amendment was adopted. In favor, 81; against, 23.

The following telegrams were read:

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1900.

Samuel Gompers, Louisville, Ky.:

The National W. C. T. U. in convention assembled in Washington, D. C., send to the A. F. of L. Convention hearty greetings. We are studying how to promote the labor cause, and look to you for co-operation in abolishing the liquor traffic.

COMMITTEE.

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1900.

President Gompers, American Federation of Labor, Louisville, Ky.:

The Washington Board of Trade extends

to the American Federation of Labor a hearty invitation to hold its next annual convention at the National Capital. A great organization such as yours should need no urging when an attractive opportunity is afforded to visit the home of all Americans.

Much good will, many courtesies, and the freedom of the District of Columbia await you.

GEORGE H. HARRIES,
Secretary.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 7, 1900.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Louisville, Ky.:

San Francisco Labor Council greets American Federation of Labor, and urges emphatic action against Shipping Subsidy Bill, Compulsory Arbitration and Enforced Labor of Porto Ricans in Hawaii.

A. DIJEAU, Secretary Pro Tem.

The following communications were read:

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 6, 1900.

Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir: The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council, in behalf of organized labor of the banner city of the great Northwest, desires to extend a most cordial invitation to the American Federation of Labor to hold its next regular convention in the city of Minneapolis, Minn.

Hoping you will place the name of this city as one of the foremost candidates,

We are, respectfully,

JOHN O'DONNELL,

President Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council.

FRANK BOREN, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1900.

To the Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, here assembled:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We, the Executive Committee, cordially invite you, personally and as a body, to attend our Workmen's Rally, to be held at Music Hall, Sunday, December 9, at 2 p.m. We trust you will honor us with your presence.

JOHN KOCH,
THOMAS REAGAN,
I. F. JONES,
C. C. WARDELL,
H. VOIT,
CHRIST VOLPERT,
CHAS. STRAUB,
JOE MEYER,
JOHN RODERER,

Executive Committee, Local Union No. 103.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

President Gompers called Delegate Rosenberg to the Chair, and Second Vice-President Duncan then read the report of the Executive Council:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Comrades: As your Executive Council, it is our privilege to submit the following report to you relative to the various subjects referred to us for consideration, as well as those matters in which we have taken the ini-

tiative, and to submit further to your consideration such suggestions which we deem timely.

The Executive Council has held four meetings—one at the close of the Detroit Convention in that city; one at the headquarters of the A. F. of L., March 19-23; one at Denver, Col., July 16-21, and one in this city, beginning December 4. A full report of the business transacted is kept, and extracts are published in the official columns of the *American Federationist*, all of which should be referred to the proper committee when appointed.

There were submitted through the mails by the President sixty-six different circular letters, containing seventy-seven propositions and questions to be decided upon by vote, also transmitted through the mails and by telegraph.

Mr. Andrew Furuseth and Mr. George Chance, (now deceased), were directed to proceed to the capital at once, to prosecute the work in order to secure the passage of the labor bills which we proposed, and in which we were interested, and to prevent legislation hostile or inimical to the interests of the workers.

During the sessions of Congress Mr. Chance became very enfeebled, owing to the strenuousness of the work devolving upon him as a member of the Legislative Committee; and, realizing the necessity for Mr. Furuseth to have additional assistance, we appointed Mr. Thomas F. Tracy to aid the committee already appointed. It is with the deepest regret we are compelled to report the death of our veteran, faithful and honest fellow-unionist, Mr. George Chance. His death occurred while our Executive Council was in session in Denver; and Mr. P. J. McGuire, First Vice President, having been detained in Philadelphia, we telegraphically requested him to officially represent our organization in the funeral ceremonies of our deceased distinguished brother-worker.

CHICAGO NEWS AND RECORD.

The application to place the *Chicago News and Record* upon the unfair list was taken up and a full hearing had. A committee, consisting of President Gompers, Vice President Kidd and Treasurer Lennon, was appointed to make an investigation of the matter in dispute at Chicago, and to endeavor to effect an adjustment. The committee reported that they had a conference with the representatives of all the trade unions involved or interested, and then with the Publishers' Association. The Proprietor of the *News and Record* declined to consider the matter as an individual. Two conferences were held with the Newspaper Publishers' Association in January. They declined to discuss the question of effecting a settlement until after the Executive Council had determined upon approving or disapproving the application pending. Desirous of proceeding in the matter, the committee of the A. F. of L., followed that course, and submitted its report to the Executive Council at its meeting March 22, upon which the Executive Council adopted the following:

"On the application to place the *Chicago News* and the *Chicago Record* upon the unfair list, the Executive Council of the American Federation feels it to be its duty to decline to give its endorsement of the same.

"The Council believes that it owes it to all parties in interest to give at least a few rea-

sons which impelled its members to arrive at this decision:

"There is no escape from the fact that primarily the matter in controversy is the stereotypers strike in the Chicago newspaper offices, and the general agreement that the policy pursued by the stereotypers in regard to that strike was unwise, and that the application to place the *Chicago News and Record* on the unfair list was promoted by the effort to secure fairer consideration for the stereotypers than they have been compelled to bear since the inauguration of their strike.

"During the entire controversy the major portion of the employees of the *Chicago News and Record* have been, and are, members of organized labor—to-wit, members of Typographical Union No. 16, attached to the International Typographical Union.

"The Executive Council of the International Typographical Union has lodged a protest with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor against the indorsement of the application to place the *Chicago News* and the *Chicago Record* upon the unfair list.

"In giving the reasons which impel the Executive Council to arrive at this conclusion, we express our desire to be of practical aid to the stereotypers, so that they may have renewed opportunities for employment at their trade; also the worthy purpose of the pressmen to secure the recognition of their union in the *News and Record*, and all other newspaper offices of Chicago. With this purpose in view, we tender the good offices of the Executive Council as the representatives of the labor movement of America to accomplish these much to be desired ends, and to that end a committee of the Executive Council stands ready to act."

In view of the fact that a decision has been rendered by the Executive Council on the *News and Record* matter, President Gompers was directed to re-open correspondence with the purpose of reaching an adjustment of the matters in dispute, and of organizing the yet unorganized branches in the *News and Record*, or any other newspaper office of Chicago. He and Vice President Kidd had two further conferences in the early part of November, lasting nearly seven hours. We were advised that efforts at unionizing these branches were about to be made, and the dispute adjusted. Up to the present time, we are not in a position to report that our desires in this direction have been achieved.

PIANO MAKERS' STRIKE.

Upon the request of Mr. Dold, of the Piano Makers Union, President Gompers and Treasurer Lennon, at the time of their visit to Chicago in regard to the *News and Record* and other disputes were authorized to act and endeavor to bring about a settlement of the Piano Workers' strike. An agreement was reached with the manufacturers upon every point insisted upon by Mr. Dold and the other representatives of the Piano Workers Union. After the agreement was made, in accordance with the wishes here stated, through some cause, the Piano Workers refused to abide by its terms. We regret to say that the strike was subsequently lost.

A dispute between the order of Railway Telegraphers and the Colorado & Southern Railroad was referred to Vice President Max Mor-

ris, and we beg to report that arrangements were made with the railway officials for a conference between them and the officers of the Brotherhood with the view of effecting an amicable adjustment.

I. T. U. VS. I. A. M.

Pursuant to instructions, correspondence was opened with the officers of the International Typographical Union and the International Association of Machinists for the purpose of having the subject matter in controversy between these organizations, in regard to the linotype machines was decided by arbitration. The Executive Council selected as its members of the Committee, Messrs. John B. Lennon, Thos. I. Kidd and James Duncan; and the International Association of Machinists appointed Messrs. James O'Connell, D. Douglas Wilson, and Geo. H. Warner. The President of the International Typographical Union declared that he had no power in the premises, but would be compelled to submit the proposition to the convention of that organization. A reply was received from the then President, Samuel B. Donnelly, to the effect that the convention of the I. T. U. had decided that that organization was not in a position to submit its constitution to arbitration. And thus the matter stands.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

We recommend to Speaker Henderson, of the House of Representatives, a number of members of Congress be appointed on the Committee on Labor, and our requests in this regard were in the main complied with. Our Legislative Committee called attention to the fact that the bills introduced in Congress for the territorial government of Hawaii contained provisions that "all obligations, contracts, rights of action and judgments, existing prior to the taking effect of the bill, shall continue to be effectual as though this act had not been passed." The matter has been more fully covered in President Gompers' report; but we take pleasure in stating that owing to the efforts of our Legislative Committee and of the Executive Council, the provision quoted was eliminated from the bill, and other amendments adopted abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude in the Hawaiian Islands. Credit is due to Senators Pettigrew, Hoar and Tillman for their assistance rendered upon this measure, after their attention was called thereto.

MINERS OF SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO.

Inasmuch as the Congressional Committee was making an investigation into the labor troubles in Shoshone County, Idaho, we decided that a special committee should be appointed to present a report upon the matter. The subject is covered in the officers' reports, which have already been submitted. We appropriated the sum of \$250 for the legal defense of the miners of Idaho.

GEORGIA CHILD LABOR BILL DEFEATED.

It is with keenest regret that we are compelled to record and report the defeat of the Child Labor bill by the Legislature of Georgia. The bill was formulated by our Georgia Federation of Labor, and urged with eloquence

and persistency, but the power of the factory owners in Georgia was more potent than the yearning cry of the factory children of that state.

Though defeated, it becomes our duty to undertake an agitation for the creation of a healthier public opinion—to arouse the conscience of the people of Georgia, so that when this humane proposition is again introduced, it will be enacted into law, and thus preserve the health and save the lives of thousands of otherwise helpless children.

POSTAL CLERKS.

An investigation of the condition of the clerks in the postal service of the country demonstrates the fact that they are denied the benefit of the existing eight-hour law, under the pretense that they are neither workmen, laborers, nor mechanics.

Of course this interpretation is contrary to the spirit and purpose of the law, for certainly the arduous and responsible work of the different clerks in the postal service must have a very deleterious effect when the hours of labor are abnormally long. With this, too, is the fact that the post office clerks are, to a very large extent, required to work seven days per week.

We recommend that the incoming Executive Council be authorized and directed to seek to obtain a more liberal interpretation of the eight-hour law, so that it shall apply to the clerks in the postal service; further, that the grievances from which many of them suffer may be atated.

Complaint was made to us that the eight-hour law was being violated by contractors at Tybee Island, Ga. Proper presentation, together with affidavits, was made to the War Department. The case is of recent occurrence, and an answer has, probably, for that reason, not been received.

ORGANIZERS.

Mr. John A. Flett was appointed organizer, permanently, for the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Frank J. Weber was authorized to devote three weeks, as organizer, in the interests of the International Seamen's Union.

Mr. J. D. Pierce was selected as permanent organizer, and placed at the disposal of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and other trades, and is now making an organizing tour in the interests of our fellow-workers on the Pacific Coast.

BOTTLERS VS. BREWERS.

A dispute between the Bottlers' Union and the Brewers' Union was adjusted, even though temporarily, by refusal to issue charter to the Bottlers' Union as a National Union, the same to be without prejudice upon future application, should a sufficient number of *bona fide* unions of bottlers be formed.

FIREMEN, ENGINEERS VS. BREWERY WORKERS.

Relative to the dispute between the Firemen, Engineers and the Brewery Workers Unions, a decision was reached, and subsequently added to, so that it reads:

"RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workers refrain, hereafter, from issuing charters to the Engineers and Firemen; that all such applications should be referred to the International Brotherhood of Stationary Fire-

men, and that the cards of the members of the latter organization should be recognized in the breweries under the jurisdiction of the United Brewery Workmen, and that the same rules should apply to the Engineers, the effect of which is, that the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen shall refrain from issuing charters to unions composed of brewery engineers or brewery firemen. In the event of applications for charters being received from such unions, then said applications to be referred to the International Union of Steam Engineers or the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen. The cards of all members of the two latter organizations shall be recognized by the members of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen; at the same time, the engineers and firemen who are members of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen shall have the right to retain their membership in said organization, and their cards shall be recognized by the Engineers' and Firemen's Unions."

We can not report to you that the organizations have faithfully abided by the decision rendered.

GRANITE CUTTERS STRIKE FOR EIGHT HOURS.

The Granite Cutters' National Union was on strike for the enforcement of the eight-hour day, and a conditional resolution was adopted to levy an assessment, provided that the call be made therefor. Instead of the enforcement of the assessment, the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated in aid of the Granite Cutters' strike.

We are gratified to report that the purpose of the strike, that is, the general enforcement of the eight-hour day in that craft, was crowned with success.

STEAM ENGINEERS VS. COAL HOISTING ENGINEERS.

The Steam Engineers' International Union requested the revocation of charter held by the Coal Hoisting Engineers' International Union. The organizations were requested to appoint a committee to arrange a basis of amalgamation, and were promised every assistance by us to accomplish that end. The amalgamation, however, thus far, has not been effected; and we are not aware that any serious effort has been made toward securing that result.

CHARTER APPLICATION.

The application for charter for "The Grand Epicurean College" was not granted, and the applicants were referred to the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

AMERICAN AGENTS.

We directed President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, and Mr. Furuseth to make an investigation regarding the American Agents' Association. Mr. Sidener, on behalf of that organization, appeared before the committee, and it was clearly apparent that the association had no *bona fide* existence. In accordance with the instructions of the Detroit convention, the charter held by the so-called American Agents' Association was revoked, and authority given for the issuance of charter, free of cost, to any *bona fide* local of agents then in existence.

TEXTILE WORKERS.

Every effort was made to bring about an amalgamation of all unions of textile workers of the country. We can report that a conference of the delegates of each of these organizations will be held in the city of Washington, beginning Monday, December 17.

LACEMAKERS' VS. LACE CURTAIN OPERATIVES.

The charter of the Brooklyn Lacemakers' Union No. 8013 was revoked for their unfraternal action toward the Amalgamated Lace Curtain Operatives of America, in taking the places of the latter organization who were on strike at Wilkesbarre, Pa. In connection herewith, we can say that there is a movement on foot for the amalgamation of all the lacemakers and lace workers in the national organization named.

CIRCULARS TO ORGANIZERS.

In compliance with instructions, we issued a special circular to all organizers, notifying them to give heed to the request for the organization of the workers named in various resolutions adopted by the Detroit convention. It is a matter of great gratification for us to report that the result of the efforts has proven substantial and of great benefit. The figures presented in the report of the President and Secretary indicate the great growth and extension of our movement during the past year, due in no little measure to the effort of the salaried and volunteer organizers of the A. F. of L.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

Messrs. Gompers and Kidd were directed to have a conference with the general manager of the National Biscuit Co., and Secretary Harzbecker, of the organization in interest, was present. Some progress has been made toward unionizing the various plants under the jurisdiction of the above-named company.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS.

Several endeavors to adjust the differences between the Carriage and Wagon Workers' local unions of Washington, D. C., were made, but were hindered through the attitude of the officers of the national organization of that trade.

In connection with the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, we beg to say that the general officers submitted a proposition to withdraw from the A. F. of L., and join an organization hostile in every sentiment and purpose to the wage-workers and the trade unions of the country. This proposition was submitted, in spite of the fact that a similar proposition was rejected by the previous convention of the organization. In the circular in which this proposition was submitted to the members, the vilest charges were made against the trade union movement, its officers and its members; and the official journal, instead of containing matter affecting the interests of that craft and its members, was filled with the most unjustifiable and unwarrantable abuse of every one engaged in our movement. President Gompers, by our direction, issued a circular to the local unions, refuting the charges made. Although this

circular letter was issued twenty days after that of the officers of the organization, and many unions had already voted, the proposition to withdraw from the A. F. of L. was defeated.

From the most authentic sources, we have every evidence that the members of the organization, generally, are faithful trade unionists, and that the general officers of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union do not represent them. Inasmuch as it has been officially stated that the General Secretary and General Organizer of that organization refuse to continue to serve the organization, and that it has been unofficially, although reliably, communicated to us that these persons propose to divide and destroy the International Union, another circular letter was issued to the locals of Carriage and Wagon Workers, appealing to them to remain loyal to their unions, the International Union and to the American Federation of Labor. We are pleased to say that our information justifies us in affirming that the prompt action taken will prevent the effort to disrupt the organization, and that it will continue to be loyal to the general labor movement of our country.

We recommend that the incoming Executive council be authorized to take such action as may be deemed necessary, to see that the integrity and solidarity of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union are maintained, and that the same will continue in affiliation with the A. F. of L.

TRADES' JURISDICTION.

A number of complaints regarding the invasion of the jurisdiction of national and international unions by other nationals and internationals was received; and, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Detroit convention, each union making complaint was notified that it would be necessary for representatives of the organizations in interest to meet and endeavor to effect an adjustment before cognizance of the dispute could, or would, be taken by the Executive Council. We beg to say in connection with this matter that we deplore these questions of jurisdiction which so often arise. It demonstrates, however, the jealous care the officers of each organization have for the interest of the workers committed to their care. Yet, we can not refrain from expressing the belief that, after all, the first consideration should be the fact that the workers are organized within the field of unionism, and are endeavoring to protect themselves and each other.

Exaggerated statements often reach us as to the ruination which threatens organizations by reason of these questions of jurisdiction; and, yet, every organization has gathered great strength in membership, influence and power. The hope is entertained that a fraternal spirit will be manifested by all, and that they will arrive at as near a line of demarkation as it is possible to reach under our constant industrial transitions. For the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., itself, to determine a distinctive line might bring about the very reverse of the desires entertained by the disputants. After all, the best which can be done is to give an expression of opinion, depending upon the common sense and good will of the officers and members of affiliated organizations to yield a willing acquiescence.

EXPULSION OF MINERS FROM INDIAN TERRITORY.

A protest was made to the Secretary of the Interior against the expulsion of the representatives of the miners' organization from the Indian Territory. The Secretary of the Interior telegraphed orders for a suspension of the order made by the agency in the Territory, which suspension was subsequently made permanent.

Endorsement was given to an appeal for the better ventilation of mines in the Indian Territory.

At the March session we issued an address to the working people of the country to the following effect:

ADDRESS TO LABOR.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor takes this opportunity of addressing trade unionists and all unorganized workers, with a view of furthering and extending the principles for which we stand to every section of the country. The experience of the past proves that the steady growth of trade unionism brings greater relief to oppressed, overworked and low-paid wage-earners, male and female, than any other form of relief heretofore advocated in their behalf. The work of organizing into unions the unorganized has progressed more rapidly in the past two years, with more beneficial results, than at any similar previous period in the history of the labor movement. The future calls for our attention; and, in order to take advantage of every opportunity to better the conditions of wage-workers, it is earnestly desired that officers of national, international and local unions give the greatest possible attention, not only to the closer organization of their own crafts, but to assist and encourage their organizers in getting into the ranks of trade unions the unorganized of other branches of employment, however and wherever situated.

"To aid in bringing about the best results, we recommend that May Day, wherever observed, Independence Day and Labor Day be set apart as special dates for public meetings in every city and town where public demonstrations can be made, at which attention should be given to the shorter workday question so that the eight-hour day can be introduced into every trade and calling as the maximum workday throughout North America. Sneakers who have studied the principles for which the A. F. of L. stands should be selected for these occasions, to the end that a uniformity of discussion may promote our desired reforms.

"Requests for attention to this subject should be made at the same time to the press and pulpit, so that, by editorial comment and sermons, the good work of labor lectures may be made the more effective. The benefits of the shorter workday movement are already apparent in our midst, in the form of more intelligent, better fed and better clad workingmen and women; and all reforms for which we stand are now receiving greater attention by the public than at any other previous stage in the development of the labor movement. Those benefits have not come about through revolutionary process, but through an evolutionary system sufficiently gradual to give it a deep hold in our progress, and, therefore, so binding that retrogression is balked. This

being true where the shorter workday is now in use makes it the more desirable that another great effort be made for a uniform reduction of the working day to not over eight hours on any calendar day for every trade and calling in the United States and Canada.

"Other subjects of social well-being should also be discussed at meetings held on the dates suggested; for, although there is a universal demand for a uniform eight-hour workday, there are other reforms, of economic, politic, legislative and social nature, which must be advocated and pushed forward side by side with the eight-hour question, and which organized labor, public speakers, preachers and writers can advocate at the same time and in the same manner, so that all acting in concert may produce the best possible results in the interests of the entire people of our country."

LABOR COLLEGE.

A proposition was made to endow a labor college in the United States, to be known as Ruskin Hall; the sum of \$20,000 to be contributed by trade unionists and others of Great Britain, for the erection or purchase of a structure and for its maintenance. A delegation, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Bowerman and James Sexton, came to the United States to lay the matter before President Gompers, and through him to the Executive Council. A number of protests both by mail and cable were received, particularly from the Trades Council of London, England. The matter was referred to Vice-President Duncan for investigation and report. Mr. Walter Vrooman, who is the promoter of the project, called at the office of the A. F. of L., and considerable correspondence was had on the subject, and Vice-President Duncan reported as follows:

"I find little foundation for the claim publicly made that the college is founded on money provided for that purpose by the Trade Unions of Great Britain. Ruskin Hall, in England, was founded by Mr. Walter Vrooman, of the United States, who is financially supporting the institution under it is on a paying basis, and nearly all the money provided in starting Ruskin College in Trenton, Mo., has also been provided by Mr. Vrooman. The Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Congress is represented on the governing board of Ruskin Hall, England, and Mr. Vrooman desires to have representatives of the American Federation of Labor on the Trenton College governing board."

Without making any other recommendation upon this subject, we prefer that an opportunity be presented to Mr. Vrooman, who has appeared before our council, to present the matter briefly to the delegates of this convention, and that thereafter the matter be referred to a sub-committee, or to the Executive Council, as the judgment of the convention may determine, to visit Trenton College and to fully report to the next convention on the workings of the institution.

CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

In connection with the strike and lockout of the cigarmakers of New York, application was made to levy an assessment. We intended to make a monetary appropriation, and declined to levy an assessment; but a cir-

cumstance arose from which, in the interest of our movement, it was essential to levy an assessment of two cents per member upon all affiliated organizations.

CUSTOM CLOTHING WORKERS.

An application was received from the Custom Clothing Makers' Union of America. Inasmuch as the question of jurisdiction arose between that organization and the United Garment Workers, together with the Journeymen Tailors' International Union, it was decided that a conference should be held between representatives of each, for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion advantageous to the trade.

In regard to the dispute between the Plumbers' Association and the Steam and Hot Water Fitters, recommendation was made, by reason of the kindred nature of the trades, that a mutual exchange of cards should be agreed upon.

LABOR GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, ETC.

A proposition was submitted by a number of men to organize a "Labor Guarantee Association." The project is an extensive one. Briefly stated, the idea was that a company be formed for the purpose of insuring contractors against loss by strikes, a condition precedent to such a guarantee being given that the contractor shall agree to the union conditions as to wages, hours, and other union rules, and that no guarantee be given or insurance undertaken, unless the contractor had agreed with the organization or organizations of the trades; the presidency of this company to be filled by a representative of the American Federation of Labor. We can find nothing inimical to our cause in the proposition, yet we do not deem it expedient to make any other recommendation than that an advocate of the project, who has made the request, be accorded an opportunity to be briefly heard before the convention.

Another proposition is made to us by the Independence Gold and Copper Mining Company of Utah. It is stated that the mines controlled by the company yield a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent. The proposition is to have the company merge into a co-operative concern, eighty thousand shares to be subscribed by organized labor, ten thousand shares to be contributed to the A. F. of L. as an emergency fund, and ten thousand shares were offered to President Gompers outright as a means of administration. The proposition was for the A. F. of L. to select some member as trustee, who would be empowered to cast the vote in the direction of the affairs of the co-operative company. We feel that this matter should receive the attention of this convention to determine upon the course it desires to pursue in regard to it.

The Executive Council deems it its duty to submit all propositions of this nature to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, without recommendation. All documents in connection with this and all other projects involving financial aid or assistance from others than those connected with our movement are at the disposal of any committee the convention may deem fit to select.

CHICAGO BUILDING TRADES.

The friendly offices of the Executive Council were invoked to bring about a settlement of the gigantic lockout of the Chicago Building Trades. The employers, who were members of an organization known as the Building Contractors Council, stubbornly refused to officially negotiate with any Trades Union representatives. At the Denver meeting of the Executive Council we selected a committee to proceed to Chicago and attempt to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the differences existing between the contending parties. Conferences were held with the officials of the Building Trades Council and the Building Contractors Council, the latter receding from their declared position not to officially receive any representatives of the locked-out men. The contractors were willing to enter into an agreement with representatives of National or International Unions, or representatives of the A. F. of L., but declined to enter into negotiations for an adjustment with representatives of the Chicago Building Trades Council. Of course we declined, as it was beyond our province to enter into any such negotiations. We regret to report that notwithstanding our strenuous efforts to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty, we were not successful.

ST. LOUIS RAILWAY STRIKE.

In the St. Louis Railway strike, the contest had been on too long for our efforts to prove of any avail. We can not but express our indignation against the brutal conduct of a *posse comitatus* in assaulting and killing a number of street railway men who were unarmed, inoffensive and who were returning from a holiday celebration. Both the organization of this posse in St. Louis, as well as its conduct, calls for the reprehension and condemnation of every right-thinking and liberty-loving citizen of our country.

APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS.

At our Denver meeting, the following appeal to the workers of our country was adopted:

"Throughout our country a struggle is raging between the oppressor and the oppressed, the possessors of wealth and the laborers; concentration of industry and wealth is the order of the day. Everywhere the workers must suffer disastrous results, unless they organize and federate to protect and promote their mutual interest.

"In this combination and concentration of wealth, the possessors permit no sectional or state lines to interfere with their power, and it therefore behooves the toilers, the wealth producers, to unite and federate, regardless of whether they are located East, West, North or South; irrespective of sex, politics, color or Religion. The hope of the workers, the prayer of all our people for justice and right, and the perpetuation of republican institutions, lie in organized labor.

"Recognizing these essential truths, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor appeals to all wage-workers, of whatever trade or calling, to organize unions where such do not now exist; to join those

already organized; to form unions and international unions of their respective trades and callings, and to affiliate in one common bond of labor upon the broad platform and under the proud banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"Trade unions have shortened the length of the work day and prolonged the life of the workers, as well as raised the wages, lightened toil, fostered education, increased independence, developed manhood, reduced prejudice, cheered the home and fireside, and established fraternity.

"The American Federation of Labor calls upon all the workers to unite, and in that unity to bring about solidarity of the labor movement, thus getting the various sections of the grand army of labor in touch with each other. It urges the greatest freedom of government for all, yet creates a bond of all unions similar to that which obtains between the members of any given union. By organization and education, it places the workers' efforts upon a higher and more effective plane in the economic, social, political and moral fields; it uses all honorable and lawful methods; and while reducing strikes to a minimum, yet, to resist a wrong or to obtain a right, as a last resort, it strikes, and through that method, as well as by legislative and political action, prevents the curtailment of the liberties of a portion of the people for the advancement of another. Though strikes do not always win, even those that are lost at least induce employers to forbear and teach them a lesson not soon forgotten—that labor is the most important factor in production, and is entitled to consideration and consultation regarding the conditions under which labor shall be performed, and thus paving the way to conciliation and preventing disputes.

"In calling upon the workers to unite and federate, we aim to do no one a wrong, but to establish justice for all. To secure this, to protect the rights, liberties and freedom of the working people in our own time and for those who follow, we must be possessed of determination, steadfastness of purpose, practical methods, and perfected organization, the highest form of which is to be had in federation."

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

We are gratified to report the amalgamation of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators into one organization, and we feel that everything within our power was done to aid in bringing about this result, thus eliminating this bitter dispute which has too long stood in the pathway of the progress of the labor movement of our country.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The local unions of Laundry Workers, as well as the local unions of Shirt and Waist Workers, were each desirous of forming a national union of their respective crafts. At our advice and suggestion they formed an international union of the three crafts, under the title of "The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union." The organization, being composed of previously affiliated locals, had little or no funds with which to have its necessary printing done. We appropriated \$100 to the organization for that purpose.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The request of the representatives of the Woman's Suffrage Association was referred to the Legislative Committee, with instructions to give whatever aid possible.

DELEGATES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Messrs. Lennon and Pierce, elected delegates by the Detroit convention to the British Trade Union Congress, resigned. The Executive Council was not in session, and through the mail several nominations were made, resulting in the election of Messrs. Hunter and Kent.

CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE IN TAMPA, FLORIDA.

Your attention is called to a great and unusual contest recently waged in Tampa, Florida. The largest industry there, is that of cigar manufacturing. The Cigar Makers' International Union sent organizers there years ago, and instituted a union. The manufacturers, desiring to avoid the influence of organization upon the craft, fomented prejudice among the Cubans and Spaniards there and organized a rival association, calling it "Resistencia." This organization is in no wise seriously intended to protect the interests of the craft; but, as its name implies, it assists the employer in resisting the extension and influence of the *bona fide* organization of the craft. We can readily understand the justice which is on the side of the Cigarmakers' Union of the International, when nearly every other trade union in Tampa went on sympathetic strike. Those who did not enter it were desirous to do so, but were prevented by the laws of their organizations. We must insist upon the right of the American workers to not only follow the avocation of their trade and calling, but also the right to join a union of their craft allied with the American labor movement.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS VS. BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

The American branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has made complaint against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for unfraternal spirit. Copy of complaint was referred to Secretary McGuire; but, inasmuch, as the complaint was recently received, the matter was not taken up by the Executive Council.

NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION.

As per instructions, arrangements were made for the copying of the report of the Board of Arbitration and Mediation of the State of New Jersey, which was passed some years ago. The copying has been completed, and it will be published.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The divisions and differences existing in the labor movement of Louisville were, through the efforts of the Executive Council, adjusted, both central bodies uniting under the old charter, a spirit of fairness having been manifested by both sides to the controversy.

We feel assured that the holding of the convention in this city has contributed much toward the desire of all concerned to save the delegates to this convention the unpleasantness of witnessing division and hostility in the local movement.

COVINGTON, KY.

In Covington, Ky., the condition of the local movement is exceedingly unsatisfactory, many unions refusing to be represented in the Trades and Labor Assembly of Kenton and Campbell counties, Ky., chartered there, charges and counter-charges being indulged in. We recommend that a committee, or the incoming Executive Council, be authorized to undertake an investigation, and make an effort to unite the labor forces there, and that they be authorized, if necessary, to revoke the charter now held there, or to take such other action as may bring about the best results in the interests of our fellow-unionists of that city.

NATIONAL LABOR INSTITUTE.

An effort was made by some of our labor friends in Paterson, N. J., to organize a National Labor Institute, and appeals were made to organized labor and others throughout the country for financial contributions for the completion of the project. A number of affiliated organizations made inquiries of our office, and they were advised that any institution proposed to be inaugurated, ostensibly in the interests of labor, and to assume national characteristics and proportions, should receive the approval of the American labor movement; that is, the American Federation of Labor. Correspondence was opened with our friends in Paterson, who called at headquarters of the A. F. of L., and the matter was explained to them fully. After the attitude of our movement toward such and other projects of like character was fully explained, the pledge was given that the Institute would confine itself to its local jurisdiction. We would not refer to this matter in this report, were it not for the fact that various schemes from time to time are undertaken from which the good name of organized labor of the country suffers. While a scheme of a local character may, perhaps, do the local movement some injury, yet we ought to endeavor as effectually as possible to prevent any project being undertaken, or scheme floated, purporting to partake of national jurisdiction or character unless the same has passed the scrutiny and received the approval of the American Federation of Labor.

WOMAN'S LABEL LEAGUES.

The Women's Label Leagues have grown in large numbers in various localities throughout the country, and are doing excellent service to further the cause of union labor by increasing the demand for union labeled products. Mrs. S. S. Crossfield, who has done excellent work of this character, has traveled, and is now engaged in the work by direction of the A. F. of L. A conference will be held in this city during this convention, composed of the representatives of the organizations issuing union labels, with a view of devising ways and means for more effective work to be done by Mrs. Crossfield and her coadjutors.

METAL TRADES.

A conference, too, is now being held in this city by the representatives of the different metal trade unions for the formation of a closer alliance between the metal trade unions, which will thus enable them to be in a position to promote the best interests of the various branches of the craft. The employers have organized; and, in order that the best interests of the workers may be protected and promoted, this conference for the formation of an alliance is being effected.

PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

We regret to be compelled to report that a number of affiliated organizations do not pay per capita tax to the A. F. of L. upon their entire membership. Regardless of how small or large the membership of an affiliated union may be, the non-payment of per capita tax upon all members is an injustice to those organizations which pay upon every member enrolled upon their books. Of course, if there be any rule or law in an organization which does not count the membership unless in absolute good standing there is no desire to in any way interfere with such provision, but it is not just to other organizations, and it is not advantageous to the organization itself. In fact, it is injurious to our general movement to find officers report upon one membership to the A. F. of L. and upon a much larger number in their official reports. Desirous of obviating this unseemly course, we authorized the issuance of a circular to our affiliated unions, requesting them hereafter to make more accurate reports and payments to the A. F. of L. We are pleased to say that to a considerable extent our request has been complied with. In order, however, to avoid any invidious distinctions, we issued the request to all affiliated unions alike.

BONDS OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Inasmuch as large sums of money pass through the hands of the Secretary, and as a larger sum must necessarily be in his hands to transact the ordinary financial business of the organization, we recommend that his bond be increased to \$2,000; and, further, that the provisions in the constitution be so changed as to allow him to retain in hand the sum of \$2,000.

We also recommend that for the same reason the bond of the Treasurer be increased to \$10,000.

BOYCOTTS.

The following resolutions, introduced at the Detroit convention, were referred to the Executive Council, and we have found the provisions exceedingly beneficial to our cause and helpful in the performance of our duties, and we recommend that the attention of our affiliated unions be frequently called to them:

RESOLVED, That no boycott shall be indorsed by any Central Labor Union chartered by the American Federation of Labor, unless the local union desiring the same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the central body for investigation, and every effort at amicable adjustment has been exhausted.

RESOLVED, That no boycott shall be indorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor unless the same has been requested by the National or International Union directly interested, where such a one, exists, or, otherwise, by a Central Labor Union, or by a union chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, where there is no central body, and then only after full investigation, a notification to every organization, local or national, affected, and the exhaustion of every effort at amicable settlement.

RESOLVED, That no boycott inaugurated otherwise than in accordance with these provisions shall be recognized by the Executive Council or the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That no resolution or motion, the intent or effect of which is to declare unfair or to boycott, directly or indirectly, any person, firm or corporation, shall be in order at any convention of the American Federation of Labor, except the matter has been investigated and reported upon by the Executive Council.

UNFAIR LIST.

The last convention struck all names of companies from the unfair list of the A. F. of L., but without prejudice for an application to replace them thereon. The wisdom and the beneficial results of that resolution have been demonstrated. The organizations made application to replace these concerns upon the unfair list, and the usual course of communicating with the concerns brought forth a large number of adjustments.

The Executive Council approved the applications to place the following named concerns upon the "We-don't-patronize" list of the A. F. of L., and the same are submitted for the indorsement of this convention:

American Cereal Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia. (Coopers' International Union.)
American and Continental Tobacco Companies. (Tobacco Workers' International Union.)

American Radiator Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Machine and Iron Workers' Union No. 8016.)

The Burden Iron Co., Troy N. Y. (Coopers' International Union.)

J. V. Blow & Co., Central City, Ky. (Federal Labor Union No. 7390.)

Jacob Beck & Sons, Detroit, Mich. (Central Trades and Labor Council.)

Cameron Mill and Elevator Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Chambers Bros. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (International Association of Machinists.)

Cudahy Co., Cudahy, Wis. (Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.)

Dickerson Hard Rubber Co., Springfield, Mass. (Composition Pressmen's Union No. 7512.)

Detroit Screw Works, Detroit, Mich. (International Union of Allied Metal Mechanics.)

Chicago Freie Presse, Chicago. (International Typographical Union.)

Feister Printing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (International Printing Pressmen's Union.)

Holmes Machinery Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (International Association of Machinists.)

Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Two Rivers, Wis. (Amal. Wood Workers' International Union.)

Hudson, Kimberly & Co., Kansas City, Mo. (International Typographical Union.)
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.)

R. Henkel, Detroit, Mich. (Coopers' International Union.)

Illinois Iron & Bolt Co., Carpentersville, Ill. (Chicago Federation of Labor and Elgin Trades Council.)

Knoxville Woolen Mills, Knoxville, Tenn. (Federal Labor Union No. 7453.)

Kingan Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (International Association of Watch Case Engravers.)

Laub & Son, Buffalo, N. Y. (Tanners and Curriers' Union, No. 7480.)

Morely Bros. Saddlery Co., Chicago. (United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.)

Mt. Vernon Car Mfg. Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill. (Federal Labor Union No. 7358.)

Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., Chicago. (Brickmakers' National Alliance.)

The New York Sun, New York City. (International Typographical Union.)

Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. (International Typographical Union.)

Rock Island Plow Works, Rock Island, Ill. (United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.)

Rice & Hutchins, Marlboro, Mass. (Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.)

David Scott, Detroit, Mich. (Coopers' International Union.)

Southern Saddlery Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. (United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.)

Swift Packing Co., Chicago Kansas City, E. St. Louis, St. Joseph, Somerville, South Omaha and St. Paul. (Coopers' International Union and Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.)

T. B. Townsend, Brick Co., Zanesville, O. (Trades and Labor Council.)

Providence Telegram, Providence, R. I. (International Typographical Union.)

Trinity River Lumber Co., Leonidas, Tex. (Federal Labor Union No. 8266.)

Carl Upman, New York City. (Cigarmakers' International Union.)

Vose & Son, Boston, Mass. (International Wood Carvers' Association.)

Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind. (Central Labor Union.)

The following firms, upon the request of the unions in interest, have been taken off the unfair list:

Askew Saddlery Co., Kansas City, Mo. (United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.)

Aluminum Stopper Co., Baltimore, Md. (International Association of Machinists.)

Charles H. Bushby, McSherrytown, Pa. Banner Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Coopers' International Union.)

Browning, King & Co., New York, N. Y. (United Garment Workers.)

Basshor & Co., Baltimore, Md. (Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.)

Carr-Lowry Glass Co., Baltimore, Md. (American Flint Glass Workers.)

Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Coopers International Union.)

Elevator Milling Co., Springfield, Ill. (Illinois State Branch of Labor.)

Farr & Trefts, Buffalo, N. Y. (Brother-

hood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.)

Fowler Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan. (Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.)

E. F. Glor Cooperage Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Coopers International Union.)

John Griffin Cooperage Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Coopers' International Union.)

F. X. Ganter, Baltimore, Md. (Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.)

Abe Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (United Garment Workers.)

Larkin Soap Workers, Buffalo, N. Y. (Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.)

Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind. (United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.)

Union Dry Dock Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.)

Moseley & Motley Milling Co., Rochester, N. Y. (Coopers' International Union.)

ORGANIZERS.

We have authorized the appointment of the following salaried organizers during the year: J. D. Pierce, F. L. McGruder, J. A. Flett, James Leonard, F. J. Weber, Thos. Flynn, W. G. Armstrong, Robert Askew, Rud Benz, Geo. Thompson, C. J. McMorrow, Harvey Schamel, J. J. Magrane, Clinton Simonton, J. H. Murray, C. O. Sherman, W. B. Kissinger, P. J. MacDonagh, John F. Tobin, M. D. Flaherty, W. E. O'Brien, W. H. Winn, Chas. H. Leo, N. P. Geiger, H. W. Smith, J. A. Burket, I. B. Kuhn, H. A. Duke.

They have given services to the A. F. of L. for a period ranging from one month to one year, many of them still being retained. Besides this, ordinary expenses of local organizers have been borne from the funds. Total amount expended for the year for organizing, not including printing and postage, is \$76,399.69.

It is unnecessary for us to even refer to the matters in connection with federal legislation in the interests of our cause, that being already covered by the reports of the President and Legislative Committee.

In addition to providing an organizer for the Dominion of Canada, we have donated the sum of \$200 annually to the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress, to aid in the work of furthering the cause in the Dominion.

In our meetings, and by correspondence, we have determined upon more than four hundred different topics which have come to us for consideration and action. It has been our constant aim to endeavor to perform the best possible service in the interests of our fellow-workers; and we feel more than gratified that the efforts of all of us, aye, every one, whether in office or in the ranks, have been so directed that we can discern the advantages which have come to use in greater organization, larger membership, more character, manhood and independence; larger perceptions of labor's rights, and more persistent and determined effort to attain them. The vantage ground gained should impel us all to greater efforts for the future. Our work can never be done, our duties never fulfilled. The duty of man is to work; and not only to work, but to make his life, and the lives dependent upon him, brighter and happier, and to make the struggle for those who are to follow a lighter burden to bear.

Feeling confident that we have endeavored to perform our duties to the best of our ability and to the advantage of our fellows, we submit this report to your earnest and critical consideration.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JAS. O'CONNELL,
JOHN MITCHELL,
MAX MORRIS,
THOS. J. KIDD,
JOHN B. LENNON,
FRANK MORRISON,
Executive Council.

The Chair referred the report of the Executive Council to the proper committee.

Committee on Treasurer's Report submitted the following through Delegate Engel:

To the Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Treasurer's Report, after a careful examination of the treasurer's report, find the same to be correct, and recommend the same for adoption.

Respectfully submitted, Committee,

FRED J. KNEELAND, Chairman,
CHAS. F. GEBELIN,
JOSEPH H. HEILBRONN,
JOSEPH H. SCHIEKEL,
ANTON J. ENGEL, Secretary.

Report adopted.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Agard, of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

Resolution No. 17.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, There prevails a rule in the War and Navy Departments of the United States, whereby machinists employed by the navy yards and arsenals are classified into several classes, in accordance with which classes several rates of wages are paid to machinists; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to assist the International Association of Machinists in an effort to bring about a change in the department rules, to the end that there shall be only one class under which machinists are employed, who shall receive the standard rate of wages.

Committee reported favorably.

Report adopted.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegates James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison:

Resolution amended, by striking out the word "this," in the second line of the first resolved, and inserting "such an," and by striking out "be and hereby," in the first and second lines of the second resolved, so as to read as follows:

WHEREAS, It is understood that Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the unfair Los Angeles Times, and an avowed enemy of organized labor, is a candidate for the portfolio of Secretary of War; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Louisville, Ky., protest against the recogni-

tion of such an unfair employer; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor are instructed to use every effort at their command to prevent the appointment of Harrison Gray Otis as Secretary of War, or to any other Cabinet or public position.

The committee reports favorably upon Resolution No. 22 as amended.

Delegate Lynch spoke in favor of the resolution, and requested the delegates to have affiliated unions and central bodies pass similar anti-Otis resolutions, and forward them to President McKinley.

Delegate Rosenberg stated that Otis was an arch enemy of organized labor.

Delegate Westoby favored resolution.

Resolution No. 22 was adopted, as reported.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegates James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke, and Frank Morrison:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor believes that:

(1) The voters of each state ought to have the power to submit constitutional amendments by petition to the referendum.

(2) That the right of people to change their constitution and enact laws, by petition and vote, is a clear, unquestionable and vital right, which must be attained before any reform of present conditions is possible.

(3) That the present monopoly of the law-making business by the Legislatures of the various states is the source of all the forms of monopoly that oppress labor and rob the public.

Therefore, the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor in each state is hereby instructed to petition the Legislature for a change in the Constitution, providing for the submission to the people of constitutional amendments on petition of voters.

And the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to ask for a like amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The Committee report favorably.

Delegate Lennon amended to strike out, in paragraph 2, all after the word "right."

Amendment agreed to.

Resolution No. 24, as amended, was then adopted.

Resolution No. 26.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll:

WHEREAS, Many unions formed and known as Federal Labor Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, carry the card of said Federal Labor unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and all affiliated National or International bodies respect and recognize cards of Federal Labor Unions, and give same support as given local unions with their National or International Unions.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Furuseth offered the following amendment: After the word "Union," on line three in the resolution, insert the words "working at some other craft," and on same line, after the word "support," the words "whenever or wherever there is no local or national of the craft in that vicinity."

Delegate Kidd offered the following amendment: Add after the word "Unions," last

line, the following: "Provided, such recognition does not conflict with the laws of National or International Unions."

Delegates Hart, Furuseth, Seikman, Pratt, Green and Henry took part in the debate. Pending discussion, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the convention was declared adjourned until 2 p.m.

THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p.m., with President Gompers in the chair.

On roll call the following absentees were noted:

Absentees.—Sherman, Bowman, Mahon, Dolphin, Hart, McCracken, Huebner, Jarrett, Urick, Blake, Wheeler, Fahey, Kleffner, Jordan, Miller, Nash, Reid, Hill, Brophy, Harvey, Weber, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Smith, Martin, Boland, Carter, Julin, LaBlonde, Seabrook, Hasley, Kline, J. M. Hill, Troutman, Lamb, Donaldson, Turner, Cosgrove, Mason, Harron, Olson, Kuhn.

Upon motion the minutes of the morning session were dispensed with.

The special order being the presentation of the fraternal delegates to the convention, President Gompers in a few well chosen remarks presented Delegate John Weir, of the British Trades Union Congress, who spoke in part, as follows:

"Allow me to assure you of the ardent good wishes and kindly feeling of the members of the British Trades Congress. I am pleased to find that in the past year there has been a considerable growth in trades unionism in America. I have no doubt that the seeds sown will produce a greater membership in the next year than it has in the one just closing. We, in Great Britain, are in a similar position to yourselves. During past years we have passed through struggles and have suffered some failures, but they have been failures for the moment only. We have had strikes and we have had difficulties in our own ranks, but the difficulties, I am glad to tell you, are rapidly passing away. The bitterness has gradually worn out, but during the past year the opposing parties have come together by resolution and by action, and are now united in the interest of the workingmen. There is now a brighter and happier future for trades unionism in Great Britain than ever before. The branch I represent is that of mining. The conditions have been very pleasant in the past few years, and they are bound to continue for some time to come. The British

miners never stood in an attitude of strength greater than they do today. Conciliation boards were established in 1893. Scottish miners attempted to establish a similar board in 1894, but they were weak and had to give it up. Wales, in 1895, tried to break through the sliding scale, and make a similar condition, but had to give it up. In England the wages are 80 per cent above the 1888 basis, and they will have to remain so for three years. There are evident signs of a falling off of industry and it may be that some of the operators may incline to reduce our wages when the agreement is over, but we have not exacted from our employers our full pound of flesh and they are not in a position to ask of us a reduction. There may be some friction if they attempt it, but I hope they will not. We have been trying to get an eight hour law through. Our position is that we consider that eight hours, or six and one-half, or seven and one-half hours, is sufficient for a man; it is sufficient for a boy, and not eleven hours, as the boys are now called upon to work. I have two boys, and I would willingly put one and one-half or two hours more on my work in order to have it taken off the day of my boys. An eight hour day is practically in operation, but we want the stamp of legislation on it, so that unscrupulous employers can not take it from us. It is only in maintaining your organization and your attitude of being ready for war—and you will never have to fight—that you will be able always to maintain your lights."

President Gompers then introduced Fraternal Delegate Pete Curran of the British Trades Union Congress, who spoke, in part, as follows:

"We feel just as much at home in addressing the convention as in speaking to our own people in London and Scotland. We are enjoying great prosperity in England at present. But I am sorry to say that from the statistics it looks very much as though we are bordering on one of our periods of depression. It will take all our strength to maintain through this depression the concessions we have extracted from our employers in regard to wages and to hours of labor. I hope that the next two delegates who come to your convention will be able to announce that in England there is only one federation combining all the

labor interests. We have at last been able to establish a federation which is the strongest labor organization which has ever been known in England. There are a number of societies which have not joined us, but throughout the United Kingdom there is a general sympathetic movement toward affiliating with our organization. Wherever the worker is economically enslaved the conditions are the same. You have your uncrowned millionaires. We have ours, crowned and uncrowned. Whether monarchical or republican government prevails and poverty and misery reign among the workers the government remains the same. But in the old and new there is a bright future. We must never rest until we annihilate the principles that create the crowned and uncrowned millionaires and monopolies. The colored man over here has a mind and a right to live by union methods. If he wants to come in, let him in. It was said half a century ago, 'Workers of the world, unite.' And today we reiterate that sentiment, 'Workers of the world, unite.'"

President Gompers then introduced Fraternal Delegate David A. Carey of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, who, in part, spoke as follows:

"The Canadians are a people separate and apart from those of the United States, but through the medium of the trade unions they all are now a united people. The Canadians not only have secured better conditions, such as increases in wages and the shortening of hours, but they have entered into the political field and have secured the establishment of a Bureau of Labor in the person of a Minister of Labor and have a representative of labor whose duty it was to see that all those who are working on government work receive a fair wage. The memberships of the Trade Unions have increased beyond every expectation during the past year, and it is all due to the fact of the American Federation of Labor placing a Canadian organizer in the field. I understand that the success has been of such a character that the A. F. of L. had instructed him to go forth in the Province of Quebec among the French people, and he was of the opinion that the result of his efforts in that Province would be greater than that in the Province of Ontario. The people of Canada have as great freedom as any other country in the world. I appreciate all that has been done to uplift our people, and they appreciated what has been done for them. It is true that there was a time when there were some who wished to disrupt the International Unions, but their efforts resulted in their own stultification and created a stronger bond between the workers. I see the dawn of a brighter day for the people who live in the land that God has given them."

President Gompers responded, in part, as follows:

It is a splendid tribute, when three workmen, whose only education has been in the factory, the mine and the gas house, can stand on the floor of this convention hall, and deliver such addresses as those to which we have just listened. We can see what is going on in the trend of events and what devilry is in the minds of the crowned and uncrowned monopolists. We are not unmindful of what is

going on in the East. We know that it may open the flood gates for the torrent by which our civilization may be overrun. Those can only maintain our present manhood who shall declare with perfectly united front that no powers that be shall open those sluice gates to overwhelm us. We have no platform further than as plain men and women who are doing our best to pave the way for those who are to come after us. No matter what comes, I have an abiding faith in the workers of America to stand up and face the conditions that confront them. I will say no more than that you are one of us, boys, our brothers. I hope you will have a safe journey home. I thank you."

President Gompers then presented Fraternal Delegates Weir, Curran and Carey, each, with a gold eight hour badge.

The following communication was received: To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting: The Central Labor Union, of this city extends a hearty welcome to the "Visiting Delegates" and their friends to attend a grand smoker and banquet at this hall this evening, given in their honor, at 9 o'clock p. m. Just a taste of Kentucky's boasted hospitality that fleeting years will ne'er efface.

Respectfully,
THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE
Louisville Central Labor Union.

Upon motion the invitation was accepted.

Delegate Duncan moved that the privilege of the floor be now granted to Mr. Walter Vrooman, representing the Ruskin College, of Trenton, Mo.

Walter Vrooman, of Kansas City, who raised \$20,000 for Ruskin Hall in Trenton, Mo., spoke briefly of the advantages of the institution. He said it was similar to the Ruskin Hall in England. The citizens of Trenton furnished the buildings at an expense of \$40,000. The institution now has 80 students and 200 correspondents, each correspondents class being visited once a month by the corps of teachers.

He declared that the big colleges, as well as the magazines, and even the children's books had been warped by the power of money and that the cause of the people and a true exposition of social economic conditions were not allowed to be presented to the younger generation. For this reason the institution had been founded.

Debate was then resumed on the pending question, being the report on Resolution No. 26 and amendments.

Delegate O'Connell moved to recommit Resolution No. 26 and pending amendments to the committee. Agreed to.

Delegate Feeney asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution.

No objection being offered, Delegate Feeney then offered the following:

The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at Louisville, Ky., accepts with thanks the good wishes for labor's cause as expressed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, now in convention assembled, at Washington, D.C., and we extend to them our hearty co-operation in the good work for humanity that they are now engaged in.

Delegate Tobin offered the following amendment:

And the American Federation of Labor respectfully requests your organization to give aid and sympathy to the labor movement by promoting the sale of products bearing the respective trade union labels.

Delegate Feeney accepted the amendment, and, upon motion, the resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Delegate Feeney moved to suspend the rules and adjourn at 5 p.m. Motion lost.

The following communication was received:

Louisville, Ky., December 8, 1900.
Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

We have been gladd to welcome so many of the representatives of your honorable body, now in session in this city, at our building. We have been advised that many of the visitors have been unable to see our building on week days, on account of the pressure of business. The rooms will be open Sunday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. In this connection I desire to bring to your notice that Mr. George Gowen will speak in our gymnasium at 3 o'clock to men only. We feel safe to assure a pleasant and profitable hour if you see fit to honor us. Very respectfully,

W. J. McNAIR,
General Secretary.

The following telegram was received:

Scranton, Pa., December 8, 1900.
To the President and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled:

Gentlemen: You are hereby most cordially invited to hold your next annual convention in the city of Scranton, Pa. Our city is a great labor center, and your decision to meet here in convention would be appreciated by all.

JAMES MOER, Mayor.

Telegram received and filed.

Delegate Tracy, from Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report:

We have examined the credentials of F. C. Dickens, of the Flint Glass Workers, with 80 votes, and find them correct, and recommend that he be seated.

T. F. TRACY,
JOHN S. HENRY,
P. J. DOWNEY.

Adopted.

Delegate Hunter then read the report for the Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress:

FRATERNAL DELEGATES' REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.:

Fellow Workers: Upon our arrival, August 17, at Glasgow, Scotland, to which port we sailed, we were met by a committee, consisting of Messrs. Holmes, Clark and Ingalls, and by them shown every courtesy.

The Congress opened the 3rd of September, by Mr. F. Chandler, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee. The mayor of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, where the Congress was, delivered an address of welcome. This was followed by an extended address by Sir James Woodhouse, M.P., the borough member, followed by a very able response by Councillor Allen Gee, a member of the Local Trades Council. Mr. W. Pickles, of the Huddersfield House and Ship Painters Society, and also connected with the Local Trades Council, was elected president of the Congress.

The following is a synopsis of the business done by the Congress:

The Chairman made a very lengthy speech, which was somewhat out of the regular order and quite interesting from a scientific standpoint.

Mr. Ward, of the Navvies Union, submitted a resolution expressing regret that the Parliamentary Committee did not refer to the disastrous effect of the Boer War, which he claimed was waged not to secure the franchise, but the gold mines. Attention was called to the fact that \$500,000,000 of the taxpayers' money had been spent to secure this territory, that wages were less and hours longer under Cecil Rhodes and the Charter Companies, than on the rand.

Mr. R. Bell, of the London railway service, reporting for the Labor Representation Committee, stated that there were now 300,000 affiliated members, and through the efforts of the committee they expected to secure a much larger labor representation in the next House of Commons than they had at the time the report was made.

The standing orders of the Congress were revised so that henceforth instead of electing a local man as chairman of the Congress, the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee would preside. This step was taken on account of the chairman having an intimate knowledge of the rules and workings of the Congress, which follows out the plan in vogue in the A. F. of L. conventions. Another departure following lines laid down by the A. F. of L. was the adoption of a resolution providing for separate committees to handle technical and trade questions, all matters of this character having previously been passed upon by one committee, namely, the Committee of Standing Orders.

A recommendation to the Parliamentary Committee, that the Congress adopt the American method of balloting, was rejected, on the ground that with the large number of delegates that usually attend the Congress it would take up too much time.

Mr. R. Bell, of the railway service, called attention to the decision of Judge Farwell, made in connection with the Taffvale railway strike, who held that the association and its funds were liable for wrongs committed by agents of the union.

The Parliamentary Committee were instructed to notify all organizations of such decision and to make an appeal for funds to

prosecute the case on appeal to the House of Lords.

The proposition to change the method of electing the Parliamentary Committee, and to limit tenure in office, was defeated, it being argued that it was depriving the Congress of the services of experienced men.

Mr. Vivian, of the Co-operative Association, addressed the Congress upon the benefits of co-operation, and stated that the united association now had a membership of 2,000,000, which represented from six to seven millions of the population. That they had a trade of \$35,000,000 per year, and an accumulated capital of over \$125,000,000 and profits of \$25,000,000 annually. He also stated in his speech, that one branch of the Co-operative Association gave the miners of Great Britain \$200,000 out of their funds during the last strike of the miners.

Resolutions 1 and 2, agenda, treated with the question of old age pensions, which they claimed as a civic right. The proposition is to pension persons 65 years of age, and whose income does not exceed 10s per week. The assertion was made that in London one-half million workmen did not receive over \$2.50 to \$2.75 per week. It was argued that the government that could spend from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 in fighting a foreign country, could provide two million persons with pensions that would cost the country some \$51,500,000 per annum.

Resolutions 3 and 4 related to railway companies declining to grant leave of absence to delegates to attend the Congress. It was claimed that the railway officials discriminated against such delegates.

Resolutions 5 and 6 instructed the Parliamentary Committees to use their efforts in getting the government to pay the same wages in dock yards as are paid by private employers in such localities where work is done. They also ask that men shall work the same hours and receive the same trade union conditions of the locality where the work is performed.

Resolutions 8 to 12 deal with amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, which, it seems, at the present time, limits compensation for injuries to the distance a person might fall. The Congress demands a more comprehensive bill.

Resolution 13 demands that foreign shipowners shall pay the same compensation for injuries to persons working upon ships in British dock yards as are paid by British ship owners.

Resolution 14, providing for compulsory arbitration was defeated.

Resolution 15 was a resolution calling for a more thorough inspection and regulation of mines.

Resolution 16 proposed reform in the administration of the ports and docks of London and River Thames, referring to hours of labor, better inspection of gears and machinery, and provides sanitary regulations.

Resolution 18 objects to Lord Salisbury's speech on Shops Bill, and repudiates the argument made by him that it was in the interest of the workers to keep the shops open after certain hours.

Resolution 19 instructs the Parliamentary Committee to provide a scheme for closer affiliation by the Co-operative Association and trade unions.

Resolution 21 calls for reform in connection with post office employees, urges investigation

of causes of mortality of such employees. It demands that the factory acts be made to cover inspection of the post office buildings, against excessive overtime, etc.

Resolution 22 deals with civil rights in the post office, and demands the right of telegraph clerks to organize.

Resolutions 23 and 24 provide for a more thorough examination of men handling machinery and boilers, including engine winders at mines.

Resolutions 26 to 33 inclusive, deal with workmen's trains, the proper housing of workmen, and the amendment of factory acts so that it shall be illegal for an employer to give out work to be done in the homes of the workers, unless such home is certified by the factory inspector to be a fit place for carrying on the work. It also demands the appointment of building inspectors to examine plans and machinery in factories, or to authorize the factory inspector to make such inspection.

Resolution 34 demanded a universal eight hour day.

Resolution 35 provides for an eight hour day for the miners. This it seems, applies mostly to boys, as the men already have the eight hour day.

Resolution 36 proposed a universal closing of shops and stores, and regulating the hours of labor of clerks.

Resolution 37 calls for the abolition of child labor under the age of fifteen years and calls for the better encouragement of education for children.

Resolution 38, urging the general adoption of May 1 as a general holiday, being known as Labor Day, was defeated, it being maintained that the date was too early. It seems that the miners have celebrated this as their annual labor day for thirty years.

The Congress passed resolutions condemning the proposal of Cecil Rhodes to import Chinese labor into South Africa with the view of enriching himself and other members of the Charter Company, at the expense and detriment of British subjects.

A telegram was received from Mr. George Mitchell, asking the chairman to bring to the notice of the Congress the pitiable condition of the agricultural labor upon the farms, whose condition was said to be a disgrace to civilization, and whose future prospects were the work house, the jail or the pauper's grave.

A fraternal address was submitted, and, upon motion, the chairman and secretary authorized to sign it. Said address expressed fraternal feeling from the British Trade Union Congress to the workers of France, and deplored the action of the British press and capitalistic element, who were doing their best to foment strife and war between the two countries for the sake of profit. The burden of such struggle would be borne by the workers who have no cause for ill feeling, but both have a common purpose and interest and are for peace.

The following gentlemen were elected as the Parliamentary Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. W. C. Stedman, J. Davis, E. Cowey, W. B. Hornidge, A. Wilkie, D. Holmes, R. Knight, W. Mullin, W. Thorne, C. W. Bowerman, Mr. Hobson and J. Sexton.

Your delegates delivered addresses before the Congress and were given the greatest at-

tention. We called attention to the scope of the trade organizations in America, and their plan of co-operation.

Messrs. Pete Curran, of the Gas Workers and General Laborers, and J. Weir, of the Scottish Miners, were elected as fraternal delegates to your present convention.

We bespeak for them a most hospitable and fraternal greeting, and would say that we can not speak in too great praise of the most generous treatment accorded us, as the representatives of your body, by the members of the British Trade Union Congress and other gentlemen connected with the labor movement in Great Britain.

The Congress wound up by the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary and committees, the chairman being presented with the large bell, and the secretary with the smaller bell, which had been used in keeping order in the Congress. Thanks were also extended to the mayor, Sir James Woodhull, and the citizens of Huddersfield, after which one of the most interesting conventions that we have ever attended adjourned *sine die*.

Respectfully submitted,

SIDNEY J. KENT,

JOHN M. HUNTER,

Report accepted.

A communication was received from Mr. J. N. Leath, a member of the House of Representatives of Alabama, conveying the information that the bill to have the State printing done in the State, had passed the lower house.

Upon motion a vote of thanks was given Mr. Leath for his efforts in behalf of the printing bill.

The following resolutions were then presented and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegates Eugene F. O'Rourke, Frank Morrison and James M. Lynch:

WHEREAS, The so-called "Anti Scalping" bill, which has been denounced by resolutions in the last three annual conventions of this organization, is before the Committee on Foreign and Inter-State Commerce of both houses of Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in this, its twentieth annual session assembled, again declares unalterable opposition to the letter and spirit of this bill, and brands it as a most vicious and un-American proposition, pressed and fostered by corporate monopolies, and a measure that is legally unconstitutional and morally discriminating and wrong; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the members of our Legislative Committee be, and are hereby, instructed to oppose, by all honorable means, the passage by Congress of this bill or any other bill embodying the same principles.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 86.—By Delegates James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison:

WHEREAS, The printing trades of Chicago have for some time been fighting the non-union firms of W. B. Conkey Company, Hammond,

Ind., and Donohue & Henneberry, Chicago, Ill., and these firms have rejected all propositions looking to a settlement; and

WHEREAS, These firms are largely engaged in the production of cheap editions of standard works, juvenile publications, and school books, which are sold chiefly to wage-earners; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares the publications of the W. B. Conkey Co., and Donohue & Henneberry unfair, and recommends that all union men and women do everything in their power to prevent the sale of these publications.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegates John F. Tobin and Collis Lovely:

WHEREAS, The Thomas G. Plant Co., Roxbury, Mass., shoe manufacturers, makers of "Queen Quality" shoes, persistently antagonize the organization of their employes, and maintain a system of fines that make serious inroads upon the already very low wages of the men and women in their employment; and

WHEREAS, The edge setters of this firm are now on strike against a reduction of wages, the company refusing to adjust the strike through the good offices of the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, or to otherwise settle the trouble; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Thomas G. Plant Company be placed on the unfair list, providing the incoming Executive Council of the A. F. of L. are unable to bring about an adjustment of the dispute.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 88.—By Cigarmakers International Union:

WHEREAS, The firm of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City and Pennsylvania, locked out and discharged their employes about ten months ago for refusing to accept a reduction in wages, and have refused to consider any fair proposition for a settlement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declare the product of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer unfair, and be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegates John F. Tobin and Collis Lovely:

RESOLVED, That the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reindorse the contest of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union against the Hamilton-Brown Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Rice & Hutchins, Marlboro, Mass., and Cranston, R. I., State Prison, and that the boots and shoes made by the above firms be continued on the unfair list until a recognition of the union by the above firms is secured.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate Henry Gers:

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has discharged every member of Bakers and Confectioners Union No. 15, and said firm been placed on the

unfair list by said local and central body of St. Louis, Mo.:

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company ships about 15,000 loaves of bread to the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri; be it

RESOLVED, To place the McKinney Bread Company on the unfair list, and request all affiliated unions in above named states to refuse to handle any bread of said concern.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 91.—By Delegate Henry Gers:

WHEREAS, Negotiations now pending between the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the National Biscuit Company:

WHEREAS, Good hopes are entertained of a peaceable settlement with the National Biscuit Company; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to do its utmost to bring about a settlement with said trust concern.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 92.—By Delegate E. J. Leo:

WHEREAS, The Goodall Cutlery Company, of Antrim, New Hampshire, have refused to recognize, and have taken a determined stand against organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the said company be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate E. J. Leo:

WHEREAS, As the Whitcome Metallic Bedstead Company, of Derby, Conn., have made conditions and wages in their factory so obnoxious to the polishers that they were compelled to strike to protect their interest; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the said firm be placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 94.—By Delegate E. J. Leo:

WHEREAS, As the Yale & Towne Co., Hardware Company, of Brantford and Stamford, Conn., have locked out their polishers and refused to recognize organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That they be placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 95.—By Delegate E. J. Leo:

WHEREAS, As the Oliver Brothers, manufacturers of brass bedsteads in Lockport, N. Y., have decided to run their business on a basis detrimental to the interests of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That they be placed on the boycott list of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 96.—By Delegates Max Morris, John R. O'Brien, Emma Lanphere, I. Goodman:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks International Protective Association, through persistent efforts, has finally succeeded in organiz-

ing 400 cities and towns throughout the United States and Canada; and,

WHEREAS, There yet remain about 1,000 cities and towns in which unions of retail clerks can be organized; and,

WHEREAS, The retail clerks, if organized, can be of material benefit to all branches of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the A. F. of L. be requested to make a special effort to start local unions of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association.

RESOLVED, That Central Bodies and Organizers be instructed to use all the influence possible to induce independent local unions of retail clerks to affiliate with the International Association of the craft.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 97.—By Delegates Max Morris, John R. O'Brien:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks International Protective Association, through persistent efforts, covering a period of ten years, have finally succeeded in organizing three locals within the limits of the city of Chicago; and

Believing the membership of said locals could be greatly increased if all members of organized labor in Chicago would assist the clerks; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urge the organizations in Chicago, affiliated with the A. F. of L., to assist the clerks by demanding the card of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, when making purchases.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate W. L. Reddick:

WHEREAS, The experience of the past shows the practicable impossibility of obtaining adequate labor legislation without official governmental standing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that a governmental department of labor should be formed, the head of which should have a place in the cabinet of the President of the United States; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That said cabinet officer should be a *bona fide* trade unionist.

And, further, that the incoming Executive Board shall have power to act as to them seems best in furthering the objects of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 99.—By George J. Kleffner:

Amendment to the Constitution of the A. F. of L.

Amend Article 2, by adding a 5th section, as follows:

Sec. 5. To establish in some convenient location or locations one or more co-operative workshops, with departments representing the various trades by which members of organized labor of any trade who have been unjustly treated, blacklisted, or in any way victimized by their employers for maintaining the principles of true unionism may be assured of earning a living for themselves and families; and to establish a permanent department in the organization of the American Federation of Labor to carry out this much needed and im-

portant line of work; and to aid central bodies and local unions in every possible manner to establish such shops locally, by means of which the members of organized labor may not be so completely at the mercy of their employers, and giving to them a freedom of thought, speech and of action which they do not now possess.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate Geo. J. Kleffner:

WHEREAS, The trade union is organized to secure to the workingman his industrial rights; and,

WHEREAS, These rights are now withheld from him through vicious legislation, enacted by men whose election as legislators is secured by the oppressors of labor; and,

WHEREAS, The present division among workmen politically is an aid to their schemes and a menace to our future welfare; and,

WHEREAS, Each passing election more fully demonstrates the folly of members of organized labor standing together 364 days out of the year, and on election day dividing their strength into several sections at the ballot box, and so losing to labor the very thing we are organized to secure—labor legislation; and,

WHEREAS, It is surely time that we cease this suicidal division at the ballot box, and undertake some plan of work to unite our strength at that important time; and,

WHEREAS, A difference of opinion on various questions heretofore raised has been and is natural, but as there can be no difference of opinion as to the value to the labor movement of securing the lawmaking power to labor by direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, we earnestly request each member of organized labor to study this principle that they may fully understand its full value to our cause; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse any effort to educate the workmen and the public generally on this important proposition, and be it further

RESOLVED, That on this most important principle of all to the interests of labor, it will be easy for the voters of organized labor to concentrate their efforts; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Federation recommend that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take immediate steps to use their ballots, their strongest weapon, in their own defense on independent lines, and in such a way that the members of organized labor can unite in one solid body at the polls to take away from our oppressors the lawmaking power, which they now use against the interests of labor, and secure that power to ourselves for our self protection and advancement in our industrial, educational and social welfare; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the officers of this convention be, and are hereby, instructed to take steps in the near future to call an independent conference of the members of organized labor of the United States to consider the question of how best to unite our members and workmen generally at the ballot box, that they may take the law-making power away from the oppressors of labor, and so place that power in the hands of labor and of the common people, that we may have the means

at our command to obtain our complete industrial freedom, our rights as citizens and as men.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 101.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions by union men; and,

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers Label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust made tobacco; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., re-indorse the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby, requested to demand the Blue Label upon all tobacco or cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 102.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers International Union have been, and are still, engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "twin tobacco trusts;" and,

WHEREAS, Said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the Tobacco Workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Tobacco Workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Companies; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Tobacco Workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 103.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company, of Covington, Ky., have forced upon their employees such unjust conditions that they were compelled to resort to a strike; and,

WHEREAS, The said Tobacco Company, having cut down the wages of some of said employees, have refused to restore same, or to allow the matter to be arbitrated, as per the request of the Tobacco Workers International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., place the seal of their disapproval upon the action of the Lovell & Buffington Company, and place their brands

of tobacco upon the unfair list; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all members of organized labor assist in pushing the boycott on the brands of the Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company and use their influence against the unfair product.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in each of its past conventions, has indorsed, and re-indorsed the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union; and,

WHEREAS, It is contrary to the Constitution adopted by the American Federation of Labor, for that body or any of its affiliated organizations to recognize the label or trademark of any dual and unaffiliated organization; the policy of the American Federation of Labor being that all organizations of the same crafts shall affiliate themselves with National and International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, There has sprung up in the tobacco industry a dual organization called the "Progressive Rolled Cigarette Maker's Union," which is located in the City of New York, and which has adopted a label of its own, advertising to the public that the said label is the only proof that cigarettes are union made; and,

WHEREAS, The said label will conflict with the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union, which is placed on *bona fide* union made cigarettes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, condemn the action of the Cigarette Makers of New York and in forming themselves into an independent union, and using a label unauthorized by the A. F. of L., when the Tobacco Workers International Union has jurisdiction over the paper rolled cigarette industry, and is placing its Blue Label upon cigarettes made under union conditions; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor and its friends will not recognize any device which may be gotten up by this or any other dual organization to take the place of the Tobacco Workers Blue Label, but will give the Tobacco Workers International Union all possible assistance in driving out the cigarettes bearing such device, and use their purchasing power in favor of cigarettes bearing the Blue Label.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate Chas. Moench:

WHEREAS, The Freight Handlers Union presented a resolution in 1899, asking the Executive Board to instruct the organizers to make every effort to organize the freight handlers of every town and state; and,

WHEREAS, We desire to thank said organizers for their faithful work in organizing about seven locals, but believing their assistance has only begun; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to use their utmost endeavors toward organizing unions of shipping department workers and all other freight handlers.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate Robt. B. Kerr:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths are at the present time making a special and strenuous effort to more thoroughly organize their fellow craftsmen throughout the country; and,

WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the said I. B. of B. are of the opinion that a more thorough organization of the craft is becoming a vital necessity in the iron working and engineering trades; therefore, by this, the Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the general, district and local organizers of the A. F. of L. give special attention to the formation of new local unions of blacksmiths in their respective districts and that special efforts be made to place the blacksmiths organization in the front ranks of trade unionism.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 107.—By Delegate Francis de Spagna:

WHEREAS, "Mosaic" work is that of an ancient and very skilled trade; and,

WHEREAS, It has always been the custom to separate mosaic and tile work by the size of the pieces of material regardless of their substance, this being borne out by the testimony of experts and of workmen; and,

WHEREAS, The International Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers Union has recently seen fit to unauthorizably add to its name the word "Ceramic," thus creating a trade difference based on substance rather than size of material; and,

WHEREAS, The said Tile Layers Union has proceeded further and refused to allow the members of Mosaic Workers Union No. 8145, to carry on their old business of laying designs of their own make, composed of pieces of material one inch and less in size; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to order the said Tile Layers Union to keep strictly within its own trade limits, and to cease styling itself "ceramic" workers, under penalty of expulsion from the said American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate Schickel:

WHEREAS, The above named union has done all in its power to organize the Trunk and Bag Workers, and those already organized to affiliate with the International, but so far has been very unsuccessful, and at present time have no organizer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers be instructed to do all they can to have all Trunk and Bag Workers to come in line.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 109.—By Delegate L. R. Thomas:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. having many organizers in the field; and,

WHEREAS, The Pattern Makers League being an organization that, owing to the fact that numerically it can never hope to be numbered among the great organizations of the land,

and yet being among the important branches of the machinery trades; be it

RESOLVED, That the regularly commissioned organizers of the A. F. of L. be instructed to pay especial attention to the organization of the Pattern Makers of their respective localities.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 110.—By Delegate William Muirhead:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers at its twenty-fifth annual convention, held at Providence, R. I., the third week in May, 1900, endorsed and adopted as its union stamp or trade mark a design formed by a combination of the alphabetical letters "J. H. U." as herewith illustrated; said stamp to be impressed on the shoe when fitted to the foot; and,



WHEREAS, Said stamp represents union rules and conditions under which the Journeymen Horse Shoers may secure some of the rights due them in their arduous toil and the benefits of trade organization; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation, in convention here assembled, does hereby endorse and recommend said stamp or trade mark, and urge the delegates to this body and the members of affiliated unions to lend all assistance possible in furthering the demand and use of said stamp by owners and drivers of horses and mules; and, further be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates from such trades as come particularly in contact in their work with the owners of horses or such as use horses in the pursuance of their occupation, be urgently requested to bring this stamp prominently before their organizations and request the members to at all times insist on horses being shod only in shops as are entitled to and use this stamp with the consent and authorization of the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers:

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate Reichers:

WHEREAS, The union label, as a means of advancing the welfare of labor, depends largely upon the confidence the consumer has that the label actually represents the conditions which it guarantees; and,

WHEREAS, The union possessing a label is dependent upon the support given by members of other unions, and who, therefore, are entitled to some positive assurance that said label is not being misused by being placed upon articles made under unclean and unfair conditions; therefore, it is

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in whose integrity the entire labor movement has confidence, be empowered to exercise a supervision over the methods pursued by the

respective unions in distributing the label with a view of correcting any apparent deficiencies; and, it is further

RESOLVED, That said Council be instructed to report any union which violates union requirements in the granting of the label to the next convention of the body.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 112.—By Delegate Fred Deming:

WHEREAS, The Watt-Mining Car Wheel Company, of Barnesville, Ohio, who manufacture exclusively the "Self Oiling Mining Car Wheel," have not, as yet, made a satisfactory settlement with Federal Labor Union No. 8347, and refuse to recognize organized labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the above company be placed upon the unfair list.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate Reichers:

WHEREAS, The problem of suppressing the sweating system is being made more and more difficult, owing to the ever increasing influx of immigrants into the already congested centers, thereby tending to depress still further the standard of living, and intensify competition for employment;

WHEREAS, A large proportion of of the clothing workers of New York and other large clothing manufacturing cities are recent arrivals, who in order to subsist, are obliged to assume tasks and accept wages which tend to drive out and supplant those who have acquired some experience in the country and knowledge of our language therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to prepare and endeavor to secure the passage of a bill in Congress which will restrict immigration, and to enact such other national legislation as will remedy the evils complained of.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 114.—By Delegate J. W. Slayton:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that so long as the resources of life, the means by which we must live are owned and controlled by a comparatively few of the people in any country or clime, they can control the lives of the many thus rendered dependent;

RESOLVED, We, the representatives of this rapidly increasing class, in convention assembled, hereby declare to the world that the only solution of the present strained, inhumane, debasing and liberty destroying conditions, is that the people collectively shall own and operate all of the means of production and distribution in the interest of all the people.

We further insist that the trade unions are absolutely indispensable so long as the present competitive system lasts; yet to be consistent with the co-operative teachings therein contained, it is the duty of the A. F. of L. to disseminate such knowledge as will tend to qualify our co-workers to work and vote for so beneficent a change as the above would make.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 115.—By Delegate Ed Troutman:

RESOLVED, That when an officer or officers are to be installed they shall be installed by an organizer of the Federal Labor Union; when a union is to be organized in any city where there is no organizer, and there is a Federal Labor Union in said city, the Secretary of that Federal Labor Union shall write at once to headquarters for instructions on the same, excepting when there is a Central Union of the American Federation of Labor in that city or state, then the secretary of said Federal Labor Union shall instruct said Central Union of the same.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate Ed Troutman:

RESOLVED, That all Federal Labor Unions shall affiliate with all Central Bodies; and that all Federal Labor members shall purchase union label goods, and if any member of this Federation be caught purchasing any other goods except union label goods, the same shall be fined in such penalty as the American Federation of Labor shall see fit to fix upon such person or members, excepting in cases of emergency.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate J. E. Carlson:

WHEREAS, The Textile Workers employed at Hall & Company's Worsted Mills, in Jamestown, N. Y., are engaged in a struggle for an increase in wages; and,

WHEREAS, The strike was justified by every consideration of right, and has been endorsed by organized labor in Jamestown, N.Y., and by the Executive Council of the International Union of Textile Workers; and,

WHEREAS, The firm has adopted arbitrary, coercive and unfair methods to defeat the objects of the strike; be it

RESOLVED, That the name of the said firm of Hall & Company be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 118.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, The resolution No. 35, page 136, in report of proceedings of the Nineteenth

Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which expressly states that each trade and craft shall be guaranteed absolute self government, being eternally opposed to the encroachment of one craft across the trade lines of another; and,

WHEREAS, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners allow their members to cross the lines of the ship-wrights and joiners, who are directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, we again reaffirm said Resolution No. 35, page 136, report of the Nineteenth Annual Convention, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to enforce the aforesaid resolution.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 119.—By Delegate Daniel J. Reese:

WHEREAS, We find no representation from among the agriculturists of the United States in this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to take any measure they deem advisable to organize the agriculturists, etc., and that it is the sense of this Convention that each and every trade and labor unionist lend his aid.

Referred to Organization Committee.

President Gompers, in a few remarks, then introduced Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, who addressed the convention on the benefits of organization, and made an eloquent appeal for the organization of the women into trade unions, so that in time, they might, through organization, emancipate themselves from the industrial field back to the home, and the man would take up her work in the factory and store as the breadwinner.

President Gompers then appointed Delegate Auston, of the Railroad Telegraphers, to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Executive Council Report, owing to the absence of Delegate Dolphin on account of trade difficulties.

Upon motion of Delegate Feeney the convention adjourned to Monday morning at 9 o'clock

FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by President Gompers.

Roll call was taken.

Absentees.—Boyer, Thomas (Harry D.), Tracy, O'Brien, Byrne, Dickens, Searman (C. O.), Dolan, Mahon, Frazier, Jacobs, Jarrett, MacDonagh, Urlick, Connolley (Michael D.), Fahy, Rutledge, Jordan, Nelson, Faison,

Warner, Miller (John D.), Reid, Hill (Albert E.), Brophy, Parks, Harvey, Woodmansee, Hall (Aretus), Burton, Smith, Taylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Carter, Julin, La Blonde, Hall, Seabrook, Gadsen, Hasley, Kline, Hill (J. M.), Troutman, Pratt, Lamb, Donaldson, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Olson, Kuhn.

Upon motion the reading of the printed min-

utes of the previous day's session was dispensed with, errors or corrections to be noted by the Secretary.

President Compers stated that, owing to the inability of the assistant secretary to be present, and that the work should be performed, he asked that, if no objection, another assistant secretary would be appointed. President Compers then recommended Delegate John C. Dernelle for the position, who, on motion, was unanimously confirmed.

The President appointed the following committees:

Special Committee Eight Hour Work Day.—John Coleman, W. D. Ryan, J. P. McDonnell, Homer D. Call, Jerome Jones, C. L. Shamp, Ernst Bohm.

Special Committee on Compulsory Arbitration.—Edgar A. Perkins, Jas. J. McKernan, Andrew Furuseth, Max Hayes, Frank J. Weber, James Richardson, James Brannon.

Special Committee on Porto Rico.—Mason Warner, Francis de Spagna, H. J. Nelson, R. E. McLean, C. W. Woodman, Oliver Green, John Krausse.

The above committees were confirmed.

Delegate Agard, of the Resolution Committee, submitted the following report:

Resolution No. 30.—By Geo. J. Kleffner:

WHEREAS, The prime object of the Trade Union is to secure justice to the wage earner; and,

WHEREAS, Justice and equality among men are more permanently secured through legislation; and,

WHEREAS, The methods adopted by the Trade Union in the past for securing labor legislation by sending petitions to the various law making bodies, interviewing legislators, and methods of a similar nature have often been entirely ignored, meeting with contempt in many cases and practical failure in all; and

WHEREAS, When such legislation was enacted it has always been declared unconstitutional or it has been left unenforced by the officers of the law, through their criminal neglect or culpable connivance with the oppressors of labor; and,

WHEREAS, Each day demonstrates more emphatically that the Trade Union is fighting conditions which are entrenched behind the law of the land; and

WHEREAS, The men who oppose the interests of labor and who make the law are the agents of concentrated capital; and,

WHEREAS, The laws at the present day are not or never were made by the workingmen or by the common people; and

WHEREAS, We fully realize that, before we can secure any of the much needed labor legislation, the workingmen and the common people must be possessed of the powers of legislation, or be the legislators among themselves; and

WHEREAS, For these and other reasons, and because of the rapidly changing conditions, coming upon the labor movement through the unprecedented concentration of capital in the hands of a few and the usurpation by them of the law-making, executive and judicial powers of government, the indica-

tions are that we may be forced to use more effective means in the future to meet this growing power of concentrated capital on the floors of our legislative halls with concentrated numbers of workmen as legislators in order that we may secure the law making power in our own hands; and,

WHEREAS, The lack of this power to control and enact legislation is the one thing which holds labor practically powerless before concentrated capital; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates of organized labor in the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled that the efforts of each member of organized labor and the various bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should be concentrated on securing this greatest of powers to and in the hands of labor, by which alone lies the complete and ultimate solution of the problems that confront us now or those which are likely to arise in the future; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That as direct legislation through the initiative and referendum are a means, and the only means, by which this can be done, that this convention heartily endorses that principle, and we hereby declare it to be fundamental to a solution of the labor problem we are organized to solve, and we call upon the members of organized labor throughout the entire country to concentrate their efforts to secure that principle in government and this great power to labor and to the common people.

Committee recommends the striking out of all the preamble and the adoption of the two resolves.

Delegate Kleffner moved the adoption of the report of the committee.

Delegate Lennon moved to substitute for the report of the committee the following: "That the American Federation of Labor reaffirm our favorable position on the subject of the initiative and referendum."

Delegates Kleffner, Lennon, Furuseth, Cassel, Austin, M. Hayes, Agard, Bracken and Mahon discussed the subject.

Delegate Beinke moved the previous question, which was ordered. The substitute of Delegate Lennon was adopted. In favor, 70; against, 56.

Resolution No. 32.—By James O'Connor:

WHEREAS, The American Blind People's Higher Education and General Improvement Association has prepared a bill asking Congress to provide for the appointment of a committee to obtain means for enabling blind students to enter colleges, conservatories, and other institutions of higher learning for the purpose of fitting them to pursue those vocations in life in which blind persons can most successfully compete with those with sight; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed that the more liberal education of blind people, and the consequent increase in the number of blind persons who would thereby be enabled to attain to positions of independence, trust, and influence would greatly hasten the solu-

tion of the problem of affording constant and remunerative employment to all classes of blind people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that the Senators and Congressmen of the United States be requested to give their hearty support to the bill to provide for the higher education of the blind, and to use their best efforts to secure its enactment into law at the approaching session of Congress.

Committee reported favorably except to strike out all after the word "law," on last line, and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to Congressman H. S. Boutelle.

Report of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 35.—By James Wilson, Jr:

WHEREAS, The post office clerks of Erie, Pa., affiliated members of the Local Central Labor Union, desire to enlist the support of your convention, and that of your Legislative Committee, at Washington, in favor of an eight hour bill for all post office clerks in the United States, which will be introduced at the coming session of Congress, and its passage will advance the cause of an eight hour day for all labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Erie Branch, No. 78, United States Association of Post Office Clerks, that our cause be referred to the delegate of the American Federation of Labor from the city of Erie, Mr James Wilson, Jr., and that he be requested to present the same to your honorable body for favorable action.

The committee recommends that the substance of the first paragraph be referred to the Executive Council to carry into effect.

Delegate Kleffner moved that the word "clerks" be stricken out, and "post office employes" be inserted.

Delegates Wilson, Duncan and Tracy spoke on the question.

Amendment adopted.

Resolution No. 35 adopted as amended.

Resolution No. 39.—By Owen Miller and James O'Connor:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declare in favor of municipal ownership of street railways.

Delegate H. D. Thomas moved to add to the resolution the words "and other utilities."

Delegates Mahon, Slayton, Bracken, O. Miller, Kleffner and Driscoll spoke on the question.

The amendment of Delegate Thomas was adopted, and Resolution No. 39, as amended, was then adopted.

Resolution No. 46.—By John Krausse:

RESOLVED, That this body send an organizer for the state of Virginia.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for action.

Delegate Klapetzky moved to refer Resolution No. 46 and report of committee to Committee on Organization.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Wm. J. Giltthorpe:

The committee have changed Resolution No. 47, by striking out in the third paragraph the words, "on behalf of boiler makers," "on that craft," and all after the word "eligible," and recommend its adoption as reported by committee. The resolution to read as follows:

WHEREAS, The present enactments of Congress in regard to the appointment of Assistant United States Inspector of Steam Boilers, require every applicant for said position to have previously made two voyages on some steam vessel as engineer before being eligible to said office; and

WHEREAS, Under the present laws the United States Supervisor and Chief Inspector must be engineers to be eligible to said office, which, under the natural order of things, does not give satisfaction or fair representation to the boilermakers who have received a mechanical education, especially fitting them as boiler inspectors; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be authorized to use their best endeavors and petition Congress to remove the restrictions and so frame the laws that boilermakers and iron shipbuilders shall be eligible.

Report of committee adopted.

On Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate Heilbronn:

The committee desire to offer as a substitute for Resolution No. 55 the following:

WHEREAS, The sweat shop system, especially in New York City, still stands as a menace to Union and fair labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That organized labor be requested to renew its efforts in every direction against the system and that the incoming Executive Council secure the assistance of the New York State branch of the American Federation of Labor to give its earliest attention to violations of the sweat shop laws of that state, and especially in New York City.

The committee recommends the adoption of the substitute as offered by the committee for Resolution No. 55.

Substitute of committee adopted.

Delegate Henry secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 120.—By Delegate Henry:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, extend its support and sympathy to the members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, who are now battling against injustice and for a fair wage scale now on the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 60.—By Delegate William H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, We find that the rules now governing the giving of licenses to officers of ocean going steamships, in that they do not

provide for an examination in practical seamanship, or for any time of service in sailing vessels; and

WHEREAS, Men who have simply served on steamers are generally in other countries refused a license or certificate of efficiency, being held as lacking in experience; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we request the Board of Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers to amend the regulations so as to provide for a reasonable time of service in sailing vessels and an examination in actual seamanship.

The committee reports favorably and recommends its adoption. Adopted.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate William H. Frazier:

RESOLVED, That we renew our petitions to the President of the United States on behalf of E. W. Clark, now in the Thomaston jail, and that the incoming Executive Board use their best efforts to obtain executive clemency for this man, who surely has suffered sufficiently to meet the demands of justice.

The committee reports favorably and recommends its adoption. Adopted.

The committee has amended Resolution No. 62 by inserting in the second paragraph, after the word protest, "to the commissioner of navigation," and by adding to the second paragraph, "and in the event of the inability of the commissioner to direct a change, the incoming Executive Officers are directed to have introduced into Congress a bill carrying this resolution into effect." So that the resolution as presented by the committee now reads:

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate William H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, The increasing use of tow barges on the lakes and the Atlantic coast, has proven them a source of danger to life and property, caused by the breaking away of the tow, while at sea, and the consequent loss of the barges and their crews, and by the length of the tows, are a serious menace to navigation in narrow waters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we protest to the commissioner of navigation against more than one cargo-carrying vessel being towed at one time unless such vessels are capable of taking care of themselves at sea under sail or steam.

And in the event of the inability of the commissioner to direct a change, the incoming executive officers are directed to have introduced into Congress a bill carrying this resolution into effect.

The committee recommends the adoption of resolution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 738, introduced at the last session of Congress and which will be called up for action at the present session, provides for the creation of an Executive Department of the Government, to be known as the Department of Commerce and Industries, and which shall also have representation in the Cabinet; and

WHEREAS, The fact is now and has for many years been recognized by all the principal commercial bodies and organizations of labor that a department of this kind is essen-

tial and necessary for the development and promotion of industries and labor, and as it creates a new Bureau of Manufactures, and will have under its jurisdiction the Bureau of Labor, Immigration, Mines and Mining, and other departments relating to and germane to the industries and labor of the country, it will undoubtedly prove beneficial to labor in general, and tend to advance the industries of the country that we are all interested in; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse and advocate the passage of said bill, and that the Legislative Committee be instructed to use their best endeavors to have said bill enacted into law.

As the American Federation of Labor stands pledged to a declaration for a department of labor, with a secretary or commissioner, who shall be a member of the President's cabinet, the committee deems it advisable that at this time we emphatically re-endorse our declaration in favor of above department; and that we report unfavorably upon Resolution No. 64.

Delegate Feeney favored resolution. Delegate Duncan spoke against the resolution, and in favor of committees report.

Delegate H. D. Thomas moved the report of the committee be concurred in.

Adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate D. H. Howell:

WHEREAS, The right of direct legislation is one of the leading political demands of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, We can never hope to acquire this right as long as we continue to divide our strength at the ballot box; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., as an organization, take such steps as are necessary to go into the next national campaign with this single demand, upon which all lovers of freedom and justice can stand.

There being other resolutions upon the subject of direct legislation already acted upon, and as in the opinion of the committee there are other matters of national importance as well, the committee deem it inadvisable to adopt resolution No. 70, and so report.

Report of committee adopted.

On the communication from Cleveland, O., reference to Free Bureau of Labor, the committee reported as follows:

In connection with the foregoing communication we respectfully submit the following:

RESOLVED, That we favor the establishment of state public employment agencies or bureaus, for the purpose of securing work to and for the unemployed, without the intervention of private agencies, which have been in the past and still remain so baneful in effect upon the unemployed workers and upon the employed also; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we recommend that our officials, state, local and all affiliated bodies, use their best efforts to suppress the evil of private employment agencies, and to secure the establishment of state bureaus in their place.

Report of committee was adopted.

Credentials Committee reported as follows:
Your Credential Committee, having examined the credentials of A. E. Hill, representing Federal Labor Union 6617, and finding them correct, recommend that he be seated.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. TRACEY,
P. J. DOWNEY,
JOHN S. HENRY.

On motion, the delegate was seated.

Thomas F. Tracy, for the Auditing Committee made the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Auditing Accounts respectfully presents the following: We have examined the accounts and find them in first class shape; vouchers for all items of income and expenditure on hand, and the bank books correct.

Respectfully submitted,
T. F. TRACEY,
P. J. DOWNEY,
JOHN S. HENRY.

Adopted.

The following communication was received, viz.:

Louisville, Ky., December 8, 1900.
To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Delegates: Upon the part of our company we beg to ask if you will not kindly extend to the delegates attending the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor a cordial invitation to visit and inspect our factory.

As we have probably the largest cigar factory in this country, employing strictly union labor, we believe a visit would prove of interest to the delegates.

Most respectfully,
C. C. BICKEL CO.,
By J. K. STEWART,
Vice President.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the various committees:

Resolution No. 121.—By Machinist Delegation:

WHEREAS, The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co., of New York City, has introduced the system of piece work in their machine shop, which system was contrary to the principles of the International Association of Machinists, resulting in the members of that organization refusing to accept the piece work system; and,

WHEREAS, The De La Vergne Company are furnishing machinery to several establishments where union labor is employed; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be requested to place the goods of this firm on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 122.—By Machinist Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company, of which Jacob Ruppert, Congressman, is the president, and the stockholders of the brewing company are the controlling owners of the De La Vergne Machine Co., which

establishment has forced its employees, in their machine shop, to go on a strike against the piece work system, where they have been carrying on the struggle for seven months; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the products of the Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company, be placed on the unfair list by the incoming Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate Rich M. Kohlmeier:

WHEREAS, The local and Federal Labor Unions are put to great expense by sending delegates to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, A reduced rate can be secured from all points in the United States to any city in which the annual convention may be held; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board be hereby instructed to communicate with the Passenger Ticket Association, prior to annual conventions, and secure reduced rates from all points to the city in which convention is to be held.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 124.—By Delegates Robt. B. Kerr and J. W. Morton:

WHEREAS, The Illinois State Branch of the United Mine Workers of America have declared that all blacksmiths and firemen employed in or around the mines must become members of the United Mine Workers of America, regardless of the fact that the blacksmiths and firemen above mentioned have international organizations of their own, duly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and with a properly defined jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, This action on the part of the United Mine Workers of America has resulted in the disruption of several local unions of the above mentioned crafts or callings, and has engendered a bitter feeling amongst the organizations named, which is productive of much evil, and is detrimental to the interests of organized labor at large; therefore, be it, by this, the twentieth convention of the American Federation of Labor,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, at this convention, settle at once and for all, the question of whether it is prepared to uphold the principles of trade autonomy as set forth in its constitution, and to which so much of its success hitherto has been due, and declare, beyond all manner of doubt, whether a man shall, or shall not, belong to the union of his own craft or calling, irrespective of where he is employed, or which particular branch of his trade or calling he represents; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of this declaration being made in the affirmative, the United Mine Workers of America be and hereby are instructed to within thirty days from the date of such decision transfer all blacksmiths and firemen within their ranks to the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, in districts where locals of the above mentioned crafts exist, and that they, the United Mine Workers of America at no time in the future be allowed to

encroach upon the jurisdiction, either of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths or the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 125.—By Delegates Klatsky and Fischer:

WHEREAS, At the nineteenth annual convention of this Federation, a resolution prevailed whereby the present Executive Council was instructed to issue a circular letter to all affiliated central bodies; and

WHEREAS, The said circular was intended to give the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America information with reference to locals of that craft who might be affiliated with central bodies, and not affiliated with the international; and

WHEREAS, Said information has been a source of untold value to the organizing department of that union; and

WHEREAS, Many new central bodies have been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since the issuing of the above named circular letter; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to issue another letter to those central bodies which have been affiliated since the issuing of the last one, and seek to secure the same information and on the same conditions as the previous resolution, to the effect that the information gathered be transmitted to the general secretary-treasurer of the Barbers International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegates Owen Miller and James O'Connor:

WHEREAS, Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, of Rochester, N. Y., has declared the Ontario Beach Park unfair, because of the fact that the said park has refused to recognize Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, in the employment of musicians; and

WHEREAS, The Rochester Trades Assembly passed a resolution indorsing the action of Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, which was afterward reconsidered by the Rochester Trades Assembly, and the said Rochester Trades Assembly, although often requested by Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, to re-endorse the action of No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, in declaring Ontario Beach Park unfair, and has refused to do so, for which it gives no reason; and

WHEREAS, This action of the Rochester Trades Assembly, nullifying every effort Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, has made, or may make, to unionize this park; and

WHEREAS, The management of the park have announced their intention of employing a band not affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians, for the summer season, and

WHEREAS, The Rochester Trades Assembly is not represented in this convention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for final disposition, with full power to act.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 127.—By Delegates Owen Miller and James O'Connor:

WHEREAS, The Kentucky State Federation has accepted an organization of Musicians known as the Musicians Home Protective Union, of Covington, Ky., which is not affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians, contrary to Section 1, Article 12, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Kentucky Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to oust said union within thirty days after the adjournment of this convention. Failing to comply, the charter of the Kentucky Federation shall be suspended until this resolution is complied with.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate Wm. H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, The seamen in our merchant marine still are, in "any foreign port in the foreign trade," subject to "involuntary servitude," it still being the law that seamen quitting work may be arrested and returned to their master and to labor against their will; and

WHEREAS, There is now no law regulating the number of men to be employed in our vessels of commerce, nor setting any standard of skill of the men employed; and

WHEREAS, It is our firm conviction that while these conditions continue there is no hope of materially increasing the number of native seamen; and

WHEREAS, H. R. 9963, introduced by the Hon. W. Astor Chanler, of New York, is designed to and will remedy this deplorable condition; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we endorse this bill and urge its immediate consideration and passage by Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate Jas. S. Davis:

RESOLVED, That when an organization affiliated with this body petitions for an endorsement of a boycott on any firm, and produces evidence that all other means to secure a settlement of their grievances, as set forth in their petition, have failed, the Executive Council shall immediately proceed to investigate the case. Should the case, as set forth by the petitioners, be sustained by the investigation, the said Council shall endorse the boycott, as petitioned, without any further delay, and assist in making the same effective.

Referred to Committee on Boycott:

Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate R. H. Allen:

WHEREAS, The convict parole law in the state of Illinois works an injustice to a portion of the laboring class within the state; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, recommend that the local organizations of labor throughout the state demand their members to the state legislature that they repeal said law

in the coming session of the general assembly of the state of Illinois.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate Ed. Rosenberg:

WHEREAS, Recent events have increased the danger threatening the American workers from Mongolian labor; and

WHEREAS, The Chinese Exclusion Law expires in 1902; and

WHEREAS, The Pacific coast and Inter-Mountain States are suffering severely from Chinese and Japanese cheap coolie labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Congress strengthen and re-enact the Chinese Exclusion Law; including in its provisions all Mongolian labor.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate John S. Henry:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Woodworkers, by forcing wood carvers to join them, prevent them from harmonizing themselves with their own trade interests, and from joining the legitimate union of their trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Amalgamated Woodworkers be restrained from compelling wood carvers to affiliate with them and they be instructed to compel the wood carvers now members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers to affiliate themselves with the legitimate union of their trade.

RESOLVED, That the failure of the Amalgamated Woodworkers to observe the sense of this resolution shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter by the Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 133.—By Delegate Wm. J. O'Brien:

WHEREAS, Being informed that a resolution will be introduced by the representatives of the Mosaic Workers Union, affecting a serious question in dispute between themselves and the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and inasmuch as the International Association of Tile Layers are not represented in this convention, I ask, as a matter of courtesy to the above named *bona fide* labor union, to be permitted to appear before the committee to which said matter may be referred.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 134.—By Delegate John S. Henry:

WHEREAS, The Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers Union of New York and vicinity desire the good offices of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of bringing about an amicable understanding between the International Tile Layers Union attached to the American Federation of Labor and themselves trusting the effort may prove successful.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 135.—By Delegate C. W. Woodman:

WHEREAS The Electrical Workers strike in Texas against the Southwestern Telephone Company has become general, and reached a stage where every organization in the state has become involved; and

WHEREAS, Since the strike was inaugurated, the merchants, master printers, master horseshoers, bakers, liquor dealers, and, in fact, all the employers, have organized, and

WHEREAS, If this strike can be continued thirty days longer, a new telephone company, which has signed the scale, will be in operation and will employ the strikers; and

WHEREAS, The treasury of the International Electrical Workers Union has been depleted by reason of this strike, and others they have on hand; and

WHEREAS, We believe unless some decided gain is made by this strike, or fight will be made against various other organizations in the state of Texas; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation contribute \$2,500 for the purpose of carrying on this strike in Texas against the Southwestern Telephone Company.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 136.—By Delegate E. F. Oakes:

WHEREAS, There seems to be a disposition on the part of delegates from certain National and International Trade Unions to drown any and all matters of vital importance to Federal Labor Unions by confusion and unseemly statements; and

WHEREAS, Federal Unions are a strong support, financially, of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, There should be no taxation without representation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention in regular session assembled, at Louisville, Ky., that the delegates of Federal Unions be given a respectful hearing.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate W. L. Reddick:

WHEREAS, The oil and gas fields of the country contain about seventy-five thousand skilled workmen, who should be in the organization; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor render the Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers any and all assistance in such organization as said board may deem expedient.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 138.—By Delegate W. M. Holman:

WHEREAS, The Order of Railway Clerks of America, being yet in its infancy, is not in a position, financially, and otherwise, to carry on the work of organization as it should; and

WHEREAS, The Order of Railway Clerks of America, if organized, would prove a great factor within the ranks of labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to use all efforts possible to secure membership, organize local lodges of the order in their respective territory, and render such other

service that will advance the interest of that order.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 139.—By Delegate Joseph H. Schiekel:

WHEREAS, The Trunk Makers International Union of America have established a union label, to be used on all trunks, bags, valises, telescopes, etc., made by members of the above named union; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, adopt label attached with resolution.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 140.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, Dr. John A. Dowie has imported, under contract, four lace makers from Beeston, Nottingham, and as this is contrary to the provisions of the Alien Contract Labor Law, for lace making is an established industry in the United States, and the services of these lace makers were not needed to teach American workmen the trade of lace making, for there are a sufficient number of idle lace makers in this country to supply Dr. Dowie with all the help he may require to operate the mill he proposed to build; and

WHEREAS, The imported lace makers admitted to Immigrant Commissioner Rodgers that their passage had been paid by Dr. Dowie, and that they had come to this country under contract to make lace for him, and this and the testimony of the Amalgamated Association of Lace and Lace Curtain Operatives, that lace making had been carried on in the United States for thirty years in one branch, and sixteen years in another, led the Immigrant Commissioner to decide that they had no right to land; and,

WHEREAS, The decision of the Immigrant Commissioner was sustained by a special Board of Inquiry, to whom the case was appealed, the board finding from the evidence offered to it that the imported lace makers came to this country under contract and that their passage had been paid by Dr. Dowie's agents, American lace makers testifying that they were able to make the lace Dr. Dowie was going to manufacture and that they had applied to him for positions, which convinced the Special Board of Inquiry that the lace makers who had been imported were not needed to establish a new industry; and

WHEREAS, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, has, in appeal of this case to him, decided that lace makers have a right to land, because Dr. Dowie is going to make thread, and as neither side said these lace makers were to work in this country at thread making, we, the Amalgamated Association of Lace and Lace Curtain Operatives, believe the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury is unfair and unjust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we denounce the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, which allowed four imported lace makers to land under the pretext that they were going to make thread, as being contrary to both the spirit and letter of the Alien Contract Labor Laws. These laws are intended to protect American workmen from foreigners who

may be imported to take their places. And, be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the representatives of the organized workmen of the United States assembled, in the convention of the American Federation of Labor to join with us in demanding that the officials of the government shall enforce the Alien Contract Labor Law according to its spirit, which is to protect American workmen in the United States. For if the spirit of the law is ignored, as was done in the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, they will give no protection to any craft and employers may import foreign workmen at any time, to fill the places of their American employees; and be it finally.

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to President McKinley, secretary of the Treasury Gage, and Commissioner of Immigration Powderly.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 141.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Allied Printing Trades Councils of the country are endeavoring to have placed on all school books now in use in the public and private schools of the United States the Allied Printing Trades Council Label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to communicate with all central and local bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L., and request them to appoint a special committee to call on all school boards or whoever be in control of the schools in their respective localities and to use their best endeavors to have labeled school books adopted.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 143.—By Delegate Wm. F. Jones:

WHEREAS, The formation of Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League has been greatly due to the assistance received at the hands of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, The next convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League, which will be held in St. Louis, Mo., May 14, 1900, will be the most important held by this organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming president of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to attend said convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 143.—By Delegates A. E. Holder and Chas. L. Breckon:

To amend Section 3, Article IV, by inserting after the words "represents" in third line, to read, "From National or International and Federal Labor Unions, and all other local unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L., and a delegate representing a city central body shall cast the additional vote or votes due Federal Labor Unions and other local unions affiliated direct with the A. F. of L., not otherwise represented," and insert after

the word "vote" in 4th line of the same section, "except as previously specified."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 144.—By Delegates Holder and Breckon:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact it is desirable to encourage the formation and secure the affiliation of more state federations and central trades assemblies with the A. F. of L.; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the further fact that all local trades unions, whether affiliated direct with the A. F. of L., or through national or international bodies, already pay a per capita tax to the A. F. of L., be it hereby

RESOLVED, That the only cost which shall in the future be required from state and central bodies be a nominal fee of \$3 to the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 145.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union, in convention assembled in the city of Troy, N. Y., November 12, 13, 14, 1900, condemns all work done in penal and criminal institutions in all states, in direct and indirect competition, and to the detriment of free labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the above resolution be submitted to the convention of the A. F. of L., for its endorsement, and then referred to the Law and Legislative Committee of that body for its enforcement.

Adopted, November 14, 1900, by the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 146.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, It has been generally agitated by the Team Drivers International Union and its members at Buffalo, N. Y., that the laundry drivers' proper place was in that international body, and they, the team drivers, have arranged to bring up that subject at this convention of the A. F. of L.

RESOLVED, That the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union protest against being compelled to affiliate with the International Team Drivers Union, claiming as we do, that our proper place is the International Laundry Workers Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we appeal to the A. F. of L. convention to have this matter settled once and for all, and to use their best endeavors to bring this about to the satisfaction of the Laundry Drivers' Union.

Referred to Committee on Grievance.

Resolution No. 147.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, The United States Government increased the tax on beer one dollar (\$1) per barrel, owing to the Spanish-American war; and,

WHEREAS, The brewery proprietors claim rightly that this increase of tax makes impossible the granting of increased wages to the workmen; and,

WHEREAS, The Spanish-American war has ended for some time and the receipts of the government are above the disbursements and

the present Congress can raise all war taxes; be it

RESOLVED, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor, as the representative body of American labor, and recognizing the injurious effect of this tax, do hereby petition the Congress of the United States to reduce the said tax to its former level of one dollar (\$1) per barrel.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 148.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, The manufacture of birch beer has in late years increased to such an extent that it threatens to materially injure the brewery workers, because such firms are exempt from the revenue tax, although malt and yeast are used in its production; and,

WHEREAS, The internal revenue laws of 1894, Section 3244, say: "Brewers shall pay \$1; every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale, from malt, wholly or in part, or from any substitute therefor, shall be deemed a brewer; provided that any person who manufactures less than 500 barrels a year shall pay the sum of \$50; and,

WHEREAS, This section of the law is not enforced and the wages in that industry are very low; be it

RESOLVED, That the firms manufacturing birch beer be brought to the notice of the United States Revenue Department and a demand be made by the American Federation of Labor that the section above named be enforced.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate Lee M. Hart:

WHEREAS, The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., ordered the secretary of the A. F. of L. to print and circulate the special committee's report of the Theatrical Stage Employees Union No. 14's attitude in the present lockout in all the theaters of the city of Detroit, Mich; and,

WHEREAS, The aforesaid report was lost and the order of the convention has not been carried out; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention reaffirms the decision of the Detroit convention by endorsing the attitude of the Detroit Theatrical Stage Employees Union in this lock-out, and again order the committee's report printed and circulated.

Referred to Committee on Grievance.

Resolution No. 150.—By Delegate Lee M. Hart:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. has granted a Trades Union Charter to the ushers of the theaters of Buffalo, New York; and

WHEREAS, We do not consider that theatrical ushers as a calling can be classed either as a trades or labor union, as in nearly all cases they are boys of 18 years of age and under, and in all cases follow this calling for a side issue, as under the most favorable conditions they could not maintain themselves if they endeavored to make a livelihood as ushers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. be instructed to revoke the charter of the Ushers Union, of Buffalo, N. Y.; and further, be it

RESOLVED, That no further charter be granted to any so-called usher's unions.

Referred to incoming Executive Council.

Resolution No. 151.—By Delegates John F. Tobin and Collis Lovely:

WHEREAS, The T. C. Sampson Manufacturing Co., and Weber Bros., North Adams, Mass., shoe manufacturers, have adopted a device purporting to be a union label, and bearing the letters and words "L. P. U. Union Lasted," which device is issued by the Lasters Protective Union, an independent unaffiliated body representing only a small part of the shoe craft; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., be directed to secure its withdrawal of this so-called union stamp, and failing to secure its withdrawal, all products bearing this stamp be declared non-union and unfair, and the same course be pursued against all counterfeits and substitutes for the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, indorsed by the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 152.—By Delegate H. D. Call:

WHEREAS, The boycott upon the Swift Packing Co. has been in existence for nearly three years; and,

WHEREAS, Said boycott has received but little attention from organized labor, as the business of the said firms has increased one hundred per cent in the past year; and,

WHEREAS, The said boycott has worked a great hardship upon the international organizations of the A. M. C. and B. W. W. of N. A., as it prevents the organizing of the men working in many of the large plants of the Big Four (so-called), and has also disrupted many of our Local Unions of Meat Cutters throughout the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention do instruct the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. to designate two members of said board to at once proceed to Chicago, and in conjunction with President Donnelly, of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A., and International Secretary Treasurer James A. Cable, of the C. I. U., secure an interview with the said firm of Swift & Co., and effect a settlement of the existing difference.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 153.—By Delegate M. D. Connolly:

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be hereby authorized to issue a charter to the American Agents National Association, provided the facts in the case prove their eligibility to membership in this body.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 154.—By Delegate M. D. Connolly:

RESOLVED, That no person be eligible to the office of President of this body, in the future, for more than two successive terms.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 155.—By Delegate M. D. Connolly:

RESOLVED, That organizers must be indorsed by the central body in the district or locality in which they are expected to serve, before appointment.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 156.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

To amend Article XI, Section 1, by inserting after the words "five cents per member per month," the following, "local unions the majority of whose members are less than 18 years of age, two cents per member per month."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 157.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

To amend Article V, Section 1, by striking out the words "to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session," and substituting therefor the words "to be elected each year by referendum vote, said vote to be returned by the affiliated national and local unions on or before the last day of the session of the annual convention."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 158.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, There is a law in the United States Navy Yards which divides the various trades and occupations into several classes, and the power to class the men is invested in the foreman, as a result of which many first-class men are classed as second and third class, and who must either accept the decision or quit their jobs and believing that only first class men should be employed in all departments of construction and repair of United States vessels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to assist all unions to have said laws amended so that there is only one class under which men shall be employed at the standard rate of wages as received by the various unions in the district in which navy yards are situated.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

At 12 o'clock the convention was adjourned until 2 p.m.

FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

President Gompers called the Convention to order at 2 p.m.

Delegate O'Connell moved that the roll call be dispensed with. Agreed to.

Delegate Hart moved that the reading of the morning minutes be dispensed with and notice of corrections or errors be given to the Secretary.

Agreed to.

Delegate O'Brien, for Grievance Committee, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 31.—Committee on Grievance recommended that the secretary of the American Federation of Labor communicate with the proper representative of National Tile Layers Union, informing him that complaint has been made against that organization by the Mosaic Worker's Union 8141, of Philadelphia, and the said grievance is now before the Grievance Committee of this body, and asking the representative of the said National Union of Tile Layers if it is possible for them to send a representative, to appear before the said Grievance Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. O'BRIEN, Chairman.

Report adopted.

Delegate Klapetzky, of the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 1.—The Committee reported that the subject had been covered by the adoption of a like resolution this morning, and hence action was unnecessary.

Report adopted.

On Resolutions Nos. 6, 33, 46 and 58, covering the same subjects, committee recommended adoption of No. 58, as substitute for all which reads as follows:

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegate John C. Dernell:

WHEREAS, A careful canvass of the Southern, Inter-Mountain and Pacific Coast States and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico shows only too plainly that the field for agitation and organization is ripe in the above part of the country; and,

WHEREAS, Owing to the limited number of organizations in the states and territories mentioned, it is impossible for them to properly carry on the agitation and organizing necessary to be done in such a large field; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, representing all branches of industry and all parts of the country, should more thoroughly cover the South and the West in the interest of organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be and are hereby instructed to appoint, as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, four (4) permanent organizers to be employed for the ensuing year

in the Southern, Inter-Mountain and Pacific Coast States and Territories.

Delegate moved the adoption of the report of the committee.

Delegate Hill spoke in favor of Tennessee being covered, and offered the following amendment:

That the incoming Executive Council be requested to comply with the request of the central body of Nashville for six months.

Delegates Mitchell, Boland, Klapetzky, and Braunschweig opposed the amendment.

Delegates Witzel and Jones favored amendment.

Delegates Dernell and Rosenberg urged the adoption of the report of the committee.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

The amendment of Delegate Hill was lost.

The report of the committee was adopted.

On Resolution No. 13.—By W. R. Boyer:

WHEREAS, The International Broommakers Union are making every effort to better the condition of their craft, by organizing, gaining shorter hours and increased wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be and are hereby instructed to give all possible aid to the Broommakers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a circular be issued to all organizers urging them to at once make attempts to organize the broommakers in their districts.

Committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Recommendation adopted.

On Resolution No. 20.—By James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists will, on May 18, 1901, endeavor to inaugurate the nine-hour work day throughout the machinists' trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to advise all General and Local Organizers of the American Federation of Labor to assist the International Association of Machinists wherever possible to bring about a more thorough organization of the trade, and to co-operate and assist the International officers of the above association to the end that the nine hour day may be successfully inaugurated.

Committee recommends adoption.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 27, the committee reported its reference to the incoming Executive

Council, but on motion, action thereon was laid over until Delegate Mahon could have an opportunity to speak on the resolution.

On Resolution No. 28.—By Geo. H. Warner:

RESOLVED, That the Actors National Protective Union No. 1, of New York City, members of the American Federation of Labor, do respectfully request the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations to recognize our union card, and also patronize our Union whenever entertainments, carnivals, fairs, festivals, etc., are desired.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegates Warner and Henry favored the resolution.

Delegate Hart moved, as an amendment to the committee report, that the resolution be published in the American Federation of Labor official journal, the *American Federationist*. Amendment adopted and the report of the committee as amended was then concurred in.

On Resolution No. 33.—By Elmer E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, The unskilled labor in the glass bottle houses in the competitive field of Illinois and Indiana are unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, This is a menace to the membership of Local 7187, Federal Labor Union, of Streator, Ill., and 7087, Federal Labor Union, of Belleville, Ill.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, convened in regular session at Louisville, Ky., that general organizers be put in said competitive field immediately, for the purpose of organizing said unskilled labor, and for no other purpose.

Committee recommends adoption. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 36.—By James Wilson, Jr.:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor have in the past had paid organizers in the field; and,

WHEREAS, The Erie Central Labor Union has at its own expense supported one or more organizers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do instruct the incoming officers to aid Erie in the support of an organizer to the extent of \$25 per month.

With permission of the committee and the Convention, the introducer withdrew the resolution as offered.

On Resolution No. 37.—By James Wilson:

WHEREAS, Through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor organizers the fishing industry has been sufficiently organized to warrant a national organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do instruct the incoming officers to endeavor to organize such an organization.

RESOLVED, That the officers be instructed

to hold the convention for that purpose in the city of Erie.

Committee recommends to strike out the last resolve.

Delegates Wilson and M. Hayes favored the report of the committee, which was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 40.—By D. D. Driscoll:

WHEREAS, Many Federal Labor Unions of rubber workers are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and leather workers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council call a convention of said Unions to form National or International Unions of Rubber Workers and National or International Leather Workers.

Committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Driscoll favored its reference.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 49.—By E. J. Bracken:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor provide a special organizer for a short time to assist in organizing the members of the craft in the Eastern States.

Committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Anton J. Engel:

WHEREAS, There are a great many upholsterers throughout the country that are still unorganized; and

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the Upholsterers International Union that with the assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor they would gain better results; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor throughout the country, be, and are hereby, instructed to give their assistance toward organizing the upholsterers.

Committee reports favorably.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 59.—By Delegate William Jacobs:

WHEREAS, No state in the southwest has been more neglected in the way of organization and in securing the enactment of laws favorable to the toilers than Kentucky; and

WHEREAS, The Kentucky State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled November 13 and 14, passed a resolution requesting that the American Federation of Labor help organize the state by donating several hundred dollars to be used exclusively for organizing purposes; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor be requested through our delegates to aid us in more thoroughly organizing the state by allowing us not less than five hundred (\$500) dollars for this purpose.

The committee not having any knowledge that any previous donations have been made

to State Federations, and not desiring to establish any precedent to that effect, we therefore recommend non-concurrence in the resolution.

Committee's report adopted.

On Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate George Beinke:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers of America presented a resolution in 1899, asking the Executive Board to organize Engineers Locals wherever it is possible; and

WHEREAS, We desire to thank said Board for their faithful work performed, but believing that work on that line has only begun; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to continue to use their utmost endeavors toward organizing local unions of Stationary Engineers into the International Union of Steam Engineers of America.

Committee recommends adoption.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate J. A. Gadsden:

WHEREAS, Having the right granted me by Federal Labor Union 8508, of Charleston, S. C., and as there is much dissatisfaction as to organizers in Charleston, for they are all of a trade union and not of a federal labor union, and instruction received from organizers who are members of a trade union not having the right to federal labor union secrecy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all organizers of federal labor unions shall be members of federal labor unions, and if there are no organizers in that city, or the vicinity of the federal labor union, where a federal labor union is to be organized, then the Executive Council shall be notified at once and the Council shall notify the nearest federal labor union organizer.

RESOLVED, That all pass word instruction for federal labor unions be sent to the secretary of each federal labor union.

Committee recommends its reference to the introducer for information.

On Resolution No. 74.—By Delegate Eugene Merrill:

RESOLVED, That the city of Knoxville, Tenn., a city of over 40,000 population, be given an organizer who resides in the city.

Committee recommends its reference to the incoming President.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 75, the committee recommends the following substitute:

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to wait upon the proper government officials and endeavor to effect a satisfactory adjustment of the matter of the employment of leather workers on horse goods at the arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois.

Substitute of committee adopted.

On Resolution No. 3, introduced by Dele-

gate Onstott, the committee recommends the following substitute:

That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to request the appointment of a committee of three from each one of the contending organizations, they to act in conjunction with a committee of three to be appointed by the Executive Council, who are to meet prior to July 1, 1901, for the purpose of reconciling the existing differences between the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America and the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters Steam fitters and Steamfitters Helpers.

Delegate Richardson said his association was willing to submit their rules to any committee appointed by the convention, but wanted Steamfitters organization to do likewise, and hoped the report of the committee would be adopted.

Delegate Onstott opposed committee's recommendation.

Delegates Westoby, Feeney and Mitchell favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Szegedy moved the previous question, which was ordered. Report of committee concurred in.

Delegate E. J. Lynch, for committee on Labels, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 2.—By John F. Tobin:

WHEREAS, It is the settled law and policy of the American Federation of Labor to recognize only one union and one label in any one craft; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in the New York Convention of 1895, gave its exclusive recognition and indorsement to the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and its union stamp as the only union and union label in the shoe craft, and forbade all affiliated organize lending any encouragement, or support to any other body, label or device claiming to represent a shoe to be union made in whole or in part; and

WHEREAS, The Boot and Shoe Workers Union, with the assistance of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, have established the aforesaid union stamp as a well recognized union label in general demand; and

WHEREAS, Certain persons are endeavoring to defeat the objects of the demand for the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, by forming small factions into independent associations, and adopting other devices falsely claimed to represent union labor; and certain shoe manufacturers are seeking to deceive our fellow unionists by deceptive substitutes, bearing the words "Union Made," "In Union there is Strength," "L. P. U. Union Later," etc., etc.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor unqualifiedly condemns the conduct of any faction of shoe workers that attempts to confuse unionists with unindorsed, unauthorized or deceptive alleged union devices, and calls upon all shoe workers to unite in the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, thereby promoting craft unity as the first essential to success; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor again endorse the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union as the only recognized union label on boots and shoes, and all manufacturers and jobbers of footwear are hereby warned that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations will assist the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, to drive out of the market the goods of any manufacturer or jobber which bears any device substituted for the union stamp, and intended or calculated to deceive or impose upon the organized workers and sympathizers; and, be it further



RESOLVED, That all members of the American Federation of Labor and its friends, are requested to immediately withdraw their patronage from any shoe retailer who displays or offers for sale boots or shoes bearing any device intended or calculated to deceive the organized workers into buying substitutes for the union stamp, which, as hereto affixed, is again declared to be the only union label on shoes, in the sole support of which the purchasing power and influence of the American Federation of Labor, with all its affiliated organizations, unions, and members, are hereby pledged.

Committee recommends adoption.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 9.—Cincinnati (Ohio) the committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Heilbronn moved that action be deferred until Delegate Reichers could be present to speak on the resolution. Motion to defer agreed to.

On Resolution No. 9.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The union labels of the different crafts and trades represented in the American Federation of Labor are active agents in promoting and maintaining organization among the workers; and,

WHEREAS, The central labor unions are largely engaged in label agitation for the different trade organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by this convention to arrange for the grouping and printing of the union labels of all the organizations represented in the American Federation of Labor, the same to be furnished the central labor unions and women's label leagues at cost.

Committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 23.—By Eugene F. O'Rourke, Jas. M. Lynch and Frank Morrison:

WHEREAS, It frequently occurs that books used in the public schools of the various states are more or less manufactured by poorly paid labor, to the detriment of the interests of the entire people, therefore, in order to insure the paying of a fair living wage on all such work; be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., that all school books used in the public schools of the various states should bear the label.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegate O'Rourke moved an amendment that the words "of the Allied Printing Trades Council," be added after the word "label" on the last line of the resolve.

Amendment adopted.

Delegate Lennon moved the following amendment:

RESOLVED, We declare that the state should furnish free all school books used in the public schools of the country.

Delegate O'Rourke claimed the amendment was not germane to the question, and he favored the original motion.

Delegate Lennon withdrew his amendment, with notice that he would offer it as a separate resolution. The report of the committee as amended was adopted.

On Resolution No. 42.—By J. W. Slayton:

RESOLVED, That this convention approve and adopt a universal union label, embodying a design a portion of which shall be made to represent the American Federation of Labor, and in the central part the label of each trade affiliated therewith shall be placed or fixed, the same to be issued by the American Federation of Labor, under such provision, legal or otherwise, as will seem most likely to attain the object sought. Approved by J.L. Nelson, G. T. Burt, O. R. Jarrett, H. A. Meise, Jos. Crimmins, I. W. Slayton, G. Gothrie, Daniel J. Reese and H. Blackmore.

Committee reported unfavorably.

Delegate Hart moved concurrence in the report of the committee.

Delegate Slayton favored universal label and was against report of committee. Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate James P. Maher:

WHEREAS, The union label is a great factor in the labor movement of today, and

WHEREAS, It is our duty to do all in our power to advance the use of the union label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the future no delegate will be allowed a seat in the convention of the American Federation of Labor unless all wearing apparel on his person bears the union label of the craft engaged in the manufacture of the same.

The committee non-concurs on the score of impracticability, but believes the end sought by

the resolution is correct, and the principle enumerated sound from a trades union standpoint, one that should apply not only to delegates to this convention but to all organized wage workers.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 52.—By Anton Engel:

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers International Union of North America has adopted a union label, which is now in use and recognized as the emblem of organized upholsterers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses, approves of and recommends the yellow label of the Upholsterers International Union of North America.

Committee reports favorably.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate E. J. Bracken:

RESOLVED, That the label of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union be indorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends adoption.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 101.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

The committee recommends to strike out the words, "Same, as it," in the second whereas, and insert the words "Above and," and then report favorably.

Amendment of committee concurred in and the report adopted as follows:

On Resolution No. 101.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and,

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers label is the only proof of the above, and distinguishes union from non-union and trust made tobacco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Louisville, Ky., reindorse the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby, requested to demand the Blue Label upon all tobacco or cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

On Resolution No. 110.—By Delegate William Muirhead:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, at its twenty-fifth annual convention, held at Providence, R. I., the third week in May, 1900, indorsed and adopted as its union stamp or trade mark a design formed by a combination of the alphabetical letters, "J. H. U.," as herewith illustrated, said stamp to be impressed on the shoe when fitted to the foot; and,

WHEREAS, Said stamp represents union rules and conditions under which the Journeymen Horse Shoers may secure some of the rights due them in their arduous toil and the benefits of trade organization; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation in convention here assembled, does hereby indorse and recommend said stamp or trade mark, and urge the delegates to this body, and the members of affiliated unions, to lend all assistance possible in furthering the demand and use of said stamp by owners and drivers of horses and mules; and, further, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates from such trades as come particularly in contact in their work with the owners of horses, or such as use horses in the pursuance of their occupation, be urgently requested to bring this stamp prominently before their organization, and request the members to at all times insist on horses being shod only in shops as are entitled to and use the stamp with the consent and authorization of the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers.

Committee reports favorably. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 116, by Delegate Troutman, the committee offers the following substitute:

We reaffirm the principle that union men should patronize union made goods, and recommend the matter of fines to the different affiliated National Unions, Central Labor Unions, State Branches and Federal Unions.

Delegate Morris moved to amend the report of the committee by inserting after the words, "union made goods" the words "and to patronize union clerks." Amendment adopted. The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by the Committee on Labels:

We beg to call your attention to the multiplicity of labels now in use, and the consequent confusion arising therefrom. In this connection your committee would recommend that Federal Labor Unions use only the label of the A. F. of L., and that the A. F. of L. recommend that all national and international unions of kindred trades use an allied label on the finished product, whenever possible.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 7, by Delegate Reichers, the committee reports unfavorably. It was moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Reichers opposed report of committee, and said he had had no opportunity to appear before the committee.

JH

Delegate Lynch favored the recommitment to the committee.

Delegate Warner moved that the resolution be referred back to the committee.

Agreed to.

Delégate Kidd, for Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Boycotts beg leave to submit the following partial report:

On Resolution No. 5.—By Federal Labor Union, No. 8087:

WHEREAS, The employes of the Reichert Flour Milling Company, of Freeburg, Ill., are out on a strike in sympathy with the Coopers Local No. 53 (whose members are also belonging to Federal Labor Union No. 8087), and whereas we know the said coopers and mill hands are in the right, and have a just cause, it was therefore resolved to beg your honorable body to assist the striking employes of said firm, and place the latter on the "unfair list."

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for action thereon. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 14.—By W. R. Boyer:

WHEREAS, The Lee Broom and Duster Company are antagonizing organized labor by their persistent opposition to a settlement of the troubles in their factory, located at Davennort, Iowa; and,

WHEREAS, The said firm employ convicts in the manufacture of brooms at the state prison, located in Lincoln, Neb.; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Lincoln, Neb., and Davennort, Iowa, be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor, as published in the *American Federationist*, and all labor and reform papers be requested to copy.

Your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for action thereon. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 15.—By Geneva (N. Y.) Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, On or about March 1, 1900, Iron Moulders Union 109, through their representative, M. J. Keough, entered into an agreement with the Herendeen Manufacturing Company of Geneva, N. Y., whereby said manufacturing company agreed not to discriminate against union molders, and further agreed to grant an increase in wages of 12 1-2 per cent, to take effect March 15, 1900; and,

WHEREAS, At the time the negotiations were going on said manufacturing company had engaged or caused to be engaged non-union molders to take the places of the molders with whom they were pretending to make a settlement; and,

WHEREAS, On March 19, 1900, said manufacturing company locked out their employes, and have since refused to entertain any proposition looking toward a settlement of their differences; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Herendeen Manufacturing Company be placed on the unfair list, and that the members of all affiliated unions are hereby requested to refuse to purchase or

handle any of the products of this concern, which consist of steam heating boilers known as the Furman Boiler, the Junior Boiler and the Sectional Boiler.

Your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for action thereon. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 18.—By Delegate O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The firm of Schneider-Trencamp Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of oil, gas and gasoline stoves (all marked "Reliable"), have not as yet made a satisfactory settlement with the International Association of Machinists, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the boycott upon this company be reaffirmed, and that all affiliated unions be notified of the same.

Your committee recommends the adoption of this resolution. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 21.—By Eugene F. O'Rourke, James M. Lynch and Frank Morrison:

WHEREAS, Certain representatives of the New York Sun have declared to subscribers, advertisers and newdealers that the matter in dispute between that paper and New York Typographical Union No. 6 has been settled; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the American Federation of Labor be requested to bring to the notice of their respective unions that such representations are misleading and entirely untrue, that conditions remain unchanged, and that Typographical Union No. 6, maintaining its attitude unchanged as regards that publication, calls upon its fellow-unionists to continue the fight with renewed vigor.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the foregoing resolution, and earnestly urges the union men and women everywhere to render every possible assistance to the Typographical Union in its conflict with the New York "Sun."

Delegate Warner moved that the committee's report be approved and boycott on the New York "Sun" be reaffirmed. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 34.—By James Wilson, Jr.:

WHEREAS, The Blach & Germer Stove Company, manufacturers of the Radiant Home stove, of Erie, Pa., have locked out their union molders, to the number of eighty-five, and all efforts to come to a satisfactory settlement have failed; and

WHEREAS, The Erie Central Labor Union and Local No. 38 of the Iron Molders' Union have placed them on the unfair list; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do declare the Radiant Home stove to be unfair.

Committee recommends to refer to the Executive Council for action.

Delegate Wilson spoke on the resolution.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 41.—By James Brannon: WHEREAS, The H. P. Deuscher Co., of Hamilton, Ohio, exhibited a malignant disposition toward organized labor by peremptorily dismissing, on September 15, 1899 from its employ forty-two members of Iron Molders Union No. 68 because of their affiliation with the Union, and

WHEREAS, Said company operates a "jobbing" shop and is also a manufacturer of agricultural implements and hot-air furnaces, which latter are put upon the market as the product of the Cincinnati Heating and Ventilating Company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Twentieth Annual Convention assembled, that the products of the H. P. Deuscher Co. and the Cincinnati Heating and Ventilating Co. be and are considered unfair, and the affiliations of the Federation are herewith requested to render their contempt for the companies' products as ardent as their respect for union labor can make it.

Committee recommends to refer to the Executive Council for action. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 48.—By E. J. Leo:

RESOLVED, That a boycott be placed on the Kahn Stove Works, manufacturers of stoves and ranges, at Hamilton, O., by the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends to refer to the Executive Council for action. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 73.—By Delegate Eugene Merrill:

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 7295, of Knoxville, Tenn., has for the last nine months carried on a systematic boycott on Knoxville Woolen Mills and has succeeded in taking away nearly two-thirds of its immense trade; and

WHEREAS, The boycott was put on for good reasons by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, after due investigation; and

WHEREAS, Local Union 7295 has received no aid, financial or otherwise, from the American Federation of Labor, but has had to depend on its own resources, the Central Labor Union of East Tennessee, and such sums as were donated by the well-disposed unions of all trades, and as a victory in the mills of the South is of great importance to labor everywhere; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we sustain said union in its fight, both financially and otherwise, to the extent found to be required, on investigation by the Executive Council, to bring the fight to a successful end.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council be urged to issue, or cause to be issued, a circular addressed to all affiliated organizations chartered in cities where the Knoxville Woolen Mills Company does business, requesting the appointment of committees to advise the patrons of the said Knoxville Woolen Mills Company of the deplorable

condition under which its employees labor. Report adopted.

On Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union No. 90, of Philadelphia, Pa., has certain members on strike against the firm of Hawthorne & Sheble, manufacturers of phonograph horns, who discharged a committee of their men for asking for an increase in wages; and

WHEREAS, The said strike has the endorsement of the Metal Polishers of North America and of the United Labor League of Philadelphia; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place the said firm of Hawthorne & Sheble upon the "unfair" list.

Committee recommends to refer to the Executive Council for action. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, The shoe lasters employed by P. T. Hallahan, who has three shoe stores and one shoe factory in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., are on strike for the right to organize and for increased wages; and

WHEREAS, The United Labor League has investigated this strike and has given it its approval by passing a boycott against the firm in question; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place P. T. Hallahan, shoe manufacturer and shoe retailer, of Philadelphia, Pa. upon the "unfair" list.

Committee recommends to refer to the Executive Council for action thereon.

Delegate Tobin stated that the union requesting the boycott is an independent organization, not affiliated with the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and moved to refer the matter to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Morrison moved that the entire matter lie on the table.

Motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Delegate Emma Lanphere, for the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

Your committee submits the following substitute, in lieu of Resolution No. 8, by Cincinnati Central Labor Council, and Resolution No. 72, by Delegate Rosenberg, as follows:

WHEREAS, It is evident from the reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer that the local central bodies chartered by the American Federation of Labor have greatly aided in the growth of the trade union movement; and,

WHEREAS, Article XII of the constitution of the Federation denies chartered local central bodies representation at the conventions of the Federation if they retain unions who refuse to affiliate with their national or international unions; and

WHEREAS, In many cities there still are a large number of locals of national and international unions that keep aloof from char-

tered local central bodies affiliating with local bodies who often pretend to be central bodies, thereby retarding the work of chartered local central bodies; and

WHEREAS, Section 2 of Article XII of the constitution provides that the national and international unions shall instruct their locals to affiliate with chartered local central bodies, a provision honored more in the breach than in the observance; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the secretary of the Federation shall request chartered local central bodies to forward to him, from time to time, the names of locals of national and international unions, also of locals chartered direct by the Federation, not affiliated with chartered local central bodies. The secretary, then, upon receipt of such data to call the attention of the respective national and international unions to Section 2, Article XII, requesting them to instruct such non-affiliated locals to affiliate with chartered local central bodies, and to insist that local unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor shall affiliate with the chartered central bodies of the American Federation of Labor before affiliating with any other central body in name or pretensions.

Delegate T. J. Donnelly favored report of committee.

Delegate Warner moved to amend by adding the words "of a similar character" after the word "pretension," in the last line of committee's report.

Delegate Richardson wanted to know if his union could join the Building Trades, if the committee's report was adopted.

Delegate Rosenberg favored report of committee.

Delegate Seikman favored amendment.

Delegate Downey opposed the report.

Delegate Furuseth favored committee's report.

Delegate McCarthy favored the committee's report.

Delegate Kneeland opposed the report.

By unanimous consent the rules were suspended to remain in session to discuss the question further.

Delegate Bowman favored report of committee.

Delegate Lennon moved that the vote on the report of the committee be taken at 11 A. M. tomorrow (Tuesday). Adopted.

In accordance with a previous notice given, Delegate Lennon offered the following resolution:

Resolution No. 159.—By Delegate Lennon:

RESOLVED, By the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, that all books used in the public schools of the country should be furnished free by the state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

At 6:20 P. M. the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) morning.

FIFTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by President Gompers.

Delegate Mahon moved to dispense with the calling of the roll.

The motion was lost. The roll was then called.

Absentees—Boyer, Tracy, O'Brien (J.), Reichers, Heilbronn, O'Brien (W.), Williams, Warner, Downey, Sherman, Hunter, Thomas, Holman, Perham, Huebner, Moore, McCarthy, Hayes (M. S.), Feeney, Urick, Lanphere, Johnson, Blake, Carlson, Wheeler, Rutledge, Jordan, Nelson, Warner (M.), Miller, Nash, Hill, Brophy, Parks, Harvey, Weber, Woodmansee, Puckett, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith, Taylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Carter, Julin, La Blonde, Hall, Seabrook, Hasley, Hill, Kline, Troutman, Pratt, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Devor, Olson and Kuhn.

Delegate Dernel moved that reading of the minutes of yesterday afternoon session be dispensed with, and any error or correction in same be noted by the secretary. Agreed to.

President Gompers introduced Mr. Herman Christen, of the Louisville (Ky.), Central Labor Union, who, in turn, presented President Gompers with a gavel given by the body he represented.

President Gompers responded in a few well-chosen remarks.

Delegate Tracy asked consent to present a resolution for immediate consideration.

Delegate Barter objected to the immediate consideration, but was willing to have the resolution read. The resolution was then read, and Delegate Barter renewed his protest.

Delegate O'Connor moved the rules be suspended for the purpose of considering the resolution just read. Agreed to.

Delegate Tracy then offered the following resolution:

Resolution 160.—By Cigar Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has always welcomed into its ranks all workmen and workingwomen without regard to race, creed, color, or nationality, and

WHEREAS, At the present time in the city of Tampa, Florida, some of the men who asked for and received the moral, financial, and physical support of the workers of the American Labor movement for the cause of "Cuba Libre" are now attempting to deny the right to work to men and women who are members of the Cigarmakers' International Union and other local unions connected with the American Federation of Labor, and are attempting to destroy these unions, first and now in existence in Tampa, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the 20th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, denounce the action of the so-called Resistencia for their unmanly and non-unionlike acts now being perpetrated on the organizations of labor in Tampa, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we pledge our support to our unions against whom the effort is being made to disrupt, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to use every means within their power to secure the right to work to the American men and women in Tampa, and their further right to organize in any union connected with the American Labor movement.

Delegate Hart moved the adoption of the resolution.

Agreed to unanimously.

Discussion was resumed on the pending question, being the substitute by the committee for Resolutions Nos. 8 and 72.

Delegate Rosenberg was opposed to amendment.

Delegates Richardson, Tracy, Westoby, Bosonski, Lennon, Braunschweig, Hart, Bracken, Duncan and Ward favored the report of committee.

Delegate Driscoll favored report, but believed that it also should include state bodies.

Delegate Seikman deprecated the antagonism toward Building Trades, and said that the Building Trades are not antagonistic to Central Bodies.

Delegate Kleffner called for the previous question which was ordered, the vote on the pending question to be taken at 1 o'clock in accordance with previous action.

Delegate Dernel, for Committee on President's Report, desired to have resolution No. 63 referred to Committee on Executive Council Report. Agreed to.

Delegate Duncan submitted the following:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.:

Comrades: In the matter of the grievance between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the organization of International Association of Machinists and Pattern Makers League of America, we recommend that the matter be referred to the Grievance Committee.

Adopted.

In the matter of the application for a charter from the Piano and Organ Workers International Union, your Council deemed it advisable to deny the application.

Fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
JOHN MITCHELL,
MAX MORRIS,
THOS. I. KIDD,
JOHN B. LENNON,
FRANK MORRISON.

Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Executive Councils report.

Delegate Hart, for Committee on Secretary's Report, submitted the following:

Louisville, Ky., December 11, 1900.
To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.:

Gentlemen: We, your Committee on Secretary's Report, have examined same carefully and find the various statistics and amounts correct in every particular.

We further commend the efforts of Secretary Frank Morrison to secure statistical records of the strikes (lost and won) benefits accruing therefrom, cost of same, men involved, increase of charters issued by National and International Unions and their increased membership. Recommending that this be complied with on the part of all National and International Secretaries.

Fraternally submitted,
GEORGE INNIS, Chairman,
J. R. T. AUSTON,
CHAS. T. BECHTOLD,
JOHN A. LEE,
ROBERT B. KERR,
GEO. A. UROUHART,
LEE M. HART, Secretary.

It was moved to adopt the report. Delegate Giltthorpe offered the following amendment:

"The Executive officers of the International Union, asking them to comply with the request contained in the resolution."

Amendment accepted, and the report, as amended; was adopted.

Delegate Agard for the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 26.—By D. D. Driscoll:
WHEREAS, Many unions formed and known as federal labor unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, carry the card of said federal labor union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor and all affiliated national or international bodies respect and recognize cards of federal labor unions, and give same support as given local unions affiliated with their national or international unions.

The Committee offered the following substitute:

WHEREAS, Members of Federal Labor Unions find difficulty in having their cards recognized where members of local or trade unions are employed; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That local, national or international unions, affiliated with A. F. of L., be requested to acknowledge cards issued by Federal Labor Unions when presented by members thereof, and give them the support usually tendered to trade cards; this to apply only to holders of Federal Labor Union cards whose craft is not organized into a local or trade union, and is not to be construed to supplant, antagonize or interfere with the laws, customs or rules of local, national or international unions.

Substitute of committee adopted.

Delegate Klapetzky, for Committee on Organization, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 96.—By Delegates Morris, John O'Brien, Emma Lanphere, I. Goodman:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks International Protective Association, through persistent efforts, has finally succeeded in organizing 400 cities and towns throughout the United States and Canada; and,

WHEREAS, There yet remain about 1,000 cities and towns in which unions of retail clerks can be organized; and,

WHEREAS, The retail clerks, if organized, can be of material benefit to all branches of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the A. F. of L. be requested to make a special effort to start local unions of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association.

RESOLVED, That Central Bodies and Organizers be instructed to use all the influence possible to induce independent local unions of retail clerks to affiliate with the International Association of the craft.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution, excepting the word "special," as it appears in the first resolve, and that the same be made to read that "an effort," in place of "a special effort," be made in behalf of the clerks.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 97.—By Delegates Max Morris, John R. O'Brien:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks International Protective Association, through persistent efforts, covering a period of ten years, have finally succeeded in organizing three locals within the limits of the city of Chicago; and

Believing the membership of said locals could be greatly increased if all members of organized labor in Chicago would assist the clerks; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urge the organizations in Chicago, affiliated with the A. F. of L., to assist the

clerks by demanding the card of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, when making purchases.

Committee recommends concurrence. Report agreed to.

On Resolution No. 104 the committee recommends its reference to the Committee on Labels. So ordered.

On Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate Chas. Moench:

WHEREAS, The Freight Handlers Union presented a resolution in 1899, asking the Executive Board to instruct the organizers to make every effort to organize the freight handlers of every town and state; and,

WHEREAS, We desire to thank said organizers for their faithful work in organizing about seven locals, but believing their assistance has only begun; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to use their utmost endeavors toward organizing unions of shipping department workers and all other freight handlers.

Committee recommends concurrence. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate Robt. B. Kerr:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths are at the present time making a special and strenuous effort to more thoroughly organize their fellow craftsmen throughout the country; and,

WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the said I. B. of B. are of the opinion that a more thorough organization of the craft is becoming a vital necessity in the iron working and engineering trades; therefore, by this, the Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the general, district and local organizers of the A. F. of L. give special attention to the formation of new local unions of blacksmiths in their respective districts and that special efforts be made to place the blacksmiths organization in the front ranks of trade unionism.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution with the amendment that the word "special," which now appears in two places in the resolve, be stricken out.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate Schiekel:

WHEREAS, The above named union has done all in its power to organize the Trunk and Bag Workers, and those already organized to affiliate with the International, but so far has been very unsuccessful, and at present time have no organizer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers be instructed to do all they can to have all Trunk and Bag Workers to come in line.

Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 109.—By Delegate L. R. Thomas:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. having many organizers in the field; and,

WHEREAS, The Pattern Makers League being an organization that, owing to the fact that numerically it can never hope to be numbered among the great organizations of the land, and yet being among the important branches of the machinery trades; be it

RESOLVED, That the regularly commissioned organizers of the A. F. of L. be instructed to pay especial attention to the organization of the Pattern Makers of their respective localities.

Committee recommends that the resolution be adopted with the amendment that the words "instructed to pay especial attention," be stricken out and the following inserted in their stead, "requested to make an effort."

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 111 the committee recommends that the same be referred to the Committee on Labels. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 119.—By Delegate Daniel J. Reese:

WHEREAS, We find no representation from among the agriculturists of the United States in this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to take any measure they deem advisable to organize the agriculturists, etc., and that it is the sense of this Convention that each and every trade and labor unionist lend his aid.

The committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council. Agreed to.

The hour for taking the vote on the substitute of the Committee for Resolutions Nos. 8 and 72 was taken up. The amendment of Delegate Warner was defeated.

The report of the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies on the substitute for Resolutions Nos. 8 and 72 was then adopted with but one dissenting vote.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolution No. 161.—By Delegate James Duncan:

In order to further carry on legislation of a practical kind on the eight hour work day, and thereby to strengthen our position on this important question:

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council take such action as is necessary to have an eight hour bill introduced in the legislature of the states where an eight hour law is not now in use. Said bills to be as uniformly drafted as the methods of preparing bills in said states will permit; and that representative union men in such states be requested to continually urge the passage of those bills until they are enacted into law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 162.—By Delegates James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison:

RESOLVED, That an investigation be made of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, an organization chartered under the American Federation of Labor, for conducting its affairs and perpetuating its existence under the cloak of a *bona fide* union, and acting in contravention of the laws of said organization and those enunciated by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 163.—By Delegate T. J. Donnelly:

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. instruct its State Federations and Central Bodies to work for the establishment of the free school book system in the public schools (where such does not already exist) in the different states and cities in which they are located.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 164.—N. J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, H. R. 8020 has been passed by the House of Congress, and is now pending before the Senate of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, This bill, if enacted into law, will deprive the public of the convenience of small packages, besides reducing the amount of labor required in the cooper shops of the country; and,

WHEREAS, It would also result in a waste of valuable timber, as these small packages are made from material that can not be used in larger packages for reason of its defects; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instruct its Legislative Committee to use its best efforts to defeat the passage of the above mentioned bill.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 165.—By Delegate James P. Maher:

WHEREAS, The hat factory of James Marshall of Fall River, Mass., is known to be the foulest factory in this country, and has done more to injure the United Hatters of North America than all of the other foul factories, by substituting foreign women to do the work of men in the manufacture of hats; and,

WHEREAS, The authorities in Washington, D. C., have for the past three years seen fit to place all orders for hats to be worn by United States soldiers with the said foul factories of James Marshall, of Fall River, Mass., despite the protests and entreaties of the United Hatters of North America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, disapprove of the course pursued by the authorities in Washington in the placing of the orders for army hats with James Marshall, of Fall River, and that we emphatically protest against the placing of future army orders for hats with said or any other non-union concern; further

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to insist on having the government orders for army hats placed in a union factory and they bear the union label of the United Hatters of North America.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 166.—By Delegate John Cosgrove:

WHEREAS, One of the main objects of your honorable body, the A. F. of L., is the organizing of national and international unions based on strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, as will be found in Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution, and also in Article IX, Section 5, of same constitution, and it plainly reads that it gives the right to each trade to manage and control its own affairs; and

WHEREAS, The United Order of Box-Makers and Sawyers of America has and is now making application to the A. F. of L. for a charter of affiliation, having eighteen locals in ten different states, and eighteen cities of those states, with a membership of between six and seven thousand, and a well established union label; and

WHEREAS, In order to carry out the intent of those two sections, and to make it effective; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., now assembled in the city of Louisville, Ky., do grant to the United Order of Boxmakers and Sawyers of America a national charter.

Referred to Executive Council.

Resolution No. 167.—By Delegate F. C. Dickens:

The American Flint Glass Workers Union, composed of fourteen different departments of the glass making industry, finds itself confronted by a condition in the bottle department that it is unable to control by the ordinary methods employed by it, and, therefore, appeals to your honorable body for assistance and requests that you adopt the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the bottle blowing business, fully ninety per cent of the wares made, other than common flasks, are made in union houses, and by union workmen, under conditions satisfactory to the employees and creditable to the organization able to secure them; on the other hand, fully ninety-five per cent of all the common whisky flasks manufactured are made in non-union houses, as wages fully fifty per cent less than those in union houses, and under conditions that are a menace to the entire bottle blowing trade. These flasks are all made in the Gas Belt of Indiana, and by the following firms: Woodbury Glass Company, Parker, Ind.; Milgrove Bottle Company, Millgrove, Ind.; Dunkirk Flint Glass Works, Dunkirk, Ind.; Indiana Glass Works, Dunkirk, Ind.; Hartford City Flint Glass Works, Hartford City; Daleville Glass Co., Daleville, Ind.; Lapel Bottle Co., Lapel, Ind.; Lapel Flint Glass Co., Lapel, Ind.; Indiana Bottle Co., Shirley, Ind.; Skillen-Gooden Glass Co., Yorktown, Ind.; Swayzee Glass Co., Swayzee, Ind. The product of these houses are controlled entirely by the following jobbing houses: Cupples Wooden Ware Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.; Lampton-Crane & Ramey, Louisville, Ky. The conditions surrounding employment in these factories are such as to appeal strongly to those who believe that employees have rights that should be respected. The majority of the employees are young men, without homes or any fixed place of abode, who are knocked about from place to place and exploited by these manufacturers for their own advantage.

The real force and power behind this non-union condition are the jobbing houses above referred to, and it is they that our association has found it so hard to reach. We have spent, at different times, in order to change this condition, fully \$100,000.00, but, while we have done much to retard the spread of this evil, yet the condition is much the same as when we took up the fight against it. We have concluded to fight fire with fire, and invade the market of these jobbers. For that purpose, we have erected, and are operating at Summitville, Indiana, a bottle house owned and controlled entirely by the American Flint Glass Workers Union, for the purpose of making flasks to be sold in competition with the jobbers and manufacturers above referred to. Every article of glass turned out from this factory bears a label blown into the side of the bottle, as follows: An elliptic circle, with the letters "A. F." on the inside, and around the outside the words "Union Made." "Trade Mark." These bottles are superior in every particular, to the product of the non-union houses, our ware being made by workmen possessing the highest degree of skill in blowing bottles.

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we urge on our members everywhere to demand when purchasing flask bottles that they have blown into the side the union label of the American Flint Glass Workers Union, and that we direct our officers everywhere to assist all in their power to further the success of the American Flint Bottle Co. and the American Flint Glass Workers Union.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 168.—By Delegate Thomas Wheeler:

WHEREAS, Many corporations in this country receive permits for electrical work; and

WHEREAS, Many employ non-union men; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board request all central bodies to urge their city government to grant no permits to electrical contractors until they give or agree to give trade union conditions.

Referred to Executive Council:

Resolution No. 169.—By Delegate Martin Fox:

WHEREAS, There is a marked tendency on the part of employees engaged in the same line of industry to combine together in associations in order that they may more effectively meet the demands of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, The advent of these associations of employers has made it possible, where the trade or trades interested are well organized to negotiate and ratify national agreements affecting wages and conditions of labor, of a most beneficial character; has made it possible to apply the principles of conciliation and voluntary arbitration in trade disputes, and to lessen to an appreciable degree the number of strikes and lockouts which at times disturb our industries; and

WHEREAS, There has been a most notable movement toward the ratification of national agreements of this character with associations of employers among the Metal Trades affiliated

with the American Federation of Labor; therefore.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that such national agreements are commendable and in the best interests of the organized workers, providing they do not embody in their terms the forfeiture of the right of organized labor to demand the completest form of recognition in the shops of the members of the association with which the agreement is ratified, nor relegate to the employer the sole right to determine the competency of the workman to receive the minimum wage agreed upon, nor otherwise compromise the just rights and privileges of the trade unionists.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 170.—By Delegate Charles Byrne:

RESOLVED, The Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., and the T. Zurbroog Co., of Riverside, N. J., locked out their men last January, for daring to join the Watch Case Engravers International Association of America, A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, Our association submitted our case to the Executive Council at Washington, D. C., who placed the above concerns on the unfair list;

RESOLVED, That this convention approve the action of the Executive Council and continue the Keystone and T. Zurbroog on the unfair list until such time as they make due reparation for their cruel and unjust action and are prepared to deal fairly by the members of our craft.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 171.—By Delegate Jerome Jones:

WHEREAS, Organization is the instrument by and through which we advance our wages, improve our conditions, and insure happiness; and,

WHEREAS, As so tersely put by our President Gompers, in his message, that we are here to legislate in the interest of the unorganized as well as the organized; and,

WHEREAS, There is a class of workers who are so environed by circumstances and conditions as to make it impossible for them to organize without some extraordinary efforts being put forth to that end; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor urge its organizers to put forth their best efforts to the organization of telephone girls of America.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 172.—By Delegate Charles Byrne:

RESOLVED, That the Watch Case Engravers International Association of America, A. F. of L., have established a blue label as a guarantee of union engraved watch cases, and we desire this convention to indorse our label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 173.—By Delegate Marshall Roper:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. has always advocated that all organizations affiliated be composed of *bona fide* wage earners; and,

WHEREAS, International Team Drivers Union are allowing employers to become members of the aforesaid organization, thereby allowing the employers to regulate the wage scale as best suited to their individual interests; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, are not in favor of any employers becoming members of any organization established for the betterment of the conditions of wage-earners.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 174.—By Delegate Owen Miller:

RESOLVED, That no local affiliated with an international or national body chartered by the A. F. of L. shall be permitted to join any central body that has affiliated with it, or that may become so affiliated, any organization that has seceded from an international or national body chartered by the A. F. of L.

Any local violating this resolution must be suspended by its International or National until the resolution is complied with.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 175.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Lee M. Hart, introduced by the A. F. of M. and the Stage Employees:

WHEREAS, The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has placed the Peter McCourt Theatrical Circuit on the unfair list, for locking out Local No. 20, A. F. of M., and Local No. 7, Stage Employees; and

WHEREAS, Peter McCourt, manager of the circuit, has secured a perpetual injunction against the Musicians and Stage Employees, making it impossible to fight this manager in the usual way, except at the risk of contempt of court, with the consequences that that implies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. endorse the boycott placed on the Peter McCourt Theatrical Circuit by the Denver Labor Council.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 176.—By Delegate James Brannon:

WHEREAS, The McSherry Co., Middletown, Ohio, has demonstrated its hostility towards organized labor, by locking out, in November, 1899, ten members of Iron Molders Union, No. 282; and,

WHEREAS, Said company is a manufacturer of agricultural machinery and also operates a jobbing shop; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That said company be and is considered unfair.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 177.—By Delegate Jas. A. Davis:

RESOLVED, The A. F. of L. endorse the label of the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers International Union of N. A.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 178.—By Delegates Klapetzky and Fischer:

WHEREAS, Section 1, Article XII, of the constitution is insufficient in its constructions to reach the aims and objects of the same; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it be amended by striking out all after the word "penalty," in line five (5), and inserting the following: "Of their charter being revoked by the American Federation of Labor."

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 179.—By Delegate Jas. A. Davis:

WHEREAS, The members of Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers Union, Local No. 4, of Belleville, Ill., have been on strike since June 13, 1898, against the Belleville Stove Company, and have exhausted all means at their command to secure a settlement of their grievances, without avail; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, The A. F. of L. place the Belleville Stove Co. on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 180.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, A joint committee of the United Label League, of Philadelphia, and Typographical Union No. 2, of the same city, seek to remind the rising generation that unselfish devotion to the cause of labor, as represented by the career of the late George Chance, unpaid volunteer organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and member of its legislative committee, does not go unnoticed in the turmoil of this busy world; and

WHEREAS, The said committee is collecting funds to perpetuate the memory of the said George Chance in a suitable memorial; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor donate \$100 to the said committee, and issue a circular letter to all affiliated unions to request them to make such contributions as they may be able to afford.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 181.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, One-eighth of the area of the United States, situated in a continuous longitudinal belt across the entire middle part of the country is known as the "arid" or "sub-humid" region, because of the fact, that this rich agricultural land is useless for permanent settlement and continuous crop raising, the rainfall being irregular and uncertain; and

WHEREAS, The National Irrigation Society and other believers in that expansion which tends to the benefit of the mass of American citizens will urge Congress to appropriate money to carry on vast systems of irrigation, by means of canals, reservoirs and wells, to the end that the said "arid" region may be turned into a veritable farm garden; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to do all in its power to further the said scheme of irrigation and "expansion."

Referred to Executive Council.

Resolution No. 182.—By Delegates Henry John Nelson, J. L. Feeney, Mason Warner, E. J. Bracken, Henry C. Barter, Max Morris:

WHEREAS, Labor writers on both the labor press and the daily newspapers have proved to be of great value in promoting the work of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, It has been the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to aid the Associated Labor Press of America, which is composed entirely of labor writers and trade unionists, in so far as it is compatible with the welfare of the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the American Federation of Labor do not have the time to collect and distribute labor news and at the same time attend to the heavy duties of their office; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to immediately employ a member of the American Federation of Labor, who shall be known as the "Labor Reporter," and furnish him the necessary information and opportunity to fill the duties of his position; and, further, be it

RESOLVED, That it shall be the duty of the said reporter to collect labor news and distribute it to members of the Associated Labor Press of America, of which organization he shall be a member, to be in attendance at all conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and to do all in his power to further the labor movement; and, finally be it

RESOLVED, That the said reporter shall be at all times under the supervision of the Executive Council, and that he shall be paid a salary and expenses, to be decided upon by the Executive Committee.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 183.—By Delegate H. C. Barter:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has issued many charters to the different National and International trades and crafts; and

WHEREAS, The issuing of many of these charters has been the means of causing some right of jurisdiction over other crafts that have already been granted charters; and

WHEREAS, The rapid growth of trade and labor organizations during the past year has nearly completed the formation of the skilled and mechanical trades; and

WHEREAS, The future form of organization points to industrial lines; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed not to issue any more charters until a joint conference of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the National and International crafts affiliated have been held, for the purpose of determining the proper jurisdiction of all charters now held and those to be granted in the future.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 184.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, There are a number of shipwrights, ship joiners and caulkers already affil-

iated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council take the necessary steps to form a National Union of Joiners, Shipwrights and Caulkers.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 185.—By Delegate Frank Morrison:

To amend Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, by striking out the words "first Thursday after the first," and insert in lieu thereof the word "second," so that the section will read as follows:

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a.m. on the second Monday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 186.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of House Carpenters and Joiners now wish to claim ship-joiners unions, which are directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time will not admit ship carpenters, and as the two trades, shipwrights and ship-joiners, have always been a separate craft and trade from house carpenters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all national and international unions be restrained from interfering with the Shipwrights and Joiners Union, and that the failure of the National or International shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter by the Executive Council.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 187.—By Delegate G. B. McCracken:

WHEREAS, The different textile organizations of the United States will hold a convention in Washington, D. C., on the 17th inst., for the purpose of amalgamation and affiliating with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, If this amalgamation is successful, it will bring many thousands into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor that are now unaffiliated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to lend their untiring efforts to bring about this amalgamation.

RESOLVED, That this Executive Committee direct the attention of that convention to the fact that none of the textile organizations of the United States have a union label, and impress upon them the importance of adopting one that will cover all branches of the trade.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 188.—By Delegate Ernest Bohm:

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Bodies in many cities and the State Federation branches in many states have adopted resolutions favoring co-operation with the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers Association; and

WHEREAS, The intention of said co-operation is to advance the sale of all union label products by the members of the Wine,

Liquor and Beer Dealers Association, and that the members of organized labor shall only patronize such places selling union label products; be it

RESOLVED, That the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor indorse the intents and purposes of such co-operation in the interest of label products.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 189.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The Detroit convention adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Council to organize the brickmakers wherever possible; and

WHEREAS, We desire to thank the board for the good work performed during the past year, but believing that their work has only begun; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be hereby requested to use their best efforts toward organizing local unions of brickmakers.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 190.—By Delegate E. E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, Federal labor unions are closely allied to National and International unions in times of peace, and more closely in times of war; and

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Unions themselves have considerable business coming before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that we elect some one representative of the Federal unions as a member of the incoming Executive Council for the ensuing year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 191.—By Delegate Elmer E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, A careful canvass of the North-middle, Northwestern, Intermountain and Pacific Coast States shows only too plainly that the unskilled wage-earners in this part of the industrial field are ripe for organization; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, representing all branches of industry and all parts of the country, should cover this great industrial field in the interest of organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be and are hereby instructed to appoint, as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, four permanent organizers, to be employed for the ensuing year in the North-middle, Northwestern, Intermountain and Pacific Coast states.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 192.—By Delegate G. B. McCracken:

WHEREAS, The accompanying letter shows forth the viciousness of mill owners against organized labor, and also the unfair methods that they are using to keep their operatives from organizing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That these mills, together with that of Hall & Co., of New York, be placed upon the unfair list; be it

RESOLVED, That in the future the American Federation of Labor officers be instructed to inquire into the laws of the United States and of the states of North Carolina and South Carolina, and see if there is not some way to stop this underhanded work, and also to use their influence to secure the enactment and enforcement of such laws in all the states of the United States; be it

RESOLVED, That this letter be printed in the proceedings of this convention; be it

RESOLVED, That this convention request all affiliated branches to lend their moral and financial support to put down such high-handed work, whether practiced by cotton mill owners or any other branch of industry.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 193.—By Delegates W. E. Klapetzky, and Jacob Fischer:

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor passed a shorter work day resolution for the barber craft, which as proved of service to them in many places; but as there is still a crying need for reform, we ask that this, the Twentieth Annual Convention, reaffirm its previous action in the matter, as follows:

WHEREAS, One of the present prominent desires of organized labor is to secure the adoption of a universal eight hour work day; and

WHEREAS, The Barbers of this country, almost without exception, are compelled to work from ten to sixteen hours per day for six days in the week, and in many cases from four to eight hours on Sunday; and

WHEREAS, In many instances the claim is made by our employers that these long hours of toll are necessitated in order to accommodate the patronage of the employees of the factory and work-shop; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That as a share of the employees in the factory and workshop are organized workmen, and that, as unfair and unscrupulous employers claim, it is the union man in particular who ask that these long hours continue, thereby placing the organized labor movement in a false light before the public; be it

RESOLVED, That as officers and members representing the labor movement of this country, each delegate is hereby requested to bring the matter before his National, International, City, Central or Federation Labor Union, in the hope that they will, in no uncertain manner, announce their desire that the barber craft shall be granted such relief as is asked for by all local and national bodies, through the adoption of the eight-hour work day, and that labor as a whole, individually and collectively, does not ask for long hours of toll for the barber in order to meet the selfish desire of organized labor as stated by unfair employers.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 194.—By Delegate John Mitchell:

WHEREAS, We believe that in all questions affecting wages and conditions of labor, the Trade Union, on behalf of the workman, should have an equal voice with the employer in their determination; and,

WHEREAS, Since July 2d of this year, the Iron Molders Union of North America have been engaged in a struggle with the National

Founders Association, involving 596 of its members and 87 apprentices of the craft, in Cleveland, Ohio, to resist the operation of the foundries of the members of that association under rules which, among other requires all members of the Iron Molders Union to work "peacefully and harmoniously" with molders who are not members of the union, and in which the employer arrogates to himself the right to prescribe certain conditions of labor, without the wishes of the organized molders being considered in the matter; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor extend to the Iron Molders Union of North America, its fullest sympathy and moral support, to the end that its efforts in thus defending some of the vital principles of trade unionism may be attended with the completest measure of success.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 195.—By Delegate Fred Dement:

To amend Article XI, Section 1, in third line, after the words Federal Unions strike out 5 cents and insert 2 cents which would make the section read, "from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions 2 cents per member per month."

Sec. 4. No amendment to increase the per capita tax shall be adopted and enforced unless by a referendum vote of the members of the union subject to the increased taxation.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 196.—By Delegate G. B. McCracken:

WHEREAS, The condition of all the Southern unions is not as prosperous as it should be, due largely to the fact that there are so many surrounding crafts that are unorganized; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for Northern industries to compete with those of the South so long as this condition continues, thereby causing the unions over the whole country to suffer from having to compete with long hours and low wages; and

WHEREAS, The only remedy for this condition is to thoroughly organize the Southern states, thereby placing them in a position to better their condition; and

WHEREAS, Recent developments have shown that the best plan of organizing a community is to organize the largest craft first, thereby creating a protection for the smaller crafts that may wish to organize, as well as creating a desire among the smaller crafts to become organized; and

WHEREAS, The Textile Workers are always in the majority in communities where they exist at all; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we hereby declare our determined intention to organize the textile workers of the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, together with all other crafts, beginning with the textile craft of these states; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Committee be instructed to at once put an organizer to work in the above named states, who shall himself be a practical and well-

known textile worker and a citizen of one of the above-named states; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee shall watch over him, and in case he is not giving satisfaction, he shall be called in and another one sent out.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 197.—By Delegate E. J. Bracken:

WHEREAS, The members of the Lathers Union at New York City were locked out on March 5, 1900, on all jobs of the Roebling Construction Company, of 71 Liberty Street, New York; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union took the places of the locked out lathers, and are still holding them; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council investigate the circumstances, and right the wrong if proven to exist; be it further

RESOLVED, That the Roebling Construction Company be placed on the unfair list if it be found unfair in its treatment of organized lathers and refuse to become fair.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution 198.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders deem it expedient at this time to establish a line of demarcation between themselves and the bridge and housebuilders, for the purpose of mutual satisfaction, the same is hereby made known to be that all boiler work shall be defined as follows: All iron work contracted for by regular boiler shops in the forms of tanks or pans of any kind, smokestacks, breechings, uptakes, steam and hot water boilers; and all connections pertaining to the above shall be performed by the members of this brotherhood. Upon which we ask the indorsement of this convention.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Delegate Duncan moved that after usual announcements were made the rules be suspended and we adjourn to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Delegate Driscoll moved to amend by making it 3 o'clock.

Delegate Duncan's motion was adopted.

Adjourned at 11:35 to meet at 4 o'clock p.m.

FIFTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention, at 4 p.m., was called to order by President Gompers.

On motion the roll call was dispensed with

The minutes of the morning session were dispensed with.

President Gompers introduced a young union boot black, who addressed the convention, stating that he wanted scab boot blacks kept out of the hall. So ordered.

Delegate O'Rourke called to the chair.

Delegate Tobin, for the Committee on President's Report, presented the following:

Louisville, Ky., December 10, 1900
To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on President's Report respectfully presents the following:

In the opening lines of the President's report attention is called to the progress in freedom and organization on the part of the working class.

At the close of the last century, the working people were either chattel slaves or serfs, tied to the soil, or members of craft guilds, the government of which was in the hands of the masters, and, in any case, deprived of the right of combination, mobility and migration.

By reason of the desire of the then middle class to share in the power and privileges of

the upper class, it became necessary for them to insist upon equal freedom for all.

By and through this they were able to take the function of government from the then rulers and to break into their circle, but they were compelled to give to the working people—in theory, at least—equal rights with themselves, under the law.

Through these influences, chattel slavery and serfdom were abolished, mobility and the right of migration conceded; and, the working class, feeling its fetters dropping, insisted upon, and re-acquired, the right of combination, through which we enjoy that measure of freedom that we now have, and which makes this international gathering possible.

We desire to remind the working people that the progress made, even though assisted by the antagonisms above referred to, was only possible through the unceasing struggle and the willingness to stand for human freedom, regardless of what the consequences were.

It is our purpose to warn the workers that the antagonisms and struggles for power, of the upper classes, are now practically at an end, and that the desire will, in the coming years, be to take from us the rights now acquired, or, at least, to stay the progress toward that condition in society in which no "classes" will exist. We realize that the contest will be bitter, relentless, and varied, and that its outcome may be disastrous, unless we shall prove capable of a greater solidarity, mutual forbearance, and readiness for sacrifice,

than up to the present we have been able to show.

It is gratifying to note the large increase in organization during the past year, and it is a guarantee of what may be hoped for in the future, as the underlying and guiding principles of the trade union movement become better and better understood. We trust that but a small part of the increase partakes of the nature of the dew, to be found on the grass in the early morning, and which vanishes with the heat of the day. Members of organized labor must learn that this is a work-a-day world, in which there is nothing for nothing, and that progress is in proportion to burdens willingly borne, and to sacrifices loyally made. Organizations whose members refuse to pay sufficiently high dues, in times of peace, to assist those who are suffering on the march and to provide the means to care for the wounded during the struggle, usually vanish during industrial panics, leaving their wounded helpless on the field, to be cared for by the employers, and then temporarily used by them. Organizations which have learned that we must bear each other's burdens, whether we will or not, and which act upon this principle, thereby prove their fitness to survive, and from the contests, as they come and go, emerge with mutual confidence increased, hence, a stronger and more active life.

We are, therefore, in full accord with the policy urged by the president in the following words:

"Every national, international and local union should make provision for the payment of sufficient weekly or monthly dues, preferably weekly, so that its treasury may sustain its members in cases of strikes and lockouts; pay death benefits, funeral benefits, disability benefits, out-of-work benefits for the unemployed members, and such other benefits as may specially apply to the trade or calling. It is an incontestable fact that those unions which have established these features have grown most steadily, and have suffered least from losses in membership."

We further believe that the policy of maintaining permanent general organizers by the Federation is one to be commended and continued; not that they can generally replace organizers of any one craft, but that their work prepares the ground and brings to the unorganized the principle of unity and mutual help at the very beginning.

In extending the organization throughout the South, the difficulties increase by reason of the race struggle there existing, and, while we do not in any way abate the policy laid down by the American Federation of Labor, namely, that the trade union is open to all regardless of race, sex, nationality, creed or color, we recommend that the laws be so amended as to permit of charters being granted to separate local unions and central bodies composed of colored workers.

Referring to the matter of trade jurisdiction, we note the difficulties that have arisen, and feel satisfied that, whatever may be the desire of separate parts of the movement in a direction of establishing hard and fast lines between the various crafts and callings, such action would not only be unwise but impossible.

In our constantly changing industrial system, where we find a different stage of devel-

opment in each industrial center, any definite lines laid down would either act as a straight jacket or would be disregarded.

Your committee does, however, think that much may be done, in the direction of ameliorating the difficulties and dangers, by the separate organizations, working in, and necessary to, the same establishment, refusing to enter into any agreement which will estop them from protecting the interests of their fellow-workers, or their own, as affected by any action which the employer may choose to take with regard to them; or, whenever this is impracticable, adopting a policy of making their agreements with their employers so that they will expire at the same time, and having the agreements afterwards entered into made simultaneously.

Agreements made by an organization, will, and often do, materially affect the condition of other organizations working for the same employer, and we believe that the separate interests of all would be best served by consulting with other interested organizations before such agreements are finally concluded. We, therefore, look with favor upon the formation of what might be called trade groups, as being in the interest of, and adding strength to, the labor movement. Success depends upon the most complete federation of all the crafts and callings, both nationally and locally, and any feeling that any one group is sufficient to itself may be best compared to a brigade feeling itself stronger than the whole army. It courts destruction, and invariably reaches its goal.

We note, with regret, that employers of labor still believe in the principles of absolutism as applied to industry, thus holding to the idea that "their business" is exclusively their own, and, therefore, refusing to redress grievances and give such amelioration to the worker as will make his life tolerable. The large number of strikes during this year indicate a greater prevalence of these opinions than we had a right to expect. While this conception is prevalent, conciliation is impossible, and, for the worker, under those conditions, there remains but one thing to do, namely, to strike, or, in other words, to stop production until grievances are redressed.

We are pleased to observe that the largest number of strikes during the past year have been successful, and we have no doubt that more would have been, but for the fact that postal laws, interstate commerce laws and injunctions as yet do much to prevent the use of means which, in themselves, aside from these laws and injunctions, are in morals and law entirely justifiable and proper. Records of strikes won or lost by no means furnish a reliable or complete statement of what organization has done, or failed to do. Wage and other settlements secured without recourse to strikes are of greater value in measuring the worth of organization, and should be included in any statistical statement, in order to make it approximately correct; and we, therefore, recommend that all organizations affiliated be requested to fill out blanks provided for this purpose by the A. F. of L.

We regret to be compelled to note that we have had, and still have, strikes which are not of the above described nature, but are fratricidal, and indicate a lack of understanding of the labor movement, inimical thereto, and in the interest of the employer, as in the struggle now going on in the cigar trade at Tampa,

Florida; or, when this is not the case, making him the innocent victim in contests with which he has no concern.

The question of arbitration having been referred to a special committee, action through this question is not necessary.

Referring to legislative subjects, we are pleased to find that contract slavery was abolished in Hawaii, and that the anti-trust amendment to the Constitution was defeated by Congress; and, further, that the eight hour bill, the prison labor bill, and a proviso exempting labor organization from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, were adopted by the House.

We feel it our duty to say that greater success might have been obtained if the organized workers throughout this country had disregarded their partisan political opinions and taken the proper steps to make their Congressmen and Senators thoroughly acquainted with their wishes.

We are much gratified to see so many evidences of the growth of international solidarity and oneness of purpose of the labor movement of the world, and feel assured that, with the growth of trade unionism in all countries and among all races, the workers will be less and less inclined to kill each other in the interest of their masters.

We are therefore, agreed with the president when he says:

"We trust that the bonds now established between the workers of the two great divisions of the English speaking people will never be broken, but, on the contrary, will ever be more strongly cemented by time, and that efforts will be made in the near future to extend those bonds, on strictly practical lines, until they shall include the workers of the world."

We congratulate the Canadian trade unions upon their splendid progress in the direction of organization. The American Federation of Labor finds the Canadian workers among the most loyal and faithful in the cause of labor, and the trade union movement in the United States has no more active and consistent workers than the Canadian workingmen who make their homes in this country.

The Federationist, as the official mouthpiece of the A. F. of L., should find wider circulation, without regard to there being a deficit against this account, and the editor should be authorized and instructed to make term contracts for advertising, upon the best possible terms, by and with the consent of the Executive Council.

Inasmuch as there is a vacation balance due the president from the past year, we recommend that he be authorized to take another vacation, at his discretion.

Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW FURUSETH, Chairman,
JOHN C. DERNELL,
HENRY W. SZEGEDY,
JOHN M. HUNTER,
DENIS A. HAYES,
L. R. THOMAS,
JOHN F. TOBIN, Secretary.

Delegate Warner moved its adoption.

Agreed to unanimously.

The following resolutions were introduced:

Resolution No. 199.—By Delegate H. D. Call:

WHEREAS, The firm of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City, and Wichita, Kansas, entered into a contract with the A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A., in October, 1899; and

WHEREAS, The said Jacob Dold Packing Co. refused to carry out the conditions of said contract and forced the men in their employ to go out on strike in order to enforce the carrying out of the said contract; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the Butcher Workmen requested an interview with the said firm with a view of effecting an honorable settlement of the existing differences, and the said firm refused to meet the said representatives of the Butcher Workmen and stated that they would not again meet with, or in any way recognize a representative of organized labor; therefore, the Butcher Workmen were compelled to place the said firm on the unfair list; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, do endorse the said unfairness upon the said Jacob Dold Packing Co., and request all affiliated bodies to render the A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. all the assistance possible and denounce the unfairness of the said Jacob Dold Packing Co.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 200.—By Delegate Max Morris:

WHEREAS, The object of organized labor is to shorten the hours of labor; and

WHEREAS, The firm of Marshall & Ball, of Newark, N. J., refused to grant to the retail salesmen employed in their store one hour at noon, so that they may have sufficient time in which to partake of their noon meal; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming president communicate with this firm with a view of bringing about the objects intended; and, be it

RESOLVED, That should the efforts of the president prove unsuccessful, the firm of Marshall & Ball, in Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., be placed upon the unfair list.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 201.—By Delegate Charles Byrne:

WHEREAS, The Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, presented to the Manufacturers Association of America a resolution to lock out every engraver in the United States, last April, and by the refusal of two manufacturers to lock out their men our association was in a position to maintain ourselves in the ranks of organized labor; so be it.

RESOLVED, Should a similar attempt be made next year, the Watch Case Engravers International Association of America shall receive the full protection of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 202.—By Delegates R. H. Seikmann and F. J. Kneeland:

WHEREAS, There is a local union of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America in New York City; be it

RESOLVED, By the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council be and are directed to use every means in their power to

have their local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in the City of New York, to recognize members of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers local unions affiliated with the Brotherhood in said city.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 203.—By Delegates James M. Lynch and James H. Bowman:

WHEREAS, Although repeated efforts have been made to adjust the difficulty existing between the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing and Assistants Union, and the Chicago *Freie Presse* and the *Daheim*, all negotiations have failed, and the owner of these papers, Richard Michaelis, continues to employ non unionists in all the mechanical departments; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Chicago *Freie Presse* and the *Daheim* be placed upon the "We Don't Patronize List" of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 204.—By Delegate R. H. Allen:

WHEREAS, The laws of the state of Illinois oppose the printing of union labels on school text books to be used in the State; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, recommend that the local organizations of labor throughout the state demand of their members to the state legislature that they repeal all laws that discriminate in any way against the use of union labels on union made school text books.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 205.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The Litchfield Brick Company, of Litchfield, Ill., has locked out its employees because they joined the Brickmakers Union; and

WHEREAS, The Litchfield Central Labor Union, the Illinois State Federation and the Brickmakers Union have placed this firm on their unfair list; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do declare the Litchfield Brick Company, of Litchfield, Ill., to be unfair.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 206.—By Delegate Emma Lanphere:

WHEREAS, Organized labor throughout the country has begun to realize the necessity of educating the women of the day in the uses and abuses of the union label; and

WHEREAS, The Ladies' Label League—headquarters situated at Muncie, Ind.,—has been established for the purpose of educating the women "especially the housewives," to encourage the union label, sustain the boycott, and assist in the shortening the hours of labor; and

WHEREAS, Such organization would be of assistance to all organizations using a label or card; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers and delegates here assembled renew their efforts toward the

advancement of such an organization; and, where such an order does not exist, exert his or her effort toward perfecting one, and all efforts possible be made in the placing of organizers in the field for this purpose.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 207.—By Delegate Wm. Jacobs:

WHEREAS, The Kentucky State Federation of Labor, having been recently formed; and,

WHEREAS, Many of the local organizations of the state have failed to connect themselves with the Kentucky State Branch; be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. be, and is hereby, instructed to request all local unions of the state to join the Kentucky State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 308.—By Delegate Wm. H. Lossie:

WHEREAS, The Secretary's report shows that more than half of the income of the A. F. of L. for the year just closed was derived from the Local and Federal Labor Unions not connected with any national or international union; and,

WHEREAS, The roll call will show that the large body of tax payers have only a very small vote, and under the present constitution it is impossible for it to be otherwise; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention does so amend Article XI, Section 1: in the third line, after the words Federal Unions, strike out five cents and insert three cents, which would make section read "from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, three cents per month."

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 209.—By Delegates J. H. Bowman, V. B. Smith, and G. F. Midden-dorf:

WHEREAS, The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union, having a grievance against the Chicago *Daily News* and *Record*, filed an application with the American Federation of Labor to have the aforesaid establishment placed on the unfair list; and

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L., having made a commendable and earnest effort to settle the difficulty, under the instruction of the last convention, and having been unsuccessful; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor instruct its officers to place the Chicago *Daily News* and *Record* on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 210.—By Delegate J. S. Richardson:

RESOLVED, It be the sense of this convention that the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc., shall have full right and jurisdiction to run all pipe work that is used in the construction or installation of fixtures for fire culinary or domestic uses.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Delegate Emma Lanphere, for the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 163.—By Delegate T. J. Donnelly:

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. instruct its State Federations and Central Bodies to work for the establishment of the free school book system in the public schools (where such does not already exist), in the different states and cities in which they are located.

Committee reports favorably:

Delegates Kleffner and Donnelly spoke on the subject.

The report of the committee was adopted.

On Resolution No. 162.—By Delegates J. M. Lynch, E. F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison:

RESOLVED, That an investigation be made of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, an organization chartered under the American Federation of Labor, for conducting its affairs and perpetuating its existence under the cloak of a *bona fide* union and acting in contravention of the laws of said organization and those enunciated by the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends reference to the Executive Council for investigation and action. Adopted.

The committee reports on Resolution No. 174 unfavorably, believing that Article XII, Section 1, of the constitution, covers the subject.

Delegate Brannon opposed the report of committee.

Delegate Owen Miller moved that Resolution 174 be recommitted to the committee.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 164.—By Delegate N. J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, H. R. 8020 has been passed by the House of Congress, and is now pending before the Senate of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, This bill, if enacted into law, will deprive the public of the convenience of small packages, besides reducing the amount of labor required in the cooper shops of the country; and

WHEREAS, It would also result in a waste of valuable timber, as these packages are made from material that can not be used in larger packages, for reasons of its defects; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, instruct its Legislative Committee to use its best efforts to defeat the passage of the above mentioned bill.

Resolution does not belong in this committee, but the committee believes that the wishes of the coopers will be complied with by reference to the incoming Executive Council, and so recommends.

Recommendation agreed to.

On Resolution No. 25.—By James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison:

WHEREAS, Baltimore Typographical Union, No. 12, has been suspended by the Baltimore Federation of Labor without constitutional authority; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor be directed to instruct the Baltimore Federation of Labor to reinstate Typographical Union No. 12.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Lennon moved as a substitute, that the entire matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for adjudication.

Delegates Meecham, Lynch, Duncan and Reichers spoke on the subject.

The substitute of Delegate Lennon was adopted.

Delegate Nelson, for Special Committee on Porto Rico, made the following report:

Your special committee was to consider the appeal of the organized workmen of Porto Rico, who desire the full rights of American citizenship, as well as those of trade unionists.

Taking up the Porto Rico appeal categorically: No. 1, which reads as follows: Recommend to and influence in a decisive manner the public authorities, to see to it that the workmen of Porto Rico be accorded full freedom of assembly, freedom of the press and free speech. The laws made by the Chamber of Representatives in Porto Rico provide for a representative in Congress and a delegate who may speak to President McKinley. But, would it not be far more generous and just that these laws be at least enforced in an equal manner for all, or that they be like the laws for the American nation, and not, as they are at present, like the old Spanish laws still prevailing in Porto Rico? Report favorable and referred to the Legislative Committee.

No. 2, which read as follows:

Recommend to the organizations of carpenters, bricklayers, painters and cigarmakers and tobacco workers in the United States to have their constitutions translated into Spanish, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for purposes of organizing and agitating among the workmen of Porto Rico, that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, was changed to read that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have translated into Spanish, the constitutions and some leaflets of the carpenters, longshoremen's, painters', cigarmakers' and tobacco workers' unions.

No. 3, which read as follows:

Recommend to the organizations here mentioned to appoint a joint commission to visit Porto Rico for the purposes of investigating the condition of labor in that island, and also to organize the 15,000 skilled workmen who will, I am certain, be glad to join the A. F. of L., was concurred in, and it was further recommended that the American Federation of Labor send organizers to the Porto Rican field, and that a special Porto Rican fund be raised to carry on the work by levying a one cent per

capita tax on the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor.

Finally, the committee recommends that the work here outlined should be started immediately,

Respectfully submitted,
MASON WARNER, Chairman,
HENRY JOHN NELSON,
FRANCIS De SPAGNA,
JOHN KRAUSSE,
ROBT E. McLEAN,
C. W. WOODMAN,
OLIVER GREEN,

Delegate McLean moved that the report of the committee be received and recommendations concurred in.

Delegate Sherman informed the convention that the Great Northwestern Electrical Workers strike was practically won.

Delegates O'Connell and Kleffner opposed recommendation of committee to levy one cent assessment.

Delegate O'Connor moved to strike out, in the report, "one cent assessment."

By unanimous consent, the report of the committee was taken up by sections.

First recommendation:

Delegate Warner moved its adoption.

Agreed to.

Second recommendation:

Delegates Fischer, Lennon and Nelson spoke on the subject.

Delegate McCarthy moved an amendment as follows: "Strike out the word 'Constitution,' and insert in lieu thereof the words 'general literature on the necessity of labor organization.'"

Debate was continued by Delegates Agard, M. Warner and Kassel.

Delegate Tracy favored the amendment of Delegate McCarthy.

Delegate Bracken offered the following amendment:

"That each craft designated in the resolution be referred to the national or international union of the craft, with a recommendation that an effort be made at once to organize locals of the trade and that other general unions be requested to do the same."

Delegate Lennon moved that the action of the convention, to consider the report by sections, be reconsidered. Motion to reconsider was lost. In favor, 43; against, 52.

Debate was continued by delegates M. S. Hayes, McCarthy, De Spagna, Dement, Groshans, Kleffner and Bolander:

Delegate Szegedy moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The amendment of Delegate Bracken was lost.

The amendment of Delegate McCarthy was adopted.

Second recommendation, as amended, was adopted.

Third Recommendation:

Delegate M. S. Hayes moved concurrence: Delegate O'Connor moved to strike out all after the words "concurred in."

Delegate Oakes and Heilbronn debated the matter.

Delegate Mitchell moved that a sum not exceeding \$3,000 be appropriated from the funds of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of carrying out the provisions.

Delegate Furuseth moved to refer the whole matter to the Executive Council, to report tomorrow (Wednesday) morning. The motion to refer was agreed to.

The following resolutions were then introduced:

Resolution No. 211.—By Delegate Oliver Green:

Seeing that there are a great many Federal Labor Unions using the labels of the A. F. of L.; and,

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. are charging for the large labels 75 cents per 1,000, and 50 cents for the small labels; and

WHEREAS, The manufacturer must pay for the labels, that price, which has a tendency to keep the manufacturer from using the above labels; be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. furnish the Federal Labor Unions the above labels at cost.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 212.—By Delegate Paul Huebner:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Council hold practically the same relation to charter central bodies of the A. F. of L., as do the Union Label Leagues, etc.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to prepare a proper circular showing the necessity to the chartered central bodies to have building trades sections, label sections and all other auxiliary sections in the labor movement in the industrial centers, under the direct jurisdiction of the chartered central bodies thereof.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 213.—By Delegate Jas. S. Richardson:

The American Federation of Labor shall provide for the formation of a permanent organization to be known as a General Section of the Building Trades, to whom shall be referred disputes and grievances arising between National and Locals of said Building Trades, and all organizations representing the building industry be encouraged to affiliate with the said section and the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 214.—By Delegates James M. Lynch and James H. Bowman:

RESOLVED, That printed package wrappers containing union made goods, and on which the union label of the producing craft appears, should also bear the allied printing trades council union label.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 215.—By Delegate E. J. Bracken:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, with the history of a score of years passing before it, views with pride its long list of victories secured in shorter hours of labor and increased pay to a host of wage workers; many beneficent laws in nation, state and municipality for health, comfort and the pecuniary advantages of the whole people; a fidelity on the part of leaders in the trade union movement unsurpassed by any equal number in any other class; and having demonstrated by its accomplishments the correctness of its theories, does this day proclaim to the world that government by the non-wage working class, has failed to bring that measure of justice and equity to the masses that it deems could be given by a proper exercise of the governing power; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor unqualifiedly endorse the selection of class conscious union wage workers to the three co-ordinate branches of national, state and municipal government, namely, legislative, judiciary and executive.

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. believes justice and equity can be secured through the co-operative commonwealth, and will continue in the future, as in the past, the methods and means that are bringing it nearer and nearer that goal.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 216.—By Iron Molders Union on behalf of the Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo, Cal.:

WHEREAS, There is no adequate relief at law for civil service employees who are disabled or meet with any accident in the service of the government; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the hereunto appended draft of an act to provide for the relief of such civil servants who meet with an accident, etc., be referred to the incoming Executive Council with instructions to consider its merits, and if they be favorably impressed therewith, to take such action as to them seems advisable, to have legislation to that end introduced in the national House of Representatives.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 217.—By Delegate Thos. I. Kidd:

WHEREAS, The post office clerks of the first and second class post offices throughout the United States have, in the past, struggled unsuccessfully to obtain legislation from Congress giving them an eight hour day, and a law providing for a just classification of salaries; and,

WHEREAS, The clerks employed in the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, have formed a union, known as Postoffice Clerks Union,

No. 8703, for the purpose of bettering their conditions, and to spread the trade union principles among post office clerks throughout the country; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor stands for organization, the inauguration of an eight hour day, and for higher wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor gives the post office clerks such support, in their effort to gain laws establishing an eight hour day, and a just classification of salaries, as will be consistent with its policy; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the fact that the Chicago post office clerks are organized be given a special notice in the *American Federationist*, with the request that it be copied by the labor press throughout the country, and that organizers be instructed to do all in their power to bring post office clerks in their districts into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 218.—By Delegate Gustav Mechau:

WHEREAS, Mr. James H. Sullivan, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, located at Baltimore, Md., has severed his connection with the Baltimore Federation of Labor, and accepted a position with a local organization, known as the Baltimore Federation of Building Trades, as their business agent; and

WHEREAS, The said Baltimore Federation of Building Trades is composed of several unions that have seceded from the Baltimore Federation of Labor, one or two local unions that have had no connection, and one local union that is comprised of expelled and suspended members of an organization that was one of the founders of the Baltimore Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The acceptance of the last union referred to has caused considerable trouble and annoyance to the Baltimore Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, There has been, and is at present, an effort made to organize local unions of crafts that have located in this city, that will conflict with the trade autonomy and the autonomy guaranteed by the Baltimore Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Mr. James H. Sullivan, being an organizer of the American Federation of Labor and business agent of the above mentioned Building Trades Council and has an opportunity to use position as organizer of the A. F. of L. to the detriment of the legitimate unions connected with Baltimore Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in twentieth annual convention assembled, instruct the Executive Council to annul the commission of Mr. James H. Sullivan, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, at once.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 219.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, Since the Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the movement of capital to concentrate and co-operate has not lessened, but, on the contrary, nearly all productive industry, outside of ag-

riculture, is now controlled by trusts and monopolies, which have the power largely to lower wages on one hand, or raise prices on the other, thus enforcing great hardships upon the working people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twentieth convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm its position upon this question by warning the working people against giving heed to the insincere cry of politicians that they will either destroy or regulate monopolies, and renew the recommendation that trade workingmen, generally, study the development

of trusts and monopolies, with a view to nationalizing the same.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolutions No. 38, 63, and 153 were returned from Committee on Executive Council's Report and referred as follows: No. 38 to Committee on Organization; No. 63 to Committee on Resolutions; No. 153 to the incoming Executive Council.

Adjourned at 6:30.

SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

At nine o'clock the convention was called to order, with President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate O'Connor moved the roll call be dispensed with. Motion lost.

The roll was then called.

Absentees.—Delegates Thomas, Tracy, O'Brien (J. R.), Morris, Byrne, Hayes (D. A.), Bracken, Call, Downey, Sherman, Dolan, Thomas (L. R.), Bowman, Mahon, Holman, Perham, Schickel, Lynch (J. H.), Kidd, Jones, Urlick, Wilson, Brannon, Blake, Bradley, Wheeler, Fahey, Jordan, Nelson, Faison, Warner (M.), Miller (J. D.), Nash, Brophy, Williams, Allen, Parks, Harvey, Woodmansee, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith, (H. M.), Taylor, Martin, Bolland, Eller, Carter, Julin, La Blonde, Hall, Hasley, Kline, Troutman, Pratt, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, Coleman, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Devor, Olson and Kuhn.

On motion the reading of the minutes of yesterday's session was dispensed with.

The following telegrams and communications were received and filed:

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 7, 1900.

To Frank Morrison, Sec'y A. F. of L., Louisville, Ky.:

Executive Board in session. United Mine Workers of District One, ask that the next convention be held in Scranton, and extend a cordial greeting to all. In the name of seventy-five thousand miners we ask you to come.

JOHN T. DEMPSEY, Secy.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 7, 1900.

To Frank Morrison, Sec'y A. F. of L., Louisville, Ky.:

Organized labor of Scranton ask for next convention; hearty welcome.

FRED DILCHER.

The following is a telegram sent and reply received:

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1900.

James McIver, Sec'y International Mosaic & Encaustic Tile Layers Union, 636 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.:

Complaint has been made against your organization by the Mosaic Workers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Can you arrange for representative of your organization to appear before Grievance Committee? Answer our expense.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 12, 1900.

To Frank Morrison, Sec. Am. Fed. Labor Con., Louisville, Ky.:

Regarding complaint against Tile Layers Organization, have same referred to Arbitration Committee. Impossible to be represented before close of convention.

JAS. McIVER, G. S. T.

To the Officers and Delegates of A. F. of L., in Convention assembled:

This is to certify that the George Wiedemann Brewing Co., of Newport, Ky., have entered into an agreement with Coopers International Union to purchase union labeled cooperage, and we recommend them as fair to organized labor and the public.

JAS. B. HAMMER, President C. I. U.

New York, December 7, 1900.

To the Delegates Twentieth Annual Convention of A. F. of L.:

Owing to a series of unlooked-for events, to my greatest regret the International is without representation at the historic gathering of labor's combined forces. It, therefore, becomes my pleasurable duty to extend, in the name of the International, the best wishes and congratulations to all the delegates to this, the Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., and I earnestly hope that the work done by this convention will always remain engraved on the hearts of all, and, with the dawning of the twentieth century, organized labor and labor in general will be in a far better condition than hitherto, and we will be taught the full value of unity in the struggle against our economic and social oppressors.

Again wishing you every success, I am

Yours fraternally,

B. BRAFF, Gen. Sec.-Treas.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1900.
Mr. Frank Morrison, Sec'y A. F. of L.,
Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir and Brother: I have much pleasure in forwarding to you at this time the invitation of the Niagara Falls Central Labor Council to the convention now in session to hold their next meeting at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

There are several reasons why we suggest the Falls for the next convention. One is that this city is growing rapidly as a manufacturing center, and we expect that by this time next year the number of factories will be much larger than at present.

You will bear in mind the fact that this city is the producer of the largest amount of electrical power used for factory purposes in any one place in the world. Here is situated the largest and most complete power house in the world, whose force for generating said power is obtained from the mighty Niagara. We have a large number of men who as yet are not in any union whatever, and we think that by your convention meeting here the cause of unionism in general would be very much benefited. We are so located that we are within easy reach either by trolley or train, of the cities of Buffalo, Lockport, and at no great distance from the Canadian cities, Toronto, or Hamilton, all of which would be enabled to meet with us at such convention.

To those that were never at Niagara Falls I might call your attention to the fact that here is one of the Wonders of the World. Niagara to be seen in all its grandeur is an inspiring sight, the great cataract is but a few minutes walk from our hall, and to those who are privileged to visit this city, I can assure you that you will find plenty to keep both your minds and sight in constant wonder. Should you come here next year for convention, will venture to say that you will find that here at Niagara Falls, you will find many fellow workers who will do all that they can to make your stay while here both of profit and enjoyment. Hoping that this invitation will meet with your hearty endorsement that Niagara Falls shall be the city of your choice, I have the honor of remaining,

Yours fraternally,
HARRY LEWIS, Cor. Sec'y.

New York, Dec. 7, 1900.
To the Delegates Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.:

You may not already be aware of the fact that since the short period in which we have been in existence our body has been forced to sustain a strike against the foes of "unionism." The brothers of our San Francisco Local (No. 8) have been struggling heroically against a combine of the San Francisco cloak manufacturers, which is fully determined to break up the union in that city.

Messrs. M. D. Davidson and M. Simmoff, the two largest manufacturers of that city, have for over nine months been engaged in a struggle against the union, and, despite all overtures for peace, have persisted in their course, so that the San Francisco Union was forced to boycott these two manufacturers, which boycott has been sustained by our body. It seems that even this is not sufficient, and it becomes my duty to ask of the supreme labor tribunal, the A. F. of L., to lend its moral assistance to this struggle and

make some efforts in our behalf. The full details of this matter, will, in all probability, be laid before you by Mr. Ed. Rosenberg, the delegate from San Francisco Labor Council.

Hoping that you will give this matter your earnest consideration, and thanking you in advance for anything you may do, I am,

Very Fraternally,
B. BRAFF, Gen. Sec.-Treas.

A communication was received from Prince W. Greene, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union of Textile Workers, in reference to the locked out members in Alamance County, N. C., which, on motion of Delegate Morrison was referred to the Boycott Committee.

The following report was received from the Executive Council, and was read by Secretary Morrison:

To the Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Comrades: The Executive Council to which was referred the third proposition in regard to the organization of our fellow workers at Porto Rico, beg leave to report as follows:

The convention, through its officers, recommends to all affiliated unions whose trade or calling is pursued in Porto Rico that they take prompt action for the purpose of disseminating the necessary information among the workers of Porto Rico that will give them the opportunity to organize trade unions and become allied to their respective national or international trade unions of America, that those national or international unions to which this applies should, at the earliest possible date, have not only their constitutions, but their literature, cards, etc., translated and printed in the Spanish language.

That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, be, and the same is hereby authorized and directed to take every action possible to comply with the requisition of Santiago Iglesias as contained in his letter to this convention, with the view of carrying out the principles and purposes of the American Labor Movement, and is hereby authorized to expend a sum not to exceed \$3,000 to carry these recommendations into effect.

Delegates Barter, Donnelly and Green debated the subject.

Upon motion the report was adopted.

The following report was read by Delegate Duncan for the Executive Council:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Comrades: In the matter of the application for an unconditional charter by the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, and for the reasons assigned when the conditional charter was granted, we decided to not issue the charter applied for.

Upon the application of the Custom Clothing Makers Union for a charter the Executive Council, after full hearing, decided that a charter be not granted, but that the workers in this branch of the Tailoring Trade, in our opinion, should properly come under the jurisdiction of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America. We recommend and request the officers of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America to again submit to their membership the question of admitting the applicants to membership.

Upon the application for a charter from the National Paperhangers Protective and Benevolent Association we decided not to issue the charter, but to reaffirm the decision previously reached and which was adopted at the recent amalgamation of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, affiliated in the A. F. of L., which was that the latter organization grant autonomy to paperhangers unions under their international jurisdiction.

Fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
JOHN MITCHELL,
MAX MORRIS,
THOS. I. KIDD,
JOHN B. LENNON,
FRANK MORRISON,
Executive Council.

The report was referred to the Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Secretary Morrison read the following notice of reference, which was agreed to:

To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Executive Council's Report, recommend that the matter referring to the International Typographical Union and the International Association of Machinists, also that of the Bottlers and Brewers and of the Firemen Engineers vs. Brewery Workers, be referred to the Grievance Committee.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

By JOS. F. VALENTINE, Chairman,
ED. ROSENBERG, Secretary.

Delegate Agard, for Committee on Resolutions, reported favorably Resolution No. 85, amended, to read as follows:

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegates Eugene F. O'Rourke, Frank Morrison and James M. Lynch:

WHEREAS, The so-called "Anti Scalping" bill, which has been denounced by resolutions in the three last annual conventions of this organization, is before the Committee on Foreign and Inter-State Commerce of both houses of Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in this, its Twentieth Annual Session assembled, again declares unalterable opposition to the letter and spirit of this bill.

RESOLVED, That the members of our Legislative Committee be, and are hereby, instructed to oppose by all honorable means, the passage by Congress of this bill or any other bill embodying the same principles.

Recommendation concurred in.

On Resolution No. 91, committee recom-

mended its adoption, amended to read as follows:

On Resolution No. 91.—By Delegate Henry Gers:

WHEREAS, Negotiations are now pending between the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the National Biscuit Company for settlement,

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council continue to do its utmost to bring about an adjustment with said trust concern.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate W. L. Reddick:

WHEREAS, The experience of the past shows the practicable impossibility of obtaining adequate labor legislation without official governmental standing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that a governmental department of labor should be formed, the head of which should have a place in the cabinet of the President of the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That said cabinet officer should be a *bona fide* trade unionist.

And, further, that the incoming Executive Board shall have power to act as to them seems best in furthering the objects of this resolution.

Substance of the resolution has been already acted upon by the convention, and the committee took no action.

Delegate G. Warner moved to concur in the report of the committee.

This resolution caused considerable debate, in which Delegates Reddick, Duncan, M. S. Hayes, Feeney, Kidd, Agard, Slayton, Bracken, Hill, Furuseth, G. Warner, Cosgrove, Klefner, Klapetzky and Lennon took part.

Delegate Beinke moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The report of the Committee was concurred in. In favor, 78; against, 47.

On Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate Reichers:

WHEREAS, The problem of suppressing the sweating system is being made more and more difficult owing to the ever-increasing influx of immigrants into the already congested centers, thereby tending to depress still further the standard of living, and intensify competition for employment;

WHEREAS, A large proportion of the clothing workers of New York and other large clothing manufacturing cities are recent arrivals, who, in order to subsist, are obliged to assume tasks and accept wages which tend to drive out and supplant those who have acquired some experience in the country and knowledge of our language; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to prepare and endeavor to secure the passage of a bill in Congress which will restrict immigration and to enact such other

national legislation as will remedy the evils complained of.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Report of committee concurred in.

Delegate Reichers, Heilbronn and Groshans desired to be recorded as against report of the committee.

On Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate Rich M. Kohmeyer:

WHEREAS, The local and Federal Labor Unions are put to great expense by sending delegates to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, A reduced rate can be secured from all points in the United States to any city in which the annual convention may be held; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board be hereby instructed to communicate with the Passenger Ticket Association, prior to annual conventions, and secure reduced rates from all points to the city in which convention is to be held.

Committee amended by inserting the words "endeavor to" after the word "and," in second line of resolved, and recommend adoption as amended.

Delegates Bowman and Seikman spoke on the subject.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate Wm. H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, The seamen in our merchant marine still are, in "any foreign port in the foreign trade," subject to "involuntary servitude," it still being the law that seamen quitting work may be arrested and returned to their master and to labor against their will; and

WHEREAS, There is now no law regulating the number of men to be employed in our vessels of commerce, nor setting any standard of skill of the men employed; and

WHEREAS, It is our firm conviction that while these conditions continue there is no hope of materially increasing the number of native seamen; and

WHEREAS, H. R. 9963, introduced by the Hon. W. Astor Chanler, of New York, is designed to and will remedy this deplorable condition; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we endorse this bill and urge its immediate consideration and passage by Congress.

Committee reports favorably and recommends the Resolution No. 128.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate R. H. Allen:

WHEREAS, The convict parole law in the state of Illinois works an injustice to a portion of the laboring class within the state; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, recommend that the local organizations of labor throughout the state demand their members to the state legislature that they repeal said law in the coming session of the general assembly of the state of Illinois.

Committee reports unfavorably.

It was moved to concur in the report.

Delegates Ryan, Allen, D. Hayes and Hart debated the report.

Delegate Boland called for the previous question, which was ordered.

Report of committee adopted.

Resolution No. 135 withdrawn from consideration; subject matter practically settled.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate E. E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, There seems to be a disposition on the part of delegates from certain National and International Trade Unions to drown any and all matters of vital importance to Federal Labor Unions by confusion and unseemly statements; and

WHEREAS, Federal Unions are a strong support, financially, of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, There should be no taxation without representation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention in regular session assembled, at Louisville, Ky., that the delegates of Federal Unions be given a respectful hearing.

As every delegate appears in this convention with equal rights, of which there is no disposition of power to deprive him, the committee took no action, and recommends same course to convention.

Delegate Hart moved the adoption of committee's report.

Delegates Oakes and Dement debated the matter.

The previous question was called for, was ordered and committee's report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 142.—By Delegate Wm. F. Jones:

WHEREAS, The formation of Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League has been greatly due to the assistance received at the hands of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, The next convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League, which will be held in St. Louis, Mo., May 14, 1901, will be the most important held by this organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming president of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to attend said convention.

The committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the President for such action as he deems best at the proper time.

Delegate Hart moved concurrence in the report. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 145.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union, in convention assembled in the city of Troy, N. Y., November 12, 13, 14, 1900, condemns all work done in penal and criminal institutions in all states, in direct and indirect competition, and to the detriment of free labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the above resolution be submitted to the convention of the A. F. of L., for its endorsement, and then referred to the Law and Legislative Committee of that body for its enforcement.

Adopted, November 14, 1900, by the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union.

The A. F. of L. is now, and has been for some time past, fully and emphatically upon record upon this matter, and, therefore, your committee takes no action and recommends same course to convention.

Delegate Hunter moved concurrence in the report of the committee. Agreed to.

Considered together.

On Resolution No. 147.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, The United States Government increased the tax on beer one dollar (\$1) per barrel, owing to the Spanish-American war; and,

WHEREAS, The brewery proprietors claim rightly that this increase of tax makes impossible the granting of increased wages to the workmen; and,

WHEREAS, The Spanish-American war has been ended for some time and the receipts of the government are above the disbursements and the present Congress can raise all war taxes; be it

RESOLVED, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor, as the representative body of American labor, and recognizing the injurious effect of this tax, do hereby petition the Congress of the United States to reduce the said tax to its former level of one dollar (\$1) per barrel.

On Resolution No. 148.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, The manufacture of birch beer has in late years increased to such an extent that it threatens to materially injure the brewery workers, because such firms are exempt from the revenue tax, although malt and yeast are used in its production; and,

WHEREAS, The internal revenue laws of 1894, Section 3244, say: "Brewers shall pay \$1; every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale, from malt, wholly or in part, or from any substitute therefor, shall be deemed a brewer; provided that any person who manufactures less than 500 barrels a year shall pay the sum of \$50; and,

WHEREAS, This section of the law is not enforced and the wages in that industry are very low; be it

RESOLVED, That the firms manufacturing birch beer be brought to the notice of the United States Revenue Department and a demand be made by the American Federation of Labor that the section above named be enforced.

The committee could not conceive it to be possible that the large brewing interests of this country should or do require any assistance from the A. F. of L. in the matter of securing legislation favorable to their interests, and recommends that the convention take no action on Resolutions Nos. 147 and 148.

Delegate O'Connor moved to concur in the report.

Delegate Bohm spoke on the two resolutions.

The report of the committee was then concurred in.

On Resolution No. 158.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, There is a law in the United States Navy Yards which divides the various trades and occupations into several classes, and the power to class the men is invested in the foreman, as a result of which many first-class men are classed as second and third class, and who must either accept the decision or quit their jobs and believing that only first class men should be employed in all departments of construction and repair of United States vessels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to assist all unions to have said laws amended so that there is only one class under which men shall be employed at the standard rate of wages.

Committee reports favorably Resolution No. 158, amended to read as above, and recommends its adoption as amended.

Delegate G. Warner moved concurrence in the report.

Delegates O'Connell and Westoby debated the matter.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 159.—By Delegate Lennon:

RESOLVED, By the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, that all books used in the public schools of the country should be furnished free by the state.

Committee reports favorably and recommends adoption. Agreed to.

Delegate Mahon read his report as Fraternal Delegate to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, as follows:

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: As fraternal delegate to the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Labor Congress, I respectfully submit the following report:

The Congress was called to order on Tuesday morning, September 18, 1900, by Mr. A. J. Kelly, President of the Allied Trades and Labor Association of Ottawa, who extended a welcome to the delegates, and at the conclusion of his remarks, introduced Mayor Payment, who extended a welcome on behalf of the city, and then introduced the Right Honorable Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of the Dominion, who welcomed the Congress on behalf of the government, and he was followed by a short address from the Honorable William Mulock, Minister of Labor, who welcomed the delegates and then reviewed some of the measures which the government had introduced, and invited from the Congress criticism on these as well as suggestions for the future.

Following this, Mr. Kelly introduced Mr. Ralph Smith, President of the Congress, who thanked the representatives of the general government and the city for their kind reception, and assured them that their welcome would be fully appreciated by the delegates.

Following this he announced the Congress was open for the transaction of its regular business.

The reports of the Credential Committee showed sixty-two delegates present from the different provinces of Canada. A number of the delegates were French Canadians, and the business of the Congress was carried on in both the French and English languages. The Congress compares more to our State Federations than it does to the American Federation of Labor, as the object of the Congress is to secure legislation for the workers, and it does not deal with trades disputes, any extent, or determine questions of jurisdiction that may arise between the various organizations. It is composed of delegates from International unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor and organizations of the Canadian Brotherhood of Workers. The workings of this Congress were very interesting, and their actions attracted not only the attention of the workers, but of the business people as well of the entire Dominion, as the question of independent political action came before this convention for a decision as to what course the organized workers in the future, should pursue; the last Congress had recommended a referendum vote upon this question, and in accordance with that, Congress passed the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this Congress the result of the referendum vote on independent political action is of sufficient strength to justify the Congress in taking such steps as may be deemed advisable to further progress of such action."

The discussion upon this resolution was very keen, but those favoring the resolution called attention to what had already been accomplished by Mr. Puttee, from Winnipeg, who had been sent to the Dominion Parliament as an independent labor member. The debate lasted for nearly half a day, when the vote was called and the resolution carried by a vote of 38 to 22.

Following this a resolution was passed instructing the organized workers that in such

places as they felt they had sufficient strength to place in nomination some member of their organizations for Parliament. This was carried, as well as a resolution calling upon President Smith of the Congress to accept the nomination to the Dominion House, from Nanaimo, British Columbia, and calling upon his organization, the Miners, to assist in his election. The president was also instructed that if he found it necessary to assist the candidates of the independent labor party, he should call upon the unions for financial contributions. In connection with this I would state that Mr. Smith has since received the nomination and been elected to the Dominion House. That gives the trade unionists of Canada two members in Parliament, as Mr. Puttee has again been returned by the trade unionists of Winnipeg.

Another important matter that came before the convention was the credentials of the delegates from the Canadian Socialist League. When these credentials were presented the president ruled that, under the constitution of the Congress, they could not be admitted. A proposition was then made to change the constitution and seat delegates from the Socialist League. This brought on another lengthy discussion, but the resolution was defeated by a vote of 48 to 11, and the League was denied a seat.

A number of important resolutions looking to the betterment of the toilers throughout the Dominion were passed and placed in the hands of their Executive Committee to bring before the next meeting of the Parliament. Among other things, was one to enforce the union label upon all government work and printing; another one to make difficulties between employer and employee a matter of public interest; another one protesting against Chinese and Japanese immigration; a resolution demanding that the government pay weekly instead of monthly, and an act for more perfect factory inspection and regulations, and a resolution calling upon the government to apply the law on trusts to the American Tobacco Company. There was also passed at this Congress a resolution instructing their fraternal delegate to this convention to introduce a resolution asking the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention somewhere in Canada. And I would recommend that this matter be carefully considered, as it is one of importance to most all the national and international organizations, who are now building up strong organizations throughout the Dominion.

The report of the Executive Committee concerning their work for the past year shows that much beneficial legislation, especially concerning the workers on government work, has been secured, and that a great deal of this can be credited without any question, to the fact that they had a representative in the Parliament. The two most important laws enacted during the last year by Parliament, in behalf of the workers, were the Conciliation Act and the Current Wage Bill.

The Conciliation Act provides for the registration of Boards of Conciliation, constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen by conciliation or arbitration; but the most important feature of this act was that, in connection with that, it establishes a Department of Labor, which shall collect, digest, and publish in suitable form,

statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labor, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month, a publication to be known as the *Labor Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labor market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with the terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister of Labor.

This part of the act has been put in operation, and the department of labor is thoroughly established, and all officers and inspectors in connection with this bureau have been selected from the ranks of the trade unions. The *Labor Gazette*, established under this act, is under the editorship of W. L. MacKenzie King, an able and efficient young man, and one who has done more to destroy the sweating system in Canada than any other person. The first issue of the *Gazette* came out during the time the Congress was in session and the first copy printed was presented by the Honorable William Mulock, Minister of Labor, to President Smith at the opening of the Congress. Later copies of this *Gazette* show that it is interested in the toilers' welfare, and gives a thorough account of the industrial movement of the Dominion from month to month.

FAIR WAGE ACT.

The second important measure secured was what is known as the Fair Wage Act. This act guarantees that the workmen shall receive the standard rate of wages that is prevailing in the district, and does away with all piece work and sub-letting of contracts and makes the contractor directly responsible to the government for wages, hours and conditions. It also applies to all works aided by grants from the government public funds. The following is a copy of the list of conditions that have been prepared and adopted by the Public Works Department, and form a part of every contract made with the government.

1. The contractor shall not assign or sub-let this contract, or any part or parts thereof, for the execution of all or any portion of the work included in said contract, and no pretended assignment or subcontract will be recognized or in any way affect any of the following conditions or other provisions of the said contract.

2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister is of opinion that Canadian labor is not available or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.

3. No workmen employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule following:

Then here is set forth a complete list of the different classes of workmen to be employed on the work. Then the rate of wages is specified, that is the minimum rate, which it shall not go below.

4. The foregoing schedule is intended to include all the classes of labor required for the performance of the work, but if any labor

is required which is not provided for by any of the items in the above schedule, the minister, or other officer authorized by him, whenever and as often as the occasion shall arise, shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labor, which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labor for competent workmen in the district where the work is being carried out.

5. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of work and labor performed in the execution of the said contract unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labor done by any foreman, workman, laborer or team employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the minister such further detailed information and evidence as the minister may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

6. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman or laborer, employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the said minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by Her Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

7. No portion of the work shall be done by piece work.

8. The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labor employed upon the work.

9. The workmen employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

10. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

11. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and qualities of all the goods and materials supplied for the performance of the work, and the amounts paid

and the amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence, attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained have been complied with, and that the goods and materials supplied for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid for in full.

12. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister, and proof of such claim satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by Her Majesty under said contract, pay or cause to be paid, such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

As your delegate I was kindly received and granted a voice and vote upon all questions that came before Congress, a privilege which I did not accept, only to bear my fraternal greetings. I assured the Dominion Congress of a hearty co-operation on the part of the American Federation of Labor in all of their endeavors to benefit and advance the cause of labor throughout the Dominion,

and in turn I can assure you that the Canadian trade unionists are loyal to their international unions and there is the kindest of feeling toward the American Federation of Labor.

The officers elected by the Congress for the coming year were Ralph Smith, president; John A. Flett, vice-president; and P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, and an Executive Committee, to look after legislation in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. D. A. Carey, of Toronto, a gentlemen well known to the most of you was again selected as fraternal delegate.

The Congress adjourned on Saturday, September 22, to meet in the city of Brantford, Ontario, September, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,
W. D. MAHON.

Delegate L. M. Hart moved that a special committee be appointed to consider the report of the Fraternal Delegates to this convention from the British and Canadian Trade Union Congress, also those of the Fraternal Delegates sent by the A. F. of L. to these two Congresses. Adopted.

At 12:10 p.m. the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

SIXTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

At 2 p.m. President Gompers called the convention to order.

Upon motion the roll call was dispensed with.

Upon motion the reading of the minutes was also dispensed with.

The President appointed the following committee on Fraternal Delegations: Thomas Williams, Fred Kneeland, C. W. Craig, Thos. Westoby, C. L. Rice, W. D. Kee and Geo. Gothier.

Delegate Lennon, for Committee on Law, submitted the following report:

Resolution No. 4, offered by Delegate M. S. Hayes, the committee reported that upon request the introducer had withdrawn the resolution, hence no report to be made on that matter.

The report was accepted.

On Resolution No. 11.—By Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union:

To amend Article IV, Section 1, to read: The basis of representation shall be one delegate from each affiliated organization, and from national or international unions one delegate additional for each 2,000 members.

To amend Article IV, Section 3, to read: "Questions may be decided by a division or a show of hands, and upon the demand of one-tenth of the delegates present the roll shall be called. To amend Article IV by striking out Section 4.

Reported adversely. Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 12.—By Iron Workers and Helpers Union, No. 6709:

RESOLVED, That all local unions having no national head, but chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, should be placed in charge of a separate department of the American Federation of Labor, and the funds derived from such locals be used for their exclusive benefit.

RESOLVED, That the locals chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, and connected with the central union of their city or town, have the right, when having no delegate of their own, to be represented in the convention of the American Federation of Labor by the delegate from the central labor union of their city or town, and such delegate shall be entitled to as many votes as would the regular delegate or delegates from such local union or unions.

Reported adversely.

Delegate Hart moved the adoption of the report.

Delegate Hayes (M. S.), Morrison, Hart, Furuseth and Gompers debated resolution.

Delegate Driscoll moved to refer the whole matter to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegates Morrison, Green, Kee, and Driscoll spoke on the resolutions to refer.

The motion to refer to incoming Executive Council was agreed to.

On Resolution No. 29.—By Oliver Green: WHEREAS, The Federal Labor Unions are a strong support of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, There being a great amount of unskilled labor in said unions; and

WHEREAS, They have no law governing unskilled labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we add to the constitution that all work not governed by a national or international or local union be and is hereby declared work that belongs to Federal Labor Unions; be it further

RESOLVED, That any member belonging to a national or international or local union and working at work controlled by a federal union is controlled by the union controlling said work; be it further

RESOLVED, That no national or international or local union, which has a contract with any firm or manufacturer or contractor will not be allowed to interfere with a contract or agreement while such contract or agreement is in full force and virtue.

Reported adversely.

Delegate Heilbronn moved the adoption of report.

Delegate Mahon, on a question of personal privilege, presented, on behalf of the delegates, in a neat speech, a gold watch manufactured entirely by members of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., to each Fraternal Delegate—Curran, Weir and Carey.

The Fraternal Delegates feelingly expressed their thanks for the token of respect and esteem bestowed on them.

Convention continued debate on pending report by Delegates Green, O'Connor and Lennon.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 44.—By Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity, St. Louis, Mo.:

Our experience in the great strike movements of recent years demonstrates the fact that the present system of mutual financial aid among the various trades unions of this country is still very defective. It has become necessary that the American Federation of Labor take immediate steps towards establishing a general fund for the purpose of aiding trades unions in cases of long strikes.

Said general strike fund to be used only in cases of urgent necessity, and where the unions directly or indirectly involved have exhausted their financial resources.

We, therefore, offer the following resolution for its kind consideration at the annual con-

vention of the American Federation of Labor to be held at Louisville, Ky., December 6, 1900:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor create a general strike fund, under the supervision and management of the General Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Board be empowered and instructed to levy a special annual assessment of not less than one (\$1.00) and not more than six (\$6.00) dollars on all members affiliated for said strike fund.

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor shall be authorized to use their best judgment in the appropriation of money out of said general fund for the purpose of aiding unions that may be involved in strikes.

Reported adversely, as the subject had been covered by previous legislation.

Delegate Kassel opposed the report of committee.

Delegate O'Connor moved to refer the matter to the incoming Executive Council to submit a report to the next convention on this subject.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

Delegate O'Connor's motion to refer was agreed to. In favor, 65; against, 45.

On Resolution No. 76 the committee reported adversely, and by consent of the convention Delegate Green withdrew his resolution (No. 76.)

On Resolution No. 99.—By George J. Klefner:

Amendment to the Constitution of the A. F. of L.:

Amend Article 2, by adding a 5th Section, as follows:

Sec. 5. To establish in some convenient location or locations one or more co-operative workshops, with departments representing the various trades, by which members of organized labor of any trade who have been unjustly treated, blacklisted, or in any way victimized by their employers for maintaining the principles of true unionism may be assured of earning a living for themselves and families; and to establish a permanent department in the organization of the American Federation of Labor to carry out this much needed and important line of work; and to aid central bodies and local unions in every possible manner to establish such shops locally, by means of which the members of organized labor may not be so completely at the mercy of their employers, and giving to them a freedom of thought, speech and of action which they do not now possess.

Committee reported adversely.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 114, the committee recommends its reference to the Committee on Resolutions, they having the matter in charge.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 115.—By Delegate Ed Troutman:

*RESOLVED, That when an officer or officers are to be installed they shall be installed by an organizer of the Federal Labor Union; when a union is to be organized in any city where there is no organizer, and there is a Federal Labor Union in said city, the Secretary of that Federal Labor Union shall write at once to headquarters for instructions on the same, excepting when there is a Central Union of the American Federation of Labor in that city or state, then the secretary of said Federal Labor Union shall instruct said Central Union of the same.

Committee reported adversely.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 143.—By Delegates A. E. Holder and Chas. L. Bracken:

To amend Section 3, Article IV, by inserting after the words "represents" in third line, to read, "From National or International and Federal Labor Unions, and all other local unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L., and a delegate representing a city central body shall cast the additional vote or votes due Federal Labor Unions and other local unions affiliated direct with the A. F. of L., not otherwise represented," and insert after the word "vote" in 4th line of the same section, to read, "except as previously specified."

Committee reported adversely.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 144.—By Delegates Holder and Bracken:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that it is desirous to encourage the formation and secure the affiliation of more state federations and central trades assemblies with the A. F. of L.; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the further fact that all local trades unions, whether affiliated direct with the A. F. of L., or through national or international bodies, already pay a per capita tax to the A. F. of L., be it hereby

RESOLVED, That the only cost which shall in the future be required from state and central bodies be a nominal charter fee of \$3 to the A. F. of L.

Committee reported adversely.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 154.—By Delegate M. D. Connolley:

RESOLVED, That no person be eligible to the office of President of this body, in the future, for more than two successive terms.

Committee reported adversely.

President Gompers called Fraternal Delegate Wier to the chair.

As a mark of respect the convention took a recess of ten minutes to see the funeral of Mr. Morgan, of local Retail Clerks Union.

Delegate Donnelly favored resolution.

Report of committee concurred in unanimously.

President Gompers in the chair.

On Resolution No. 155.—By Delegate M. D. Connolley:

RESOLVED, That organizers must be indorsed by the central body in the district or locality in which they are expected to serve, before appointment.

Committee reported adversely.

It was moved to concur in the report.

Delegates Connolley, McCarthy, Driscoll, Thomas, Furuseth and McLean spoke on the motion.

During debate Delegate Mitchell was called to the chair.

Delegate McCarthy moved to refer the matter to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate G. Warner moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Delegate McCarthy's motion to refer was lost.

The report of the committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 156.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

To amend Article XI, Section 1, by inserting after the words "five cents per member per month," the following, "local unions the majority of whose members are less than 18 years of age, two cents per member per month."

Committee reported adversely.

It was moved to concur in the report of the committee.

Delegate M. S. Hayes moved to refer the resolution to the incoming Executive Council.

Debate continued by Delegates Auston and Bowman.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council was agreed to. In favor, 49; against, 39.

On Resolution No. 157.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

To amend Article V, Section 1, by striking out the words "to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session," and substituting therefor the words "to be elected each year by referendum vote, said vote to be returned by the affiliated national and local unions on or before the last day of the session of the annual convention."

Committee reported adversely.

Delegate Hart moved to concur in the report of the committee.

Delegate M. S. Hayes moved the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council to prepare a plan to the next convention of electing officers by the initiative and referendum.

The question was debated by Delegates M. S. Hayes, Compers, Slayton, Furuseth, Kidd, Hart and Bowman.

The previous question was called for and ordered. In favor, 92; against, 11.

A sufficient number called for the ayes and nays, to refer to the Executive Council, which resulted as follows:

Ayes.—Gers, Gilthorpe, Tobin, Crimmins, Nelson, Blackmore, Slayton, Thomas, Henry, Lenard, Wheeler, Sherman, Morton, Dickens, Barrett, Muirhead, Williams, Bracken, Lynch, Leo, Downey, Reddick, Thomas, Davis, Powell, Lynch, Morrison, O'Rourke, Gebelin, Holder, Jacobs, Driscoll, Howell, Jarrett, Moore, Gredig, Williams, Fitzpatrick, Hayes, Wilson, Johnson, Brennon, Carlson, Shamp, Connolley, Tuttle, Brecken, Rutledge, Kleffner, H. J. Nelson, Corven, Kessel, Reese, Bert, Moench, Meise, Hill, Lossie, Green, Allen, Merrill, Puckett, Gadsden, Troutman, Turner, De Spagna, Cosgrove, Devor, Kohlmeyer.—1249 votes.

Nays.—Mulholland, Klapetzky, Fisher, Lovely, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Hank, Boyer, Compers, Tracy, Dernel, Sullivan, Innis, Taylor, Beinke, Hawksworth, Byrne, Reichers, Heilbronn, D. A. Hayes, Agard, Duncan, Jones, Smith, Keefe, Barter, O'Connell, Warner, Call, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Valentine, Black, Miller, O'Connor, Kneeland, Seikman, Lee, Richardson, Szegedy, Bowman, Smith (V. B.), Middelendorf, Hughes, Auston, Frazier, Furuseth, Hart, Bolander, Lennon, Fisher, Witzel, Engel, Kidd, Braunschweig, Meagher, Ryan, McKernan, Krausse, Meechau, McCarthy, Donnelly, Feeney, Wild, Perkins, Blake, Bradley, French, Davis, Faison, Rosenberg, Gother, McLean, Groshans, Rosonski, Warner, Reid, Burbank, Dement, Roper, Westoby, Rogers, O'Brien (Wm. J.), Mason, Creamer.—3541 votes.

Absentees.—Kerr, O'Brien (Jno. R.), Morris, Onstott, Sherman (C. O.), Mahon, Holman, McCracken, Jones, McDonald, Woodman, Huebner, MacDonagh, Urick, Lanphere, Wheeler, Fahey, Goodman, Jordan, Miller, Nash, Brophy Parks, Harvey, Weber, Woodmansee, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith, King, Taylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Carter, Julin, LaBlonde, B. H. Hall, Seabrook, Hasley, Kline, Hill, Pratt, Craig, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, Coleman, Davie, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Olson, Kuhn.—365 votes.

Not voting.—Weir, Curran, Carey.3.

Motion to refer was lost: Ayes, 1249; nays, 3541.

Report of committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 178.—By Delegates Klapetzky and Fischer:

WHEREAS, Section 1, Article XII, of the constitution is insufficient in its constructions to reach the aims and objects of the same; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it be amended by striking out all after the word "penalty," in line (5), and inserting the following: "Of their charter being revoked by the American Federation of Labor."

Committee reported adversely.

It was moved to concur in the report of committee.

The question was debated by Delegates Klapetzky, Maher, Nelson and Rosenberg.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 185.—By Delegate Frank Morrison:

To amend Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, by striking out the words "first Thursday after the first," and insert in lieu thereof the word "second," so that the section will read as follows:

SECTION 1. The convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a.m., on the second Monday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

Committee reported adversely.

Debated by Delegates Duncan, Morrison, O'Connell and Lennon.

Delegate O'Rourke moved to amend to insert "second Monday in November."

Amendment lost.

Report of the committee concurred in.

The committee reported that the introducer of Resolution No. 195, Delegate Dement, desired to withdraw his resolution.

Request granted.

On Resolution No. 208.—By Delegate Wm. H. Lossie:

WHEREAS, The secretary's report shows that more than half of the income of the A. F. of L. for the year just closed was derived from the Local and Federal Labor Unions not connected with any national or international union; and,

WHEREAS, The roll call will show that this large body of taxpayers have only a very small vote, and under the present constitution, it is impossible for it to be otherwise; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention does so amend Article XI, Section 1: in the third line after the words Federal Unions, strike out five cents, and insert three cents, which would make section read, "from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions three cents per month."

Committee reported adversely.

Delegate Lossie opposed the report.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 211.—By Delegate Oliver Green:

Seeing that there are a great many Federal Labor Unions using the labels of the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. are charging for the large labels 75 cents per 1,000, and 50 cents for the small labels; and

WHEREAS, The manufacturer must pay for the labels that price, which has a tendency to keep the manufacturer from using the above labels; be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. furnish the Federal Labor Unions the above labels at cost.

Committee reported adversely.

Delegate Green opposed the report.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Law recommended the following changes in the constitution:

Your Committee submit the following new section as Section 10 of Article 3:

1st. Section 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the delegates attending a convention.

2nd. Your committee recommend that Section 2 of Article 7 be amended by striking out "\$250" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,000."

3rd. Your committee recommend that Section 4 of Article 7 be amended by striking out "\$1,000," and inserting in lieu thereof, "\$2,000."

4th. Your committee recommend that Section 3 of Article 8 be amended by striking

out "\$100" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$200."

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following new section as Section 6 of Article 12:

5th. Section 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the trade union movement to do so.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
JNO. B. LENNON,
D. J. KEEFE,
C. C. BARRETT,
JOSEPH CRIMMINS,
MARTIN FOX,

Committee.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth recommendations of the committee were adopted.

The following invitation was received and accepted:

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

I would be pleased to have all the delegates assembled on the court house steps, tomorrow at 1 p.m., Dec. 13, for the purpose of having a photograph taken in a group.

Assemble directly opposite Willard Hotel.

Very respectfully,
W. L. ELROD.

At 6.18 p.m. the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow (Thursday) morning.

SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order by President Compers.

Roll was then called, with following absentees:

Absentees.—Mulholland, Ward, O'Brien (J. R.), Byrne, Morton, Muirhead, Smith, Sherman (C. O.), Dolan, Haskins, Miller, Lee, Richardson, Mahon, Holman, Perham, Bolander, Lynch (J. M.), Kidd, Huebner, Moore, Gredig, Williams, McCarthy, Feeney, MacDonagh, Urlick, Brannon, Blake, Wheeler, Tuttle, Fahey, Rutledge, Jordan, Miller (J. D.), Nash, Reid, Hill, Parks, Harvey, Woodmansee, Puckett, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith (H. M.), King, Tylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Carter, Julin, LaBlonde, Hall (B. H.), Seabrook, Hasley, Kline, Hill, (J. M.), Troutman, Pratt, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, Coleman, Cosgrove, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Devor and Olson.

Reading of minutes was dispensed with.

Delegate Agard for Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 140.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, Dr. John A. Dowie has imported, under contract, four lace makers from Beeston, Nottingham, and as this is contrary to the provisions of the Alien Contract Labor Law, for lace making is an established industry in the United States, and the services of these lace makers were not needed to teach American workmen the trade of lace making, for there are a sufficient number of idle lace makers in this country to supply Dr. Dowie with all the help he may require to operate the mill he proposed to build; and

WHEREAS, The imported lace makers admitted to Immigrant Commissioner Rodgers that their passage had been paid by Dr. Dowie, and that they had come to this country under contract to make lace for him, and this and the testimony of the Amalgamated Association of Lace and Lace Curtain Operatives, that

lace making had been carried on in the United States for thirty years in one branch, and sixteen years in another, led the Immigrant Commissioner to decide that they had no right to land; and,

WHEREAS, The decision of the Immigrant Commissioner was sustained by a special Board of Inquiry, to whom the case was appealed, the board finding from the evidence offered to it that the imported lace makers came to this country under contract and that their passage had been paid by Dr. Dowie's agents, American lace makers testifying that they were able to make the lace Dr. Dowie was going to manufacture and that they had applied to him for positions, which convinced the Special Board of Inquiry that the lace makers who had been imported were not needed to establish a new industry; and

WHEREAS, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, has, in appeal of this case to him, decided that lace makers have a right to land, because Dr. Dowie is going to make thread, and neither side said these lace makers were to work in this country at thread making, we, the Amalgamated Association of Lace and Lace Curtain Operatives, believe the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury is unfair and unjust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we disapprove the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, which allowed four imported lace makers to land under the pretext that they were going to make thread, as being contrary to both the spirit and letter of the Alien Contract Labor Laws. These laws are intended to protect American workmen from foreigners who may be imported to take their places. And, be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the representatives of the organized workmen of the United States assembled, in the convention of the American Federation of Labor to join with us in demanding that the officials of the government shall enforce the Alien Contract Labor Law according to its spirit, which is to protect American workmen in the United States. For if the spirit of the law is ignored, as was done in the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, they will give no protection to any craft and employers may import foreign workmen at any time, to fill the places of their American employees; and be it finally,

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to President McKinley, secretary of the Treasury Gage, and Commissioner of Immigration Powderly.

The Committee substituted the word "disapprove" for the word "denounce" in the first resolve, and recommends that Resolution No. 140 be adopted as amended.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 161.—By Delegate James Duncan:

In order to further carry on legislation of a practical kind on the eight hour workday, and thereby to strengthen our position on this important question;

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council take such action as is necessary to have an eight hour bill introduced in the legislature of the states where an eight hour law is not now in use. Said bills to be as uni-

formly drafted as the methods of preparing bills in said states will permit; and that representative union men in such states be requested to continually urge the passage of those bills until they are enacted into law.

Committee reports favorably and recommends adoption of resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 164.—By Delegate N. J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, H. R. 8020 has been passed by the House of Congress, and is now pending before the Senate of the United States; and

WHEREAS, This bill, if enacted into law, will deprive the public of the convenience of small packages, besides reducing the amount of labor required in the cooper shops of the country; and

WHEREAS, It would also result in a waste of valuable timber, as these small packages are made from material that can not be used in larger packages for reasons of its defects; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instruct its Legislative Committee to use its best efforts to defeat the passage of the above mentioned bill.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 165.—By Delegate James P. Maher:

WHEREAS, The hat factory of James Marshall, of Fall River, Mass., is known to be the foulest factory in this country, and has done more to injure the United Hatters of North America than all of the other foul factories, by substituting foreign women to do the work of men in the manufacture of hats; and,

WHEREAS, The authorities in Washington, D. C., have for the past three years seen fit to place all orders for hats to be worn by United States soldiers with the said foul factory of James Marshall, of Fall River, Mass., despite the protests and entreaties of the United Hatters of North America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, disapprove of the course pursued by the authorities in Washington in the placing of the orders for army hats with James Marshall, of Fall River, and that we emphatically protest against the placing of future army orders for hats with said or any other non-union concern; further,

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to insist on having the government orders for army hats placed in a union factory and they bear the union label of the United Hatters of North America.

Committee recommends that the first whereas and first resolve be adopted, and the second resolve of the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegates Maher and Connolly debated the question.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 190.—By Delegate E. E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Unions are closely allied to National and International Unions in times of peace, and more closely in times of war; and

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Unions themselves have considerable business coming before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that we elect some one representative of the Federal Labor Unions as a member of the incoming Executive Council for the ensuing year.

As the constitution of the A. F. of L. already permits the election of members of Federal Unions to the council the committee deems it wise to make a specific provision for the election of a member of any special division of affiliated bodies.

Report concurred in unanimously.

On Resolution No. 193.—By Delegates W. E. Klapetzky, and Jacob Fischer:

WHEREAS, The barbers of this country, almost without exception, are compelled to work from ten to sixteen hours day for six days in the week, and in many cases from four to eight hours on Sunday;

RESOLVED, That as officers and members representing the labor movement of this country, each delegate is hereby requested to bring the matter before his National, International, City, Central, or Federation Labor Union, in the hope that they will, in no uncertain manner announce their desire that the barber craft shall be granted such relief as is asked for by all local and national bodies, through the adoption of the eight hour work day, and that labor as a whole, individually and collectively, does not ask for long hours of toil for the barber in order to meet the selfish desire of organized labor, as stated by unfair employers.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution as amended, and to read as above.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 194.—By Delegate John Mitchell:

WHEREAS, We believe that in all questions affecting wages and conditions of labor, the Trade Union, on behalf of the workman, should have an equal voice with the employer in their determination; and

WHEREAS, Since July 2 of this year, the Iron Molders Union of North America has been engaged in a struggle with the National Founders Association, involving 596 of its members and 87 apprentices of the craft in Cleveland, Ohio, to resist the operation of the foundries of the members of that association under rules which among other things, require all members of the Iron Molders Union to work "peacefully and harmoniously" with molders, who are not members of the union, and in which the employer arrogates to himself the right to prescribe certain conditions of labor, without the wishes of the organized molders being considered in the matter; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor extend to the Iron Molders Union of

North America its fullest sympathy and moral support to the end that its efforts in thus defending some of the vital principles of trade unionism may be attended with the completest measure of success.

Committee reports favorably, and recommends adoption.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 219.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, Since the Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the movement of capital to concentrate and co-operate has not lessened, but on the contrary, nearly all productive industry, outside of agriculture, is now controlled by trusts and monopolies, which have the power largely to lower wages on the one hand, or raise prices on the other, thus enforcing great hardships upon the working people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, re-affirm its position upon this question by warning the working people against giving heed to the insincere cry of politicians, that they will either destroy or regulate monopolies, and renew the recommendation that trade workingmen, generally, study the development of trusts and monopolies, with a view to nationalizing the same.

The committee recommended to strike out all after the word "question" in the second line of the resolve, and insert the following, so that the resolution will read as follows:

WHEREAS, Since the Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the movement of capital to concentrate and co-operate has not lessened, but, on the contrary, nearly all productive industry, outside of agriculture, is now controlled by trusts and monopolies, which have the power largely to lower wages on the one hand, or raise prices on the other, thus enforcing great hardships upon the working people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor re-affirm its position upon this question, by warning the unorganized working people to organize into the respective unions of their trades or crafts as the best means of resisting the encroachments of said trusts and monopolies, and we also renew the recommendation that trade workingmen study the developments of the trusts and monopolies.

It was moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegates Hayes, Duncan, Beinke, Agard, Mitchell, Slayton and Nelson debated the question.

Delegate Green called for the previous question, which was ordered.

A sufficient number called for the ayes and nays on the report of the committee, which resulted as follows:

Ayes.—Mulholland, Klapetzky, Fischer, Kerr, Gilthorpe, Tobin, Lovely, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Hank, Boyer, Nelson, Blackmore, Henry, Compers, Tracy, Dernel, O'Brien, Morris, Sullivan, Innis, Lenard,

Sherman, Taylor, Beinke, Byrne, Onstott, Reichers, Heilbronn, Hayes, Agard, Dickens, Duncan, O'Brien, Barrett, Connolley, Muirhead, Jones, Williams, Smith, Keefe, Barter, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Call, Downey, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Valentine, Black, O'Connor, Reddick, Kneeland, Seikman, Lee, Richardson, Szegedy, Bowman, Smith, Middendorf, Hughes, Austin, Perham, Furuseth, Frazier, Hart, Lennon, Bolander, McCracken, Powell, Fischer, Witzel, Schickel, Lynch, Morrison, O'Rourke, Meagher, Jones, Ryan, Holder, Driscoll, McDonnell, McKernan, Krausse, Huebner, Gredig, Meechau, Williams, Donnelly, Feeney, Wild, Lanphere, Johnston, Perkins, Bradley, French, Tuttle, Goodman, Davis, Faison, Rosenberg, Bothier, McLean, Groshans, Rosonski, Warner, Reese, Hill, Brophy, Lossie, Green, King, Burbank, Dement, Roper, Craig, Coleman, Turner, De Spagna, Devor, Westoby, Rodgers, Kee, Weir—4552 votes.

Nays.—Gers, Crimmins, Slayton, Thomas, Wheeler, Hawksworth, Bracken, Lynch, Leo, Davis, Engel, Gebelen, Jacobs, Howell, Jarrett, Hayes, Brannon, Carlson, Shamp, Connolley (M. D.), Breckon, Kleffner, Nelson, Corven, Kassel, Bert, Moench, Meise, Allen, Merrill, Gadsden, Davie, Kohlmeier, Curran.—349 votes.

Not Voting.—Morton, Sherman, Miller (Owen), Thomas (L. R.), Mahon, Holman, Kidd, Braunschweig, Woodman, Moore, McCarthy, Fitzpatrick, MacDonagh, Urick, Wilson, Blake, Wheeler, Fahey, Rutledge, Jordan, Miller (John D.), Nash, Reid, Oakes, Parks, Harvey, Weber, Woodmansee, Puckett, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith, (H. M.), Taylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Carter, Julin, La Blonde, Hall (B. H.), Seabrook, Hasley, Kline, Hill (J. M.), Troutman, Pratt, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, Cosgrove, Mason, Herron, Schenk, Olson, Kuhn, Carey.

The report of the committee was agreed to. Ayes, 4552; nays, 349.

On Resolution No. 216.—By Iron Molders Union on behalf of the Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo, Cal.:

WHEREAS, There is no adequate relief at law for civil service employes who are disabled or meet with any accident in the service of the government; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the hereunto appended draft of an act to provide for the relief of such civil servants who meet with an accident, etc., be referred to the incoming Executive Council with instructions to consider its merits, and if they be favorably impressed therewith, to take such action as to them seems advisable, to have legislation to that end introduced in the National House of Representatives.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 217.—By Delegate Thos. I. Kidd:

WHEREAS, The clerks employed in the post office at Chicago, Illinois, have formed a union, known as Postoffice Clerks Union, No. 8703, for the purpose of bettering their condition, and to spread the trade union principles among postoffice employes throughout the country; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor stands for organization, the inauguration of an eight hour day, and for higher wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the fact that the Chicago postoffice clerks are organized be given a special notice in the *American Federationist*, with the request that it be copied by the labor press throughout the country, and that organizers be instructed to do all in their power to bring postoffice employes in their districts into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee struck out the first whereas and the first resolved, and substituted "employes" for "clerks" in the third line of the first whereas and in the fourth line of the second resolved, so that it now reads (see above), and recommends the adoption of resolution as submitted by committee.

Recommendation of committee agreed to.

The committee reported on Resolution No. 100, by Delegate Kleffner, on Resolution No. 114, by Delegate Slayton, on Resolution No. 215, by Delegate Bracken, the following substitute for the above three resolutions:

Your committee has carefully considered Resolutions No. 100, 114, and 215, and respectfully reports adversely on them; but we desire to submit for your consideration the following as in our opinion the true and practical trade union position on the question covered in the three propositions:

We cheerfully accept, and desire, all the assistance and usefulness which may or can be given the trade union movement by all reform forces. The aspirations, hopes and aims of the members of trade unions are very similar to the expressed wishes of the greater body of socialists, namely, that the burdens of toil may be made lighter, and that each worker shall enjoy the complete benefit of that which he or she produces. That men and women shall receive a greater amount of liberty, that the years to come may be made brighter than the past or present, are truly the ideals of us all; but we take the position nevertheless, that because of personal, local national or other reasons, the workers of our country reach different conclusions as to the method of reaching the desired end, although there be little difference among us as to the desirability of that end. We assert as forcibly as we are capable of asserting, that the trade union movement herein represented is the true and legitimate channel through which the toilers of our country should seek not only present amelioration, but future emancipation. We hold that the trade unions throughout our country and Canada do not now, nor do we believe they will in the fu-

ture, declare against the discussion of any question in their meetings, either of an economic or of a political nature, but they are (and we think, justly) committed against the introduction or indorsement of race prejudices, religious differences, or partisan politics. We declare it to be an inherent duty of our several unions to publish in their journals, to discuss in their meetings, and the members thereof to study in their homes, all questions of a public nature which have reference to their industrial or political liberty; but we as firmly declare that it is not within the constitutional or any other power of the American Federation of Labor to legislate, resolve or specify to which political party members of our unions shall belong, or for which party they shall vote.

Delegate Kleffner stated that his resolution was only intended to advance the interests of the people, and it was not a political move. He was opposed to the committee's report.

Delegate Slayton said he hoped the substitute of the committee would be defeated, so that the delegates to the convention would have an opportunity to discuss Resolution No. 114. He said his resolution represented a principle which was being discussed in the whole known world.

Delegate Auston favored the report of the committee, and wanted to go on record as a trade unionist, pure and simple, and believed that the interjection of politics into the union was detrimental to the best interests of the members. He asked what have the Socialists done to better conditions, and then stated that the trade unionists were doing more than any other association.

Pending debate, convention adjourned at 12 o'clock.

SEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

At 2 p.m. President Gompers called the convention to order.

Upon motion, the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

Delegate Downey desired to be registered as opposed to suspending roll call.

Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of this morning's session was dispensed with.

Debate was continued on the pending question, being report of Committee on Resolutions on the substitute offered by the Committee for Resolutions Nos. 100, 114 and 215.

Delegate Thomas stated that the unions were able to secure better conditions from the collective owners of mines than they ever did from individual owners. Collective ownership meant that the ownership should be in the hands of the people instead of King Rockefeller.

Delegate Nelson said he was a Socialist, but believed it would be an injury to force any part of the membership to vote for a party that they did not believe in.

Delegate Barter asked the Chair to make a rule on that portion of the constitution which prohibits political discussion.

Chair ruled that there was no possibility of keep out discussion of the character going on now.

Delegate Rosonski believed it was a shame to waste time discussing political questions.

Delegate D. D. Hayes said he thought it would be better for the Socialists to bend their energies toward assisting the trade unionists in securing better conditions. In our strike the Socialists villified our members, and their members were bought by the employers. We should reform ourselves before we try to reform the world. We are largely the makers of our own destiny.

Delegate E. J. Bracken said his resolution did not ask for a change, but he believed a man who was intelligent enough to conduct the great American Federation of Labor was intelligent enough to govern the United States.

Delegate Howell said he wished to deny the statement that he came here as a Socialist. He did not. How is a trade unionist going to vote when there are three parties in the field favoring the initiative and referendum?

Delegate Max S. Hayes said the Socialists would prefer to have the vote taken on the original resolution. He advised the delegates, if they voted for the committee's substitute, they would vote against collective ownership; but if they voted against the report, they would be voting for collective ownership. He said the co-operative commonwealth would come, whether we wanted it or not. He believed that four hours a day would be sufficient to produce all the necessities and luxuries of life. We are not here for the purpose

of leading you into the Socialist Labor party, but to ask you to recognize a principle.

Delegate McCarthy said the trade unionists in the East realized the impossibility of muzzling the individual members to any particular party. He said the only thing ever accomplished by resolutions similar to No. 114, was the dividing of unions into political camps. He urged that we continue in the future as we have in the past, and work for the solution of those questions which were vital.

Delegate Duncan said the granite cutters had secured an eight hour day through their union and what was done by members of his craft could be accomplished by members of other crafts.

Delegate Furuseth favored report of the committee, because he believed the system of thought followed by Socialists was illogical.

Delegate Mitchell said if we indorse the gold standard, it would be an indorsement of the Republican party; and if they indorsed 16 to 1, it would be considered an indorsement of the Democratic party; and now, if we indorse the resolution, it would be an indorsement of Social Democracy.

Delegate Bowen stated that he was in favor of the committee's report.

Delegate Hart called to the chair.

Delegate Kidd said he believed that socialism can be secured through trade unions easier than in any other way, and we are receiving more and more from capitalism each year. He believed socialism has its place, but it has no right to attempt to usurp the place of the trade union.

President Gompers stated that when men became imbued with socialism, they usually lost interest in their union. He denied that the ballot is the only way out. He believed that there was more character built up by one strike than by a decade of schooling. He wanted to know from some Socialists how it would become operative if it was not through unions of each industry. He was of the opinion that the substitute clearly and concisely stated the position occupied by the trade unions at this time.

Delegate Kneeland moved the previous question and so ordered.

A sufficient number called for the ayes and nays on the substitute of the committee, which resulted as follows:

Ayes.—Mulholland, Klapetzky, Fischer, Kerr, Lovely, Hank, Boyer, Blackmore, Gompers, Tracy, Dornell, O'Brien, Morris Sullivan, Innis, Taylor, Beinke, Byrne, Morton, Onstott, Reichers, Heilbronn, Hayes, Agard, Dickens, Duncan, Wm. J. O'Brien, Barrett,

Connolley, Muirhead, Jones, Williams, Smith, Keefe, Barter, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Call, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Valentine, Back, O'Connor, Reddick, Kneeland, Seikman, Lee, Szegedy, Bowman, Smith, Auston, Furuseth, Frazier, Hart, Lennon, Bolander, McCracken, Powell, Witzel, Schiekell, Lynch, Morrison, O'Rourke, Kidd, Braunschweig, Meagher, Jones, Ryan, Holder, Driscoll, Krausse, Jarrett, Meechau, Williams, McCarthy, Donnelly, Feeney, Lanphere, Johnston, Perkins, Carlson, Bradley, French, Rutledge, Goodman, Davis, Nelson, Faison, Rosenberg, Gothier, McLean, Groshans, Rosonski, Warner, Hill, Lossie, Green, King, Burbank, Roper, Craig, Coleman, Turner, De Spagna, Westoby, Rodgers, Kee, Weir.—4,169 votes.

Nays.—Gilthorpe, Tobin, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Crimmins, Slayton, Thomas, Henry, Wheeler, Sherman, Hawksworth, Bracken, Lynch, Thomas, Middendorf, Davis, Fischer, Engel, Gebelein, Jacobs, Huebner, Howell, Fitzpatrick, Max S. Hayes, Wild, Wilson, Brannon, Tuttle, Kleffner, Corven, Kassel, Bert, Moench, Meise, Brophy, Allen, Merrill, Davie, Cosgrove, Kohlmeyer, Curran.—685 votes.

Absentees.—Gers, Alexander, Nelson, Leonard, Leo, Downey, Sherman, Miller, Richardson, Hughes, Mahon, Holman, McDonnell, McKernan, Woodman, Moore, Gredig, MacDonagh, Urlick, Blake, Shamp, Michael D. Connelley, Wheeler, Breckon, Fahey, Jordan, Reese, Miller, Reid, Oakes, Parks, Harvey, Weber, Woodmansee, Puckett, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith, Taylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Dement, Carter, Julin, LaBlonde, Hall, Seabrook, Gadsden, Hasley, Kline, Hill, Troutman, Pratt, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Devor, Olson, Kuhn, Carey.

The substitute was adopted. Ayes, 4,169; nays, 685.

Delegate Lennon moved that the rules be suspended, and we continue in session until 7 o'clock.

Delegate Driscoll moved to amend that we adjourn at 6 o'clock, reconvene at 8 o'clock and continue in session until 10:30 p. m.

The amendment was lost. The motion was also lost.

On Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States, and the United States Courts of appellate jurisdiction have decided that the Alien Contract Labor Law of February 26, 1885, and the various amendments thereto, do not apply to artisans, mechanics or skilled workmen; and

WHEREAS, The decisions of the courts above named are to the effect that only manual, unskilled laborers may be barred when brought here from abroad under contract, and that all others may be admitted; and

WHEREAS, Those who framed the law and presented it to Congress were themselves skilled workmen, and intended that the provisions of the law should apply to all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled; and

WHEREAS, It is just as essential that the workman himself, whether skilled or unskilled, should be protected from the competition of alien workmen as it is that the article which he manufactures should be protected; and

WHEREAS, It was intended by the Window Glass Workers' Association, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and the other organizations of labor which took part in the agitation that culminated in the passage of the Alien Contract Labor Law, that said law should apply to all kinds of labor, skilled or unskilled, whether performed by the hand alone or by the joint co-operation of hand and brain; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby recommends that Congress immediately enact such amendments to the Alien Contract Labor Law as will make the same effective and afford that same measure of protection to the workman himself as to the article fashioned by his hands.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby calls upon all organizations of labor within the United States to direct their attention to this subject, and for the purpose of securing uniformity of sentiment and action we recommend that the Executive Council meet at Washington as early as convenient for the purpose of preparing and submitting to Congress such amendments to the Immigration Alien Contract Labor and Chinese Exclusion Laws as will be for the best interests of labor in the United States, and that all organizations vitally interested in the matter be requested to have a representative present or submit their views in writing on the matter.

As there is considerable contention about the provisions of this resolution, the committee neither reports favorably or unfavorably, but recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for investigation, and with power to act.

Recommendation concurred in.

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Resolutions also finds there has not been any provision made for the salaries of the president and secretary for the incoming year, so in concluding our report to this most important of conventions of the American Federation of Labor, we respectfully recommend the present salaries, for the officers mentioned, be paid to them during 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

The Resolution Committee.
JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman,
HENRY C. BARTER,
JAMES H. BOWMAN,
MAX MORRIS,
W. R. BOYER,
P. DOLAN,
E. AGARD, Secretary.

Delegate Thomas requested to have the following minutes of the meeting of Metal Trades Conference incorporated in the proceedings:

Mr. President: There have been several meetings held by the representatives of the various metal trades with a view to bring about a closer alliance between these crafts. I desire to report that a temporary organization has been effected, with James Ceamer, of the International Association of Machinists, as president, and L. R. Thomas, of the Pattern Makers League, as secretary, to serve until a convention can be held, and a permanent organization effected. I desire to say, further, that it is the unanimous sentiment of the Metal Trades to affiliate, by charter, with the A. F. of L. when such an organization has been completed. In behalf of the Metal Trades, I would request that this announcement and the following resolution be admitted as a part of the records of this convention.

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the representatives of the Machinists, Iron Molders, Pattern Makers, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Shipbuilders, Allied Metal Mechanics, Core Makers, and Electrical Workers in attendance upon the Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., there developed a unanimous sentiment in favor of the formation of a Metal Trades Federation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the above organizations be requested to send two (2) representatives, fully instructed how to perfect and render practicable said Metal Trades Federation, to a convention to be held in St. Louis, at such time, in July, 1901, as may be mutually agreed upon.

L. R. THOMAS, Sec., *Pro tem.*

Delegate Thomas favored the admission of the minutes, and Delegate Hawksworth opposed same.

The request was granted.

Delegate Ryan moved the election of officers take place at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Delegate Warner (G.), Reddick, and Ryan spoke on the question.

Delegate Furuseth moved to lay the motion on the table. Motion lost. In favor, 47; against, 77.

Delegate O'Connor moved that we adjourn Saturday.

Delegate Duncan moved that action on Delegate O'Connor's motion be taken just previous to adjournment tomorrow (Friday) evening. Agreed to.

Delegate Jerome Jones, for the Committee on Eight Hour Work Day, made the following report:

Your committee beg leave to recommend to the convention that we hereby refer all resolutions relative to an eight hour or shorter work day to the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, subject to the following preamble and resolutions, with the understanding that the Executive Council has full power to select such trade or trades as in their judgment

would be and are best prepared to bring about the desired result.

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, under the efficient direction of the officers now serving it, has just closed a year of unprecedented progress and prosperity; and

WHEREAS, The organization is now in a position to take up active work along specific lines; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be, and hereby is, instructed (in conformity with a principle long since enunciated), to bend all the energies and concentrate all the forces of the organization in an effort to secure for at least one trade each year a shorter, or an eight hour work day.

JOHN COLEMAN, Chairman,
JEROME JONES, Secretary,
W. D. RYAN,
ERNEST BOHM,
C. L. SHAMP,
H. D. CALL,
J. P. McDONNELL.

Report of committee concurred in.

Delegate E. J. Lynch, for the Committee on Labels, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 7.—United Garment Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The success of the union label as a means of advancing the welfare of labor depends largely upon the confidence the consumer has in the label representing the conditions which it guarantees; and,

WHEREAS, The union possessing a label is the beneficiary of the support accorded it by members of other unions, who, therefore, are entitled to some additional assurance that said label is not being misused by being placed upon articles made under unclean and unfair condition or upon inferior products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in whose authority and integrity the entire labor movement has confidence, be empowered to exercise a supervision over the methods pursued by the respective unions in governing the label with a view of correcting any possible deficiencies; and, it is further

RESOLVED, That said council be instructed to report any union at the succeeding convention which violates union requirements in the granting of the label.

Committee reported unfavorably.

Permission was granted United Garment Workers delegation to withdraw Resolution No. 7:

On Resolution No. 104.—By Delegates Fisher and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in each of its past conventions, has indorsed, and re-indorsed the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union; and,

WHEREAS, It is contrary to the Constitution adopted by the American Federation of Labor, for that body or any of its affiliated organizations to recognize the label or trademark of any dual and unaffiliated organization; the policy of the American Federation of Labor being that all organizations of the same crafts shall affiliate themselves with National and International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, There has sprung up in the to-

bacco industry a dual organization called the "Progressive Rolled Cigarette Maker's Union," which is located in the City of New York, and which has adopted a label of its own, advertising to the public that the said label is the only proof that cigarettes are union made; and,

WHEREAS, The said label will conflict with the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union, which is placed on *bona fide* union made cigarettes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, condemn the action of the Cigarette Makers of New York and in forming themselves into an independent union, and using a label unauthorized by the A. F. of L., when the Tobacco Workers International Union has jurisdiction over the paper rolled cigarette industry, and is placing its Blue Label upon cigarettes made under union conditions; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor and its friends will not recognize any device which may be gotten up by this or any other dual organization to take the place of the Tobacco Workers Blue Label, but will give the Tobacco Workers International Union all possible assistance in driving out the cigarettes bearing such device, and use their purchasing power in favor of cigarettes bearing the Blue Label.

Committee reported favorably.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 204.—By Delegate R. H. Allen:

WHEREAS, The laws of the state of Illinois oppose the printing of union labels on school text books to be used in the state; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, recommend that the local organizations of labor throughout the state demand of their members to the state Legislature that they repeal all laws that discriminate in any way against the use of union labels on union made school text books.

Committee reported favorably.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 214.—By Delegates James M. Lynch and James H. Bowman:

RESOLVED, That printed package wrappers containing union made goods, and on which the union label of the producing craft appears, should also bear the allied printing trades council union label.

Committee reported favorably.

Report concurred in.

The committee reported Resolution No. 172 to read as follows, and recommends its adoption.

On Resolution No. 172.—By Delegate Chas. Byrne:

WHEREAS, The Watch Case Engravers International Association of America have established a blue label as a guarantee of union engraved watchcases; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this label be indorsed by the A. F. of L.

Report of committee adopted.

On Resolution No. 177.—By Delegates Jas. Davis:

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. endorse the label of the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers International Union of N. A. Committee reported favorably.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 188.—By Delegate Ernest Bohm:

WHEREAS, The Central Labor bodies in many cities and the State Federation branches in many states have adopted resolutions favoring co-operation with the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers Association; and

WHEREAS, The intention of said co-operation is to advance the sale of all union label products by the members of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers Association, and that the members of organized labor shall only patronize such places selling union label products; be it

RESOLVED, That the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor indorses the intents and purposes of such co-operation in the interest of label products.

Committee reports the following substitute for the resolution:

RESOLVED, That we recommend that the various central or local bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L. appoint committees to confer with similar committee representing the Local and National Retail Liquor Dealers Association, whenever such action may seem to be of mutual benefit.

Committee recommends its adoption.

Delegate J. Lynch moved the privilege of the floor be granted Mr. Nolan on this matter. Agreed to.

Delegate Lennon moved that the introducer of Resolution No. 188 be requested to withdraw same.

Delegates Wild, Groshans, Downey, Bohm, G. Warner, Fitzpatrick and Jones debated the motion.

Delegate Morrison moved to recommit the resolution to the Committee.

Delegate G. Warner moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Motion to table adopted.

Delegate O'Connor moved to remain in session until 7 o'clock.

On motion of Delegate G. Warner, the motion of Delegate O'Connor was laid on the table.

On Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate Reichers:

WHEREAS, The union label, as a means of advancing the welfare of labor, depends largely upon the confidence the consumer has that the label actually represents the conditions which it guarantees; and,

WHEREAS, The union possessing a label is dependent upon the support given by members of other unions, and who, therefore, are entitled to some positive assurance that said label is not being misused by being placed upon articles made under unclean and unfair conditions; therefore, it is

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in whose integrity the entire labor movement has confidence, be requested to inquire into the methods pursued by the respective unions in distributing the label with a view of correcting any apparent deficiencies; and, it is further

RESOLVED, That said Council be instructed to report any union which violates union requirements in the granting of the label to the next convention of the body.

Committee reports favorably with above changes.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 139.—By Delegate Joseph H. Schickel:

WHEREAS, The Trunk Makers International Union of America have established a union label, to be used on all trunks, bags, valises, telescopes, etc., made by members of the above named union; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorse said label.

Committee reports favorably, with amendment. Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 141.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Allied Printing Trades Councils of the country are endeavoring to have placed on all school books now in use in the public and private schools of the United States the Allied Printing Trades Council Label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to communicate with all central and local bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L., and request them to appoint a special committee to call on all school boards or whoever be in control of the schools in their respective localities and to use their best endeavors to have labeled school books adopted.

Committee reported favorably.

Report concurred in.

At 6 o'clock the convention adjourned.

EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order by Vice-President Mitchell.

Roll call and absentees as below:

Absentees.—Delegates Mullholland, Tobin, Slayton, Tracy, O'Brien (W.), Innis, Lenard, Wheeler, Smith (P.), Call, Sherman (C. O.), Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Miller (O.), Thomas, (L.), Mahon, Schiekel, Kidd, Jacobs, Moore, Greedig, Hayes (M. S.), MacDonagh, Johnston, Carlson, Bradley, Connolley, Wheeler (F. C.), Tuttle, Breckon, Fahey, Rutledge, Kleffner, Jordan, Nelson, Rosenberg, Gothier, Miller (J.), Nash, Brophy, Parks, Harvey, Woodmansee, Puckett, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith (H.), Taylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Dement, Carter, Julin, LaBlonde, Hall, Seabrooke, Hasley, Kline, Hill (J.), Troutman, Pratt, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, De Spagna, Cosgrove, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Devor, Olson, Kuhn and Rodgers.

Upon motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Delegate McCracken asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution.

Objections were raised.

The Committee on Labels continued their report.

On Resolution No. 167.—By Delegate F. C. Dickens:

The American Flint Glass Workers Union, composed of fourteen different departments of the glass working industry, finds itself confronted by a condition in the bottle department that it is unable to control by the ordinary methods employed by it; and, therefore, appeals to your honorable body for assistance, and requests that you adopt the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the bottle blowing business fully ninety per cent of the wares made other than common flasks are made in union houses, and by union workmen, under conditions satisfactory to the employees and creditable to the organization able to secure them; on the other hand, fully ninety-five per cent of all the common whisky flasks manufactured are made in non-union houses, at wages fully fifty per cent less than those in union houses, and under conditions that are a menace to the entire bottle-blowing trade. These flasks are all made in the Gas Belt of Indiana, and by the following firms: Woodbury Glass Company, Parker, Ind.; Millgrove Bottle Company, Millgrove, Ind.; Dunkirk Flint Glass Works, Dunkirk, Ind.; Indiana Glass Works, Dunkirk, Ind.; Hartford City Flint Glass Works, Hartford City; Daleville Glass Co., Daleville, Ind.; Lapel Bottle Co., Lapel, Ind.; Lapel Flint Glass Co., Lapel, Ind.; Indiana Bottle Co.,

Shirley, Ind.; Skillen-Gooden Glass Co., Yorktown, Ind.; Swayzee Glass Co., Swayzee, Ind. The product of these houses is controlled entirely by the following jobbing Houses: Cupples Wooden Ware Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.; Lampton-Crane & Ramey, Louisville, Ky. The conditions surrounding employment in these factories are such as to appeal strongly to those who believes that employes have rights that should be respected. The majority of the employes are young men, without homes or any fixed place of abode, who are knocked about from place to place and exploited by these manufacturers for their own advantage. The real force and power behind this non-union condition are the jobbing houses above referred to, and it is they that our association has found it so hard to reach. We have spent, at different times, in order to change this condition, fully \$100,000.00, but, while we have done much to retard the spread of this evil, yet the condition is much the same as when we took up the fight against it. We have concluded to fight fire with fire, and invade the market of these jobbers. For that purpose, we have erected, and are operating, at Summitville, Indiana, a bottle house owned and controlled entirely by the American Flint Glass Workers Union, for the purpose of making flasks to be sold in competition with the jobbers and manufacturers above referred to. Every article of glass turned out from this factory bears a label blown into the side of the bottle, as follows: An elliptic circle, with letters "A. F." on the inside, and around the outside the words "Union Made," "Trade Mark." These bottles are superior, in every particular, to the product of the non-union houses, our ware being made by workmen possessing the highest degree of skill in blowing bottles.

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we urge on our members everywhere when purchasing flask bottles, that they have blown into the side the union label of the American Flint Glass Workers Union, and that we direct our officers everywhere to assist all in their power to further the success of the American Flint Bottle Co., and the American Glass Workers Union.

The committee offers the following substitute for the resolution:

RESOLVED, That we indorse the label of the American Flint Glassworkers Union, and urge on our members to purchase only such flasks or bottles as have this label blown in the side.

Substitute was adopted.

The committee reported on Resolution No. 151, and asked the same be referred to Committee on Boycott. Agreed to.

Delegate Klapetzky, for the committee on Organization, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 38.—By Delegate James Wilson:

WHEREAS, The postal clerks in the post office meet in annual convention at Milwaukee on Labor Day, 1901, and,

WHEREAS, These postal clerks are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor but many of their locals have affiliated with different central bodies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do appoint a representative to go to their convention and endeavor to have them affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 125.—By Delegates Klapetzky and Fischer:

WHEREAS, At the nineteenth annual convention of this Federation, a resolution prevailed whereby the present Executive Council was instructed to issue a circular letter to all affiliated central bodies; and

WHEREAS, The said circular was intended to give the Journeyman Barbers International Union of America information with reference to locals of that craft who might be affiliated with central bodies, and not affiliated with the international; and

WHEREAS, Said information has been a source of untold value to the organizing department of that union; and

WHEREAS, Many new central bodies have been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since the issuing of the above named circular letter; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to issue another letter to those central bodies which have been affiliated since the issuing of the last one, and seek to secure the same information and on the same conditions as the previous resolution, to the effect that the information gathered be transmitted to the general secretary-treasurer of the Barbers International Union of America.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Delegate Wilson moved to amend that it be published in the official organ—the *American Federationist*.

Amendment lost. Committee report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate W. L. Reddick:

WHEREAS, The oil and gas fields of the country contain about seventy-five thousand skilled workmen, who should be in the organization; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor render the Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers any and all assistance in such organization as said board may deem expedient.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 138.—By Delegate W. M. Holman:

WHEREAS, The Order of Railway Clerks of America, being yet in its infancy, is not in a position, financially, and otherwise, to carry on the work of organization as it should; and

WHEREAS, The Order of Railway Clerks of America, if organized, would prove a great factor within the ranks of labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to use all efforts possible to secure membership, organize local lodges of the order in their respective territory, and render such other service that will advance the interest of that order.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 171.—By Delegate Jerome Jones:

WHEREAS, Organization is the instrument by and through which we advance our wages, improve our conditions, and insure happiness; and,

WHEREAS, As so tersely put by our President Compers, in his message, we are here to legislate in the interest of the unorganized as well as the organized; and,

WHEREAS, There is a class of workers who are so environed by circumstances and conditions as to make it impossible for them to organize without some extraordinary efforts being put forth to that end; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor urge its organizers to put forth their best efforts to the organization of telephone girls of America.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Delegate Sherman (H. W.) spoke on the subject.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

On Resolution No. 173.—By Delegate Marshall Roper:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. has always advocated that all organizations affiliated be composed of *bona fide* wage earners; and

WHEREAS, International Team Drivers Union are allowing employers to become members of the aforesaid organization, thereby allowing the employers to regulate the wage scale as best suited to their individual interests; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, are not in favor of any employers becoming members of any organization established for the betterment of the conditions of wage earners.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Team Drivers Union for action.

Since the committee took action on the above, the delegate who introduced the resolution has asked consent to withdraw the same, which is satisfactory to the committee, and is, therefore, so recommended.

The recommendation to withdraw same was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 182.—By Delegates Henry John Nelson, J. L. Feeney, Mason Warner, E. J. Bracken, Henry C. Barter, Max Morris:

WHEREAS, Labor writers on both the labor press and the daily newspapers have proved to be of great value in promoting the work of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, It has been the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to aid the Associated Labor Press of America, which is composed entirely of labor writers and trade unionists, in so far as is compatible with the welfare of the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the American Federation of Labor do not have the time to collect and distribute labor news and at the same time attend to the heavy duties of their office; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to immediately employ a member of the American Federation of Labor who shall be known as the "Labor Reporter," and furnish him the necessary information and opportunity to fill the duties of his position; and further, be it

RESOLVED, That it shall be the duty of the said reporter to collect labor news and distribute it to members of the Associated Labor Press of America, of which organization he shall be a member, to be in attendance at all conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and do all in his power to further the labor movement; and finally, be it

RESOLVED, That the said reporter shall be at all times under the supervision of the Executive Council, and that he shall be paid a salary and expenses, to be decided upon by the Executive Council.

The committee recommends that the resolution be not concurred in.

The following delegates debated the subject, viz.: Feeney, French, Klapetzky, Nelson, Agard, Donnelly, Tracy and Driscoll.

Delegate Rosonski moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 183.—By Delegate H. C. Barter:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has issued many charters to the different national and international trades and crafts; and

WHEREAS, The issuing of many of these charters has been the means of causing some right of jurisdiction over other crafts that have already been granted charters; and

WHEREAS, The rapid growth of trade and labor organizations during the past year has nearly completed the formation of the skilled and mechanical trades; and

WHEREAS, The future form of organization points to industrial lines; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed not to issue any more charters until a joint conference of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the National and International crafts affiliated have been held for the purpose of determining the proper jur-

isdiction of all charters now held and those granted in the future.

The Committee desires to report unfavorably on this resolution.

Delegates Barter, Mahon, Furuseth, Onstott and Mitchell spoke on the subject.

During debate President Gompers took the chair.

Delegate Ryan moved to lay the matter on the table until the Grievance Committee report. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 184.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, There are a number of shipwrights, ship joiners and caulkers already affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council take the necessary steps to form a National Union of Joiners, Shipwrights and Caulkers.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Westoby favored the resolution.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 186.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of House Carpenters and Joiners now wish to claim shipjoiners unions, which are directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time will not admit ship carpenters, and as the two trades, shipwrights and shipjoiners, have always been a separate craft and trade from house carpenters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all National and International Unions be restrained from interfering with the Shipwrights and Joiners Union, and that the failure of the National or International shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter by the Executive Council.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 189.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The Detroit convention adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Council to organize the brickmakers wherever possible; and

WHEREAS, We desire to thank the Board for the good work performed during the past year, but believing that their work has only begun; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be hereby requested to use their best efforts toward organizing local unions of brickmakers.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 191.—By Delegate Elmer E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, A careful canvass of the North-middle, Northwestern, Intermountain and Pacific Coast states shows only too plainly that the unskilled wage earners in this part of the industrial field are ripe for organization; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, representing all branches of industry and all parts of the country, should cover this great industrial field in the interest of organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be and are hereby instructed to appoint, as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, four permanent organizers, to be employed for the ensuing year in the North-middle, Northwestern, Intermountain and Pacific Coast states.

Mr. Elmer E. Oakes appeared before the committee in advocacy of the adoption of the resolution. As this resolution has been already acted upon, no further consideration was given it other than to listen to Mr. Oakes on the resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 196.—By Delegate G. B. McCracken:

WHEREAS, The condition of all the Southern unions is not as prosperous as it should be, due largely to the fact that there are so many surrounding crafts that are unorganized; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for Northern industries to compete with those of the South so long as this condition continues, thereby causing the unions over the whole country to suffer from having to compete with long hours and low wages; and

WHEREAS, The only remedy for this condition is to thoroughly organize the Southern states, thereby placing them in a position to better their condition; and,

WHEREAS, Recent developments have shown that the best plan of organizing a community is to organize the largest craft first, thereby creating a protection for the smaller crafts that may wish to organize, as well as creating a desire among the smaller crafts to become organized; and

WHEREAS, The textile workers are always in the majority in communities where they exist at all; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we hereby declare our determined intention to organize the textile workers of the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, together with all other crafts, beginning with the textile craft of these states; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to at once put an organizer to work in the above named states, who shall himself be a practical and well known textile worker, and a citizen of one of the above named states; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council shall watch over him, and in case he is not giving satisfaction, he shall be called in and another one sent out.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate McCracken spoke on the resolution.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 206.—By Delegate Emma Lanphere:

WHEREAS, Organized labor throughout the country has begun to realize the necessity of educating the women of the day in the uses and abuses of the union label; and

WHEREAS, The Ladies Label League—headquarters situated at Muncie, Ind.—has been established for the purpose of educating the women, "especially the house-wives," to encourage the union label, sustain the boycott and assist in the shortening the hours of labor; and,

WHEREAS, Such an organization would be of assistance to all organizations using a label or card; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers and delegates here assembled renew their efforts toward the advancement of such an organization; and, where such an order does not exist, exert his or her effort toward perfecting one, and all efforts possible be made in the placing of organizers in the field for this purpose.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in, with all after the word "one," in the third line of the last "resolve," stricken out.

Recommendation concurred in.

On Resolution No. 210.—By Delegate J. S. Richardson:

RESOLVED, It be the sense of this convention that the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters Helpers, shall have full right and jurisdiction to run all pipe work that is used in the construction or installation of fixtures for fire, culinary or domestic uses.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the joint conference already provided for; and further recommends that this be one of the questions to be adjudicated by the said conference.

Report concurred in.

Delegate Richardson requested to be recorded as voting against committee's report.

Delegate Furuseth reported the following supplemental report of Committee on President's Report:

Louisville, Ky., December 13, 1900.
To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on President's Report respectfully presents the following:

Referring to the conditions in Shoshone county, Idaho, we recommend as follows:

WHEREAS, In the investigation made by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives the testimony unmistakably shows that *habeas corpus* was suspended, that citizens by the hundred were arrested without warrants and kept in prison, many for a period of six months, without any hearing and without any indictment, and that they were finally discharged from prison as they had been arrested and kept there without due process of law. The testimony further shows that during the summer of 1899, with

the grand jury in session unobstructed in its business, the court in session absolutely unobstructed in its session, and its labor, martial law was continued, but had application only to what may be designated as industrial difficulties, such as inducing others to leave employment, or inducing men to refuse to accept employment, or for working without special permission issued by one Sinclair, a representative of the Governor of Idaho. The testimony further shows that in order to ascertain who was or who had been a member of the Miners Union of the Coeur d'Alene, the Governor of Idaho caused to be issued and put into use a species of "industrial passport," which was only issued to such men as were satisfactory to the said Sinclair, and for working without which men were sent to prison; and,

WHEREAS, A resolution was introduced in the House by Hon. John J. Lentz, of Ohio, requesting the President of the United States to withdraw the troops from Shoshone county, Idaho but was never acted upon. The permit, or "industrial passport," is yet in vogue; and the United States military is still in Shoshone county, Idaho, sustaining the Governor of that state in his unjustifiable and un-American usurpation of the rights of the workers to seek employment without let or hindrance from the State; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we condemn the usurpation there perpetrated, and ask our fellow-workers to consider carefully what our condition is to be when the military may, in the discretion of any executive, be used to take from us individual rights which have been the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon since the granting of the Magna Charta; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon organized labor, and other friends of freedom to petition Congress for the adoption of the Lentz resolution; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we tender our thanks to those Congressmen for their efforts in bringing out the facts in this sad affair.

We agree with the President that the contract labor law has proven its inefficiency. It is, indeed, a sad commentary on this law that about 500,000 immigrants, the majority of whom unquestionably came under some contract or arrangement entered into prior to leaving their homes, and we, therefore, recommend that the incoming Executive Council be authorized to confer with the immigration officers and the committees of Congress having this subject in charge, and seek to have formulated such legislation as may be necessary to meet the exigencies which confront us.

Referring to the subject of the Chinese Exclusion Act, your committee heartily indorse the views expressed by the President, in his report, and would recommend that the incoming Executive Council hold conferences with the United States Immigration officers, and that they be authorized, too, to take this matter under advisement, and urge such legislation as may be necessary.

On the subject, "Avoid propositions which hinder legislation," your committee recognize the importance of the suggestion of the president, and we regret that organizations have not always recognized that, in the matter of obtaining legislation, it is necessary that we concentrate our forces upon bills which have, by the convention, been recognized as the most important at the time, and express the hope

that in this, as in other things, we may learn to work together, doing one thing at a time, and doing it well.

Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW FURUSETH, Chairman,
JOHN C. DERNELL,
L. R. THOMAS,
HENRY W. SZEGEDY,
JOHN M. HUNTER,
D. A. HAYES,
JOHN F. TOBIN, Secretary.

The report was adopted.

Also supplemental report of Committee on President's Report, on Resolutions referred to this committee.

On Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate Rosenberg:

WHEREAS, Recent events have increased the danger threatening the American workers from Mongolian labor; and

WHEREAS, The Chinese Exclusion Law expires in 1902; and

WHEREAS, The Pacific coast and Inter-Mountain States are suffering severely from Chinese and Japanese cheap coolie labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Congress strengthen and re-enact the Chinese Exclusion Law; including in its provisions all Mongolian labor.

Your committee recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to carry out the spirit of this resolution. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 180.—By Delegate H. J. Nelson:

WHEREAS, A joint committee of the United Labor League, of Philadelphia, and Typographical Union No. 2, of the same city, seeks to remind the rising generation that unselfish devotion to the cause of labor, as represented by the career of the late George Chance, unpaid volunteer organizer of the American Federation of Labor and member of its Legislative Committee, does not go unnoticed in the turmoil of this busy world; and

WHEREAS, The said committee is collecting funds to perpetuate the memory of the said George Chance in a suitable memorial; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor donate \$100 to the said committee, and issue a circular letter to all affiliated unions to request them to make such contributions as they may be able to afford.

Your committee would recommend that the Resolution No. 180 be referred to the incoming Executive Council for such action as will be most appropriate.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 169.—By Delegate Martin Fox:

WHEREAS, There is a marked tendency on the part of employers engaged in the same line of industry to combine together in associations in order that they may more effectively meet the demands of organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, The advent of these associations of employers has made it possible, where the trade or trades interested are well organized, to negotiate and ratify national agree-

ments affecting wages and conditions of labor of a most beneficial character; and, has made it possible to apply the principles of conciliation and voluntary arbitration in trade disputes, and to lessen to an appreciable degree the number of strikes and lockouts which, at times, disturb our industries; and,

WHEREAS, There has been a most notable movement toward the ratification of national agreements of this character with associations of employers among the Metal Trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore,

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that such national agreements are commendable and in the best interests of the organized workers, providing they do not embody in their terms the forfeiture of the right of organized labor to demand the completest form of recognition in the shops of the members of the association with which the agreement is ratified, nor relegate to the employer the sole right to determine the competency of the workmen to receive the minimum wage agreed upon, nor otherwise compromise the just rights and privileges of the trade unionists.

Your committee recommend its adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW FURUSETH, Chairman,

JOHN C. DERNELL,

L. R. THOMAS,

HENRY W. SZEGEDY,

JOHN M. HUNTER,

D. A. HAYES,

JOHN F. TOBIN, Secretary.

Adopted.

Delegate M. S. Hayes, for Committee on Compulsory Arbitration, made the following report:

Louisville, Ky., December 14, 1900.
To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Special Committee, to which was referred that part of the President's report dealing with "Compulsory Arbitration," begs to submit the following:

We are in full accord with the president, when, in substance, he says that the right to quit work, at any time, and for any reason sufficient to the worker himself, is the concrete expression of individual liberty.

Liberty has been defined as a right to freely move from place to place; hence, any curtailment of this right by and through law, or by and through contract enforced by law, is, in fact, a negation of liberty, and a return to serfdom.

We have had before us "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Law of New Zealand," "The Law Creating and Governing the Indiana Labor Commission and Arbitration Board," copied from laws of 1897, and issued by the Indiana Commissioners; and "The Arbitration Law of Illinois," as well as "An Act Concerning Carriers engaged in Interstate Commerce and Their Employees," approved June 1, 1898, along with such other information from this and European countries, as was available at this time; and we find that the kernel of all this species of legislation is a desire to prevent strikes by punishing the striker.

Our existing form of society is, unquestion-

ably, based upon manufacture, commerce and transportation, and anything which disturbs the industries is resented, and means are sought to prevent a recurrence and to clothe it in such a garb that public opinion will accept it and permit of its execution.

Dealing with this matter more specifically, we find that the New Zealand law provides for a Board of Conciliation with power to use their best efforts in bringing the contending parties together and in causing them to make some agreement. This failing, it goes, upon the demand of one of the contending parties, before the Industrial Court, which has the same powers as any other court, namely, to hear and determine; and the award—sentence—is enforced by the state in the usual way, by fines or imprisonment, or both, the only distinction being that the trial by jury is dispensed with, and an appeal denied. The only relieving feature about this law is, that individuals can not claim its protection. Men must voluntarily enter into a labor union or association in order to come under its provisions; hence, at least a semblance of individual liberty is left, but we are of the opinion that it is destructive of the right of combination and of actual individual liberty, because those who consent to arbitration by joining such organization have the power to bind all the rest.

The industrial courts of France are, as we understand it, organized much in the same way.

The bill to prevent strikes, which was introduced in the German Reichstag, at the instance of the government, has the same underlying motive, and practically the same way of attaining its purpose.

The law adopted by the Hungarian Diet, and which provides that agricultural workers must make agreements for specific terms of service (and that where such specific agreements are not made they shall be implied) also provides that any violation of the agreement shall subject the offending party to imprisonment. Again we meet the same purpose—to prevent strikes by punishing the striker.

The question of extending the master-and-servant laws of Sweden to the industrial workers of that country was under discussion in the Swedish Riksdag and was fiercely combated by the lovers of liberty in that country. It was, however, finally passed, and the Swedish government the other day crushed a strike on the electric tramways in Stockholm, by arresting and sentencing the leaders to long terms of imprisonment.

Coming, now, to our own country, we find that a bill was introduced in Congress which would admit of every train being made a mail train, and which, under the postal laws, would have subjected strikers in railroad transportation, to imprisonment, for delaying the mails. Through the efforts of the railroad brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor, the bill failed. Then followed the introduction of the Olney Arbitration Bill, which provided for arbitration voluntary in submission or in its initiatory stages, but compulsory in obedience to the award; that is, the award was to be enforced by a direct penalty of imprisonment for any individual violating the same, or by injunction, and then the penalty for contempt of court.

We find in the Indiana law, Section 6, page 131, the following:

"An agreement to enter into arbitration under this act shall be in writing, and shall state the issue to be submitted and decided, and shall have the effect of an agreement by the parties to abide by and perform the award."

And Section 10, page 133, reads as follows: "The clerk of the Circuit Court shall record the papers delivered to him, as directed in the last preceding section, in the order book of the Circuit Court. Any person who was a party to the arbitration proceedings may present to the Circuit Court of the county in which the hearing was had, or the judge thereof, in vacation, a verified petition referring to the proceedings and the record of them in the order book and showing that said award has not been complied with, stating by whom and in what respect it has been disobeyed. And, thereupon, the court or judge thereof, in vacation, shall grant a rule against the party or parties so charged, to show cause within five days why said award has not been obeyed, which shall be served by the sheriff as other process. Upon return made to the rule, the judge or court, if in session, shall hear and determine the questions presented, and make such order or orders directed to the parties before him in personam as shall give just effect to the award. Disobedience by any party to such proceedings of any order so made shall be deemed a contempt of court and may be punished accordingly. But such punishment shall not extend to imprisonment except in case of, willful and contumacious disobedience. In all proceedings under this section the award shall be regarded as presumptively binding upon the employer and all employees who were parties to the controversy submitted to arbitration, which presumption shall be overcome only by proof of dissent from the submission delivered to the arbitrators, or one of them, in writing before the commencement of the hearing."

It will be observed that this may be called "voluntary arbitration," because it is voluntarily entered into. The parties agree, from the very beginning, that if they, for some reason sufficient to themselves, should decline to abide by and perform the award, they are willing that the judge alone, without any jury, and without any limit as to time, may send them to prison until they shall consent to perform the labor which the award enjoins upon them. The thought underlying this law is, that individual man may alienate his right to liberty, and it is, therefore, destructive of the fundamental principle of the Republic of the United States. It is equally dangerous with the New Zealand law, the Hungarian statute, or the proposed law of Germany, because it aims at tying the worker to the mine, the factory, or the means of transportation upon which he works, in the same way in which the agricultural worker, during the feudal era, was tied to the soil. We are not singling out the Indiana law as different from all the rest, or as worse than the rest—we quote it simply because it is before us.

Paragraph 5a, of the Illinois law, reads as follows:

"In the event of a failure to abide by the decision of said board in any case in which both employer and employees shall have joined in the application, any person or persons aggrieved thereby may file with the clerk of the circuit court or the county court of the county in which the offending party resides, or in the case of an employer in the county in which the

place of employment is located, a duly authenticated copy of such decision, accompanied by a verified petition reciting the fact that such decision has not been complied with and stating by whom and in what respect it has been disregarded. Thereupon, the circuit court or the county court, as the case may be, or the judge thereof, if in vacation, shall grant a rule against the party or parties so charged, to show cause, within ten days, why such decision has not been complied with, which shall be served by the sheriff as other process. Upon return, made to the rule, the court, or the judge thereof, if in vacation, shall hear and determine the questions presented, and, to secure a compliance with such decision, may punish the offending party or parties for contempt, but such punishment shall in no case extend to imprisonment."

The difference between this section and the one quoted from the law of Indiana, aside from the final proviso, the value of which is doubtful, is in verbiage only; and further comment is, therefore, unnecessary.

We are informed that the Manufacturers Association of the south, meeting during the last year, decided to submit to the legislature of each of the southern states a law providing for term contracts, the violation of which would be punished as a felony, and that they did this with the specific purpose of preventing strikes and of inviting Northern capital. When their attention was called to the fact that they were, as yet, not "bothered" by labor organizations, they are said to have answered, "That's true; and that's just the reason why we decided to take steps to prevent the formation of any, and to stop strikes in the most effective manner."

All these laws are reactionary in their character. They mean simply that the employers of today find themselves in a somewhat similar position to the employers of England after the "Black Death." The King issued a proclamation at that time that any one who would refuse to continue to work for the wages usually paid in a specified year of the King's reign, would, by the State, be compelled to labor at such wages, regardless of any wishes that he or she might have. The English Parliament later enacted this into a statute known as the "Statute of Laborers," and re-enacted it periodically, with ever-increasing penalties, until Henry VIII, finding himself in need of funds, confiscated the guild funds, and, by impoverishing the organizations of labor at that time, succeeded in enforcing the Statute of Laborers from that time on.

That law was every bit as fair, upon its face, as the law of New Zealand, of Indiana, Illinois, or any other of those laws with which your committee have any acquaintance, because it provided that the judges sitting in quarter sessions should hear both sides and then determine upon a fair wage for the year. Readers of "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," by Thorald Rogers, Professor at the University of Oxford, will know the result to the English working people. Their daily hours of labor were increased, their wages reduced, until it was necessary to enact the "Poor Laws," and to quarter the worker upon the occupier, because he was continually being robbed by the employer. It has been stated by others that this law reduced the physical stature of the British workers about two inches, and that the poverty—the real, dire

poverty—to be found in the back alleys of English cities, even to this day, is largely caused by that species of legislation.

The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude, may perhaps be quoted to show that in our country no one can be compelled to work against his or her will, and that, therefore, there is no serious danger to individual liberty in these so-called "voluntary arbitration" laws.

In order that the working people, and the true friends of freedom, may make no mistake on this question, we quote from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Robert Robertson, et al., vs. Barry Baldwin*, January 25, 1897, and beg to remind them that this is the only construction of the thirteenth amendment and the term "involuntary servitude," so far as we know, even given by the court. It reads as follows:

"The question whether Sections 4598 and 4599 conflict with the thirteenth amendment, forbidding slavery and involuntary servitude, depends upon the construction to be given to the term 'involuntary servitude.' Does the epithet 'involuntary' attach to the word 'servitude' continuously, and make illegal any service which becomes involuntary at any time during its existence; or does it attach only at the inception of the servitude, and characterize it as unlawful because unlawfully entered into? If the former be the true construction, then no one, not even a soldier, sailor or apprentice, can surrender his liberty, even for a day, and the soldier may desert his regiment upon the eve of battle, or the sailor at intermediate port or landing, or even in a storm at sea, provided only he can find means of escaping to another vessel. If the latter, then an individual may, for a valuable consideration, contract for the surrender of his personal liberty for a definite time and for a recognized purpose, and subordinate his going and coming to the will of another during the continuance of the contract; not that all such contracts would be lawful, but that a servitude which was knowingly and willingly entered into could not be termed involuntary. Thus, if one should agree, for a yearly wage, to serve another in a particular capacity during his life, and never to leave his estate without his consent, the contract might not be enforceable for the want of a legal remedy, or might be void upon grounds of public policy, but the servitude could not be properly termed involuntary. Such agreements for a limited personal servitude at one time were very common in England, and by statute of June 17, 1823 (4 Geo. IV. ch. 34, sec. 3), it was enacted that if any servant in husbandry, or any artificer, calico printer, handicraftman, miner, collier, keelman, pitman, glass man, potter, laborer or other person, should contract to serve another for a definite time, and should desert such service during the term or the contract, he was made liable to a criminal punishment. The breach of a contract for personal service has not, however, been recognized in this country as involving a liability to criminal punishment, except in the cases of soldiers, sailors and possibly some others, nor would public opinion tolerate a statute to that effect."

The only dissent from this construction comes from Justice Harlan, who, in his dissenting opinion, sends out to the country a warning against the awful consequences logic-

ally followed from this decision in the following words "In considering this case it is our duty to look at the consequences of any decision that may be rendered. We can not avoid this duty by saying that it will be time enough to consider supposed cases when they arise. When such supposed cases do arise, those who seek judicial support for extraordinary remedies that encroach upon the liberties of freemen will of course refer to the principles announced in previous adjudications and demand their application to the particular case in hand.

"It is, therefore, entirely appropriate to inquire as to the necessary results of the sanction given by this court to the statute here in question. If Congress, under its power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, can authorize the arrest of a seaman who engaged to serve upon a private vessel, and compel him by force to return to the vessel, and remain during the term for which he engaged, a similar rule may be prescribed as to employees upon railroads and steamboats engaged in commerce among the states. Even if it were conceded—a concession to be made only for argument's sake—that it could be made a criminal offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for such employees to quit their employment before the expiration of the term for which they agreed to serve, it would not follow that they could be compelled, against their will and in advance of trial and conviction, to continue in such service. But the decision today logically leads to the conclusion that such a power exists in Congress. Again, as the legislatures of the states have all legislative power not prohibited to them, while Congress can only exercise certain enumerated powers for accomplishing specified objects, why may not the states under the principles this day announced, compel all employees of railroads engaged in domestic commerce, and all domestic servants, and all employers in private establishments, within their respective limits, to remain with their employers during the terms for which they were severally engaged, under the penalty of being arrested by some sheriff or constable, and forcibly returned to the service of their employers? The mere statement of these matters is insufficient to indicate the scope of the decision this day rendered."

We believe that the reason why many well-meaning, honest and conscientious men and women favor some form of compulsory arbitration arises from the fact that their attention has been called to the refusal to arbitrate, on the part of large corporations or other employers of labor. It is felt that the rest of the public are made innocent sufferers and victims, and that there ought to be some way to give to the public the facts, in order that it might know who is actually to blame. Whenever they are asked, "Do you want to send a man or a woman to jail for quitting work?" they immediately answer "No, no." What they seem to desire is, that these corporations or employers who refuse to arbitrate shall, in some way, be compelled to do so. This is manifestly impossible. Laws that are "juggled," even if possible of enactment and execution, invariably have the handle so placed that the large corporations and employers of labor keep hold of the handle. Commissions, with power to examine and report, would seem to be more in line with what is actually desired, but we would call attention to the fact that even these have in them a fea-

ture dangerous to liberty, because from them may come—and sometimes do come—reports which have a tendency to warp public opinion and prepare it for measures which without such preparation the public would unhesitatingly reject.

We, therefore, reaffirm the previous position of the American Federation of Labor, namely, that we are utterly opposed to any law enacted by the state which will in any way, by consent or otherwise, deprive the worker of his right to quit work at any time and for any reason sufficient to himself; and we recommend that the different State Federations and Local Central Bodies in the several states insist upon the repeal of any compulsory features in any arbitration laws now on the statute books, and use their utmost endeavor to prevent any such laws from being enacted in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR A. PERKINS, Chairman,
A. FURUSETH,
JOHN J. MCKERNAN,
FRANK J. WEBER,
JAMES BRANNON,
JAS. S. RICHARDSON,
MAX S. HAYES, Secretary.

Delegates Furuseth and Mahon spoke on the report.

Delegate Ryan moved the adoption of the report of the committee with the thanks of the convention. Agreed to.

Delegate O'Brien for the Committee on Grievances, submitted the following:

We, your Committee on Grievances, after a careful consideration of the several matters which have been submitted to our attention, beg leave to present the following findings, and, with your permission, we desire to preface these findings with some general remarks and recommendations, which appear to us both opportune and in the best interest of the great movement with which we are all identified.

At each succeeding convention of the American Federation of Labor we find that of the grievances presented for adjudication the great proportion of them involve questions of jurisdiction, which arise between bodies very often, both being chartered by this body. These disputes become of a more aggravated character when it is demonstrated to your committee that each party has apparently been accorded jurisdiction over the field immediately in dispute by American Federation of Labor charter. Particularly is this the case when the dispute involves one of what we might term the composite charters granted by the American Federation of Labor. And often, as a result, we find ourselves confronted with the undesirable task of limiting on the one hand what is popularly regarded as trade autonomy, or, on the other, of disintegrating a composite organization which, while in existence, has demonstrated its ability both to protect and advance the interests of its members to a remarkable degree. In such cases we are strongly of the opinion that narrow conceptions of strict trade autonomy should give away to the policy which, in our judgment, will best serve the interests of the workers immediately involved, and best promote the power of the general movement. We desire further to say that this body can not, in our opinion, presume, by resolution or otherwise, to transfer bodies of men

from one organization to another, unless with their consent.

Another point to which we desire to call your attention is that, notwithstanding any finding that may have been rendered by the Grievance Committee of the American Federation of Labor, or that may have been rendered by the convention itself, the dissatisfied party comes year after year with the same complaint, and it is not an unusual thing to find the same grievance considered by successive Grievance Committees, and the policy pursued of continuing to present such grievances until a committee or convention can be found which will render a more favorable decision. We believe this to be an undesirable proceeding to the majority of the delegates, and that they will welcome a proposition which, while giving relief, will also conserve the ends of justice.

As a further result of our experience, we would give it as our opinion that this convention should not attempt to settle disputes of jurisdiction against the will or protest of one of the parties at interest. Believing, as we do, and subscribing to the principle of voluntary arbitration, we are of the opinion that this convention should only assume the privileges and power of a court or arbitration in such questions by mutual consent of the organizations at interest. Such a policy would have a beneficial effect in avoiding to some degree the friction which develops in this convention as a result of these opposing claims, and would compel the disputants to make a more serious effort to follow a policy of conciliation and get together in conference, with a view to settling their differences. Were such a course pursued, we feel confident that disputes would be more readily and more satisfactorily adjusted, and the interests of the movement immeasurably advanced.

It is also the settled conviction of your committee that were half the energy displayed in these inter-union disputes applied to the betterment of the condition of the disputants the effect would be more profitable and redound to the greater credit and prestige of the trade union movement.

In line with these opinions, we beg to submit the following recommendations, with the hope that they will be concurred in, and that they will be referred to the Committee on Law, with instructions to engraft their substance in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

First—That hereafter, when granting a charter to organizations of a particular craft or calling, jurisdiction over which, in whole or in part, has been granted by the terms of a charter already issued to another organization, the limitations of the new jurisdiction shall, as far as practical, be defined by the Executive Council after consultation with the organization having the priority claim. And if such limitations be unsatisfactory to the new applicant, no charter of the American Federation of Labor shall be granted. In all cases, whether of the acceptance of limitations by the younger organization, or of the relinquishment of jurisdiction by the other, the same shall be secured, specifically stated, in writing from the proper officers of the interested bodies, and preserved for the future guidance of this convention.

Second—When a dispute has once been decided upon by this convention, neither party shall have the right to introduce it again for

the period of three years unless it can convince the Executive Council, previous to the meeting of the Annual Convention, that it has new evidence of an essential character at its disposal, or that conditions have so changed that the interest of the general movement would be best served by the re-opening of the case. If there be sufficient merit in these representations, in the judgment of the Executive Council, they shall recommend its further consideration to the convention, or give it consideration themselves, if agreeable to the parties interested.

Third—That the American Federation of Labor shall hereafter refuse to decide questions of jurisdiction involving national or international affiliated bodies unless the consent of the opposing interests, and with the understanding that each is willing to accept the decision of the American Federation of Labor as a final settlement of the dispute.

Delegate Hart moved that the report be received and recommendation concurred in.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 16.—By George Beinke:

WHEREAS, The Brewery Workers Union, by retaining engineers, firemen, machinists, team drivers, coopers, painters, and men of other trades that are organized and affiliated herewith as members of their unions, are preventing them from harmonizing themselves with their own trade interests and from joining the legitimate union of their trade; and,

WHEREAS, With two national heads endeavoring to control the wages and hours in any trade, there is bound to be conflict of authority to the disadvantage of the workers at the trade in the attainment of higher wages and shorter hours of labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, and herewith expressed, that national and international unions of any trade affiliated herewith shall have exclusive jurisdiction of that trade without interference from the National Union of United Brewery Workers; be it further

RESOLVED, Conforming to the above, that the convention directs the National Union of United Brewery Workers to instruct all engineers, firemen, machinists, team drivers, coopers, painters and other mechanics employed in breweries whose trades are organized and affiliated herewith, to immediately join the legitimate union of their trade and to withdraw from membership in the National Union of United Brewery Workers, be it further

RESOLVED, That the national Union of United Brewery Workers be further directed to refrain in the future from initiating mechanics whose trades are otherwise organized and affiliated herewith, and that all such applicants must be referred to the legitimate union of their trade; be it further

RESOLVED, That the National Union of United Brewery Workers is further directed to prevent its members from interfering with or endeavoring to work at any of the trades of the mechanics above mentioned in the brew-

eries where such work is done; be it further

RESOLVED, That failure on the part of the National Union of United Brewery Workers to observe the sense of this resolution shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter, in which event it shall be revoked by the Executive Council.

Your committee recommends, inasmuch as compliance with the terms of this resolution would disintegrate the United Brewery Workers Union, that the best interests of the movement will be conserved by resting the jurisdiction over the employees of the brewery in the United Brewery Workers Union. As the enforcement of this decision might work to the injury of those who have been organizing under previous decisions of the A. F. of L., we desire to outline the following limitations of its operations.

First—That all coopers employed on new work or on repair work in a brewery should be members of the Coopers International Union.

Second—That all painters employed on new or old work or men employed in the capacity of painters, shall be members of the Painters and Decorators Union.

Third—That the organizations of engineers, firemen or other crafts, or any members thereof at present employed in breweries, under the jurisdiction of the United Brewery Workers, shall be permitted to continue to work as members thereof without interference from the United Brewery Workers, unless they should at any time voluntarily determine to unite with said United Brewery Workers Union.

Fourth—Team drivers, employed in the delivery of the product of a brewery, shall be under the jurisdiction of the United Brewery Workers Union. This shall not be construed as applying to team drivers engaged by agencies or distributing depots of a brewery in localities other than that in which the brewery is situated, nor as applying to any temporary or extra help, each of which shall properly come under the jurisdiction of the Team Drivers International Union.

While your committee recognize that this convention can not legislate for any affiliated body, we would respectfully recommend to the different organizations interested in this resolution that they endeavor to come to an agreement providing for an interchange of cards.

It was moved to concur in the report of the committee.

The following delegates debated the report:

Delegate Beinke, Morton and Black.

In accordance with an understanding reached last evening, the following delegates recorded their vote on the substitute of the committee on Resolutions 100, 114 and 215: Ayes—Delegates Downey, McKernan and Reese 31 votes.

Pending discussion on report of Grievance Committee, at 12 o'clock the convention adjourned.

EIGHTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

At 2 o'clock the convention was called to order with President Gompers in the chair.

Upon motion the roll call and reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

Discussion was resumed on the report of the Grievance Committee on resolution No. 16, which was indulged in by Delegates D. D. Hayes, Ward, Shamp, Duncan, Innis, Bohm, Bechtold, Klapetzky, Bradley, McCarthy, Seikman, Byrne, M. S. Hayes, Agard, Sullivan, Kassel, Valentine, Mitchell, Kneeland, Mahon, Hunter, G. Warner, Taylor, Kerr, Gilthorpe and O'Connell.

Delegate Szegedy moved that all debate close at 4:15 and a vote be then taken.

Delegate Bechtold moved to amend that that part of the report with reference to drivers for agents be referred back to the committee.

Delegate McCarthy moved to amend by striking out recommendation No. 3 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That all engineers and firemen be instructed to join the union of their craft.

The roll was called on Delegate McCarthy's amendment, which resulted as follows:

Ayes.—Kerr, Gilthorpe, Tobin, Lovely, Hank, Crimmins, Nelson, Blackmore, Henry, Gompers, Tracy, Dernell, Sullivan, Innis, Lenard, Wheeler, Sherman, Taylor, Beinke, Byrne, Morton, Onstott, Heilbronn, Hayes, (D. A.), Agard, Duncan, Muirhead, Smith, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Call, Downey, O'Connor, Kneeland, Thomas (L. R.), Lee, Szegedy, Bowman, Smith, Middendorf, Hughes, Auston, Furuseth, Hart, Davis, Lennon, Bolander, Powell, Schiekel, Engel, Jones, Holder, Jacobs, Driscoll, Krause, Jarrett, Moore, Meechau, McCarthy, Fitzpatrick, Feeney, Wilson, Johnston, Bradley, Shamp, French, Goodman, Nelson, Faison, Rosenberg, Groshans, Moench, Reid, Lossie, Green, Merrill, King, Burbank, Gadsden, Roper, Coleman, Turner, Davie, De Spagna, Cosgrove, Westoby, Kohlmeyer, Kee—1,902 votes.

Nays.—Klapetzky, Fischer, Gers, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Boyer, Slayton, Thomas, O'Brien, Morris, Hawksworth, Reichers, Dickens, O'Brien, Jones, Bracken, Keefe, Barter, Lynch, Leo, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Valentine, Black, Miller, Seikman, Mahon, Frazier, McCracken, Fischer, Witzel, Lynch, Morrison, O'Rourke, Kidd, Ge-

belin, Braunschweig, Ryan, McDonnell, McKernan, Huebner, Howell, Williams, Donnelly, Hayes (Max S.), Wild, Lanphere, Brannon, Perkins, Carlson, Breckon, Davis, Corven, Gothier, McLean, Kassel, Rosonski, Reese, Bert, Meise, Allen, Weber, Craig, Rodgers—2,999 votes.

The amendment of Delegate McCarthy was lost. Ayes—1,902. Nays—2,999.

The amendment of Delegate Bechtold was lost.

The question then recurred on the report of the committee, on which the roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes.—Delegates Klapetzky, Fischer, Gers, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Boyer, Slayton, Thomas (H. D.), O'Brien (J. R.), Morris, Sullivan, Hawksworth, Reichers, Hayes (D. A.), Agard, Dickens, Duncan, O'Brien (W.), Jones, Williams, Bracken, Keefe, Barter, Lynch (E. J.), Leo, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Hoskins, Fox, Valentine, Black, Miller (Owen), Kneeland, Seikman, Mahon, Frazier, Bolander, McCracken, Powell, Fischer, Witzel, Lynch (James), Morrison, O'Rourke, Kidd, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Ryan, McDonnell, McKernan, Howell, Williams, Donnelly, Hayes (M. S.), Wild, Lanphere, Brennon, Perkins, Carlson, Rutledge, Goodman, Davis, Corven, Gothier, McLean, Kassel, Rosonski, Reese, Meise, Allen, Craig and Rogers—3,384 votes.

Nays.—Delegates Kerr, Gilthorpe, Tobin, Lovely, Hank, Crimmins, Nelson (J. L.), Blackmore, Henry, Gompers, Tracy, Dernell, Innis, Lenard, Wheeler, Sherman (H. W.), Taylor (M.), Beinke, Byrne, Morton, Onstott, Heilbronn, Muirhead, Smith, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner (G.), Call, Downey, O'Connor, Thomas (L.), Lee, Richardson, Szegedy, Bowman, Smith (V. B.), Middendorf, Hughes, Auston, Furuseth, Hart, Davis (J. A.), Lennon, Schiekel, Engel, Jones (J.), Holder, Jacobs, Driscoll, Krause, Jarrett, Moore, Meechau, McCarthy, Fitzpatrick, Wilson (J.), Johnston, Bradley, Shamp, French, Nelson, (H. J.), Faison, Rosenberg, Groshans, Bert, Lossie, Green, Merrill, King, Burbank, Gadsden, Roper, Coleman, Turner, De Spagna, Cosgrove, Westoby, Kohlmeyer and Kee—1,613 votes.

The report of the committee was adopted. Ayes—3,384. Nays, 1,613.

Delegate Driscoll moved that when we adjourn we meet again in session at 8 o'clock tonight. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 45.—By Charles Moench:

WHEREAS, The Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union No. 7236, American Federation of Labor, of St. Louis, having differences in regard to work done by members of our organization for the last five to ten years, and which comes under our jurisdiction, and which work is now claimed by the Brewers and Malsters' Union No. 6 of the United Brewery Workers; and,

WHEREAS, The Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union 7236 have made every effort trying to effect a settlement in bringing about an agreement and friendly feeling but failed each time; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to send one member of said Board to St. Louis, Mo., to investigate the case and to do all in his power to effect a settlement at the earliest date; and, furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of organized labor assembled in convention, that the Brewers National Union shall not interfere with the contract of the other party, but all differences shall be settled by arbitration.

We recommend that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to send one of its members, to St. Louis, Mo., to effect a settlement of this question in accord with the decision of this convention upon the recommendations of the Grievance Committee on Resolution No. 16. The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Treasurer Lennon was called to the chair.

On Resolution No. 66.—By Delegate Nicholas J. Sullivan.

WHEREAS, The firms of David Stott Milling Company, Robert Henkel Milling Company and the Joseph Beck Milling Company, of Detroit, Mich., have been placed on the unfair list by the Coopers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The Bakers' Unions Nos. 40 and 63, of Detroit, Mich., are allowing the use of their stamp on bread made from the product of these unfair firms; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the stamp of the Bakers' Union should not be allowed on bread made from flour manufactured under unfair conditions.

We recommend that, as it is claimed the complaint has not yet been brought to the notice of the Bakers and Confectioners International Union, the resolution be not concurred in, and the Coopers International Union be advised to communicate with the Bakers Union with a view to arriving at a satisfactory understanding. The report was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate Nicholas J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, Coopers' tools are being used in tightening the hoops on loose cooperage packages and the inspecting of cooperage is

being done in some breweries by members of the National Union of United Brewery Workers, they (the brewery workers) being protected therein by their national union; and

WHEREAS, This is recognized as a part of the cooper's trade in all other industries where coopers' work is performed, and is an unwarranted infringement on the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union in the brewing industry; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, is of the opinion that cooperage work such as tightening hoops and repairing cooperage and all other work done on cooperage requiring the use of coopers' tools is work that properly belongs under the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union and all men engaged in such work should be members of the Coopers' International Union.

RESOLVED, THEREFORE, That the National Union of United Brewery Workers is hereby directed to refrain from striking against members of the Coopers' International Union in breweries, or otherwise working them out and replacing them with unskilled men who do not understand the cooperage business.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That where coopers' machinery, and particularly hoop-driving machines, are used in breweries, it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor that members of the Coopers' International Union should be employed to perform such work.

We recommend that the resolution be not concurred in and reaffirm the finding of the Nineteenth Annual Convention as follows:

"That the tightening of loose hoops either in the wash house, cellar or beer wagon is under the jurisdiction of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen, but all repairing and new work should be done by members of the Coopers International Union."

Delegate Sullivan moved to non-concur in the report of the committee. Motion to non-concur was lost.

The report of the committee was adopted.

On Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The Grievance Committee appointed at the nineteenth session of the American Federation of Labor, held at Detroit, Mich., December, 1899, in reporting on Resolution No. 38, which was introduced by Delegate O'Connell, in its recommendation most emphatically said that "with a view to settling the dispute once and for all that existed between the International Association of Machinists and the International Typographical Union, a committee of arbitration should be appointed by each of the parties to the dispute, who would act in conjunction with a third committee of three disinterested trade unionists by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; this committee to have authority to give the dispute the fullest possible consideration and investigation." This was adopted by the convention. And

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor and the International Association of Machinists, in strict compliance with the action taken by the said Nineteenth Session of the American Federation of Labor, appointed

committees to take the necessary action, and up to the present the International Typographical Union has refused to appoint a committee or in any way act in accordance with the dictum expressed by this body at its last session; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor put itself on record as to whether it stands for trade autonomy or not, and without any equivocation or evasion say whether a man shall or shall not belong to the union of his craft, irrespective of where he is employed, and that it does here and now settle for once and all this dispute between the International Association of Machinists and the International Typographical union; and that it demands the immediate transfer of such machinists as are at present members of the International Typographical Union to the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the International Typographical Union is hereby instructed to comply with the decision of this body within the period of ninety (90) days, or stand suspended from the A. F. of L. until this decision is complied with.

Your committee finds that the complaint advanced in this resolution by the representatives of the Machinists Union, to the effect that the Typographical Union had declined to

arbitrate their difference as recommended by last convention is correct, the representative of the Typographical Union taking the ground, as an explanation of their refusal to comply with the recommendations of the Nineteenth Annual Convention that the members of their organization could not consent to arbitration upon any part of their constitution. We beg to say that in our opinion the broad principles we have already enunciated in this report would have to apply in this case. But as it appears, one of the parties interested in this dispute refuses to accept the decision of the A. F. of L. as a final settlement, we recommend that this body declines to render a decision and non-concurs in Resolution No. 77.

Delegate J. Lynch moved to concur in the report of the committee.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Arguments were made by Delegates O'Connell and J. Lynch, and pending discussion on the subject at 6:15 the convention adjourned until 8 p.m.

EIGHTH DAY—Evening Session.

The convention was called to order at 8 o'clock by President Gompers.

Upon motion the roll call and reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

Debate was resumed on the report of the Committee on Grievances on Resolution No. 77. (See Resolution No. 77, on page 149.)

Delegate G. Warner debated the question.

Delegate James M. Lynch moved, and Delegate J. J. Creamer seconded the motion that the privilege of the floor be given to John Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer of the I. T. U.

Mr. John Bramwood spoke on the question at some length.

Debate was continued by Delegates Creamer, Rosenberg, Driscoll, Mitchell, McCarthy, Duncan, Lennon, Furuseth, Black and Gompers.

Delegate McCarthy offered the following amendment:

RESOLVED, That the International Typographical Union is hereby instructed to order all Machinists that are members of its union to join the Machinists Union within six months from date or stand suspended from the A. F. of L. until this decision is complied with.

During debate Vice-President Kidd was called to the chair.

Delegate Duncan offered the following substitute for Resolution No. 77:

While we concede that in this controversy the I. T. U. is within its constitutional powers in reserving to itself the right to say whether or not the dispute between that union and the I. A. of M. on the linotype controversy shall be arbitrated we deeply regret that the I. T. U. did not accept the expressed desire of the American Federation of Labor in the Detroit Convention, to submit the dispute to a fair tribunal for adjustment, and instead of declaring by vote or otherwise that we shall take no action in the premises, or that the charter of the I. T. U. be revoked; the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled pledges its good services for further mediation between the organizations concerned and directs the incoming Executive Council to stand ready to act in that capacity should opportunity of doing so present itself during the incoming year.

The committee accepted the substitute.

Delegate O'Connell asked that the question under consideration be laid over until the report of the Grievance Committee is finished, as a conference between the I. A. M. and the I. T. U. delegations would be held for the purpose of trying to reach a settlement of the difficulty.

Delegate James M. Lynch stated that he did

not understand the matter in that light and was in favor of having the substitute acted upon.

Delegate Rosonski moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The substitute accepted by the committee was adopted.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

On Resolution No. 83.—By Delegate Harry D. Thomas:

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are attempting to compel members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to relinquish their membership in said society and join the brotherhood in localities where the Amalgamated has no branch; be it

RESOLVED, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is hereby ordered to instruct its locals that the card of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners entitles the bearer to work on all buildings and in all mills within the jurisdiction of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

It appears from the testimony submitted, that the complaint of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners does not indicate a general policy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and is based upon an isolated case for which adequate redress can be had by making the necessary representations to the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood. We recommend that course to the representatives of the Amalgamated Society, and take no action on Resolution No. 83. Report agreed to.

On Resolution No. 107.—By Delegate Francis de Spagna:

WHEREAS, "Mosaic" work is that of an ancient and very skilled trade; and,

WHEREAS, It has always been the custom to separate mosaic and tile work by the size of the pieces of material regardless of their substance, this being borne out by the testimony of experts and of workmen; and,

WHEREAS, The International Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers Union has recently seen fit to unauthorizedly add to its name the word "Ceramic," thus creating a trade difference based on substance rather than size of material; and,

WHEREAS, The said Tile Layers Union has proceeded further and refused to allow the members of Mosaic Workers Union No. 8145, to carry on their old business of laying designs of their own make, composed of pieces of material one inch and less in size; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to order the said Tile Layers Union to keep strictly within its own trade limits, and to cease styling itself "ceramic" workers, under penalty of expulsion from the said American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommend that this resolution

be referred to the Executive Council for immediate action.

Delegate de Spagna offered the following amendment:

Mosaic Workers are in favor of the proposition of the Tile Layers, to arbitrate their differences, provided, each side selects an equal number of arbitrators, they to select one other arbitrator who shall be an expert architect, and further, that the arbitrators meet in Philadelphia, Pa., the place where the disputing unions are located; and, finally, that the arbitrators meet within thirty days from the close of this convention, and in case of failure of any of the parties concerned, the case shall be pronounced against the failing union, and the decision endorsed by the A. F. of L. by expelling the said failing union.

Recommendation of committee and amendment was referred to Executive Council by motion.

Delegate Duncan read the following supplementary report for the Executive Council.

Comrades: Upon the application of the Box Makers and Sawyers for a charter, the Executive Council decided that nothing has been shown to warrant a change of the conclusion reached upon a similar application several times made by the same organization and, therefore, decline to grant the same. Box Makers and Sawyers are eligible to membership in, and are members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union and a number of local unions of that branch already have charters under the jurisdiction of the A.W.W.I.U., and are doing well. We, therefore, earnestly urge the applicants to become part of the A.W.W.I. U., and thus unite the whole trade.

We received an application from the Stogie Makers League for a charter from the A. F. of L., and in this, as well as all others interested were given a full hearing. We find that the last convention of A. F. of L. had the same matter under consideration, and adopted the following: "That no charter of affiliation shall be granted to the Stogie Makers League by the American Federation of Labor, but that they be advised to affiliate with the Cigarmakers International Union of America, as local Stogie Makers Unions, under the control of the Cigarmakers International Union of America, with the understanding that they shall have the regulation of their own bill of prices and shall have a special label to be known as the Stogie Makers Label, such label, however, to be granted under the rules and regulations governing the Cigarmakers International Blue Label except in reference to the wage scale governing the same."

We reaffirm this position and recommend that a copy of this report be transmitted to the representative of the applicants, and the president of the Cigarmakers International Union of America requesting that the same receive the serious and favorable consideration of both organizations, and that the officers of the C. M. I. U. of A. endeavor to secure a final adjustment of this matter by its forthcoming convention in 1901.

We decline to give support for the formation of a National Organization of Milk Dealers, preferring that the matter should receive further investigation.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council Report.

Report continued of Grievance Committee.

On Resolution No 118.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, The resolution No. 35, page 136, in report of proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which expressly states that each trade and craft shall be guaranteed absolute self government, being eternally opposed to the encroachment of one craft across the trade lines of another; and,

WHEREAS, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners allow their members to cross the lines of the ship-wrights and joiners, who are directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, we again reaffirm said Resolution No. 35, page 136, report of the Nineteenth Annual Convention, and that the Executive Council be instructed to enforce the aforesaid resolution.

Committee, by request of all parties interested, recommend that his resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 124.—By Delegates Robt. B. Kerr and J. W. Morton:

WHEREAS, The Illinois State Branch of the United Mine Workers of America have declared that all blacksmiths and firemen employed in or around the mines must become members of the United Mine Workers of America, regardless of the fact that the blacksmiths and firemen above mentioned have international organizations of their own, duly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and with a properly defined jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, This action on the part of the United Mine Workers of America has resulted in the disruption of several local unions of the above mentioned crafts or callings, and has engendered a bitter feeling amongst the organizations named, which is productive of much evil, and is detrimental to the interests of organized labor at large; therefore, be it, by this, the twentieth convention of the American Federation of Labor,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, at this convention, settle at once and for all, the question of whether it is prepared to uphold the principles of trade au-

tonomy as set forth in its constitution, and to which so much of its success hitherto has been due, and declare, beyond all manner of doubt, whether a man shall, or shall not, belong to the union of his own craft or calling, irrespective of where he is employed, or which particular branch of his trade or calling he represents; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of this declaration being made in the affirmative, the United Mine Workers of America be and hereinafter are instructed to within thirty days from the date of such decision transfer all blacksmiths and firemen within their ranks to the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, in districts where locals of the above mentioned crafts exist, and that they, the United Mine Workers of America at no time in the future be allowed to encroach upon the jurisdiction, either of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths or the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

In rendering a decision on this resolution we must reaffirm our adherence to the broader conception of trade autonomy, already expressed, as applied to such cases, and in the light of the evidence submitted to us by all interested parties, and the necessity for solidarity among the laborers employed in and about the mines, we are of the opinion that jurisdiction over the blacksmiths and firemen employed about the mines should be vested in the United Mine Workers of America, and so recommend to this convention, and our non-concurrence in Resolution No. 124. We would further recommend that the organizations interested be advised to make provision for an equitable exchange of cards.

Delegate Lennon moved that the convention take no other action in the matter other than to offer our good offices to adjust the existing difficulties. Agreed to.

Special order was then taken up, being the setting of the time for the election of officers, and after motions to set the time for same the entire matter on motion, was laid on the table.

At eleven p.m. the convention adjourned.

NINTH DAY—Morning Session.

President Gompers called the convention to order at 9 a.m.

Upon motion, the call of the roll and the reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

Committee on Grievances continued their report:

On Resolution No. 126.—By Delegates Owen Miller and James O'Connor:

WHEREAS, Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, of Rochester, N. Y., has declared the Ontario Beach Park unfair, because of the fact that the said park has refused to recognize Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, in the employment of musicians; and

WHEREAS, The Rochester Trades Assembly passed a resolution indorsing the action of Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, which was afterward reconsidered by the Rochester Trades Assembly, and the said Rochester Trades Assembly, although often requested by Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, to re-endorse the action of No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, in declaring Ontario Beach Park unfair, and has refused to do so, for which it gives no reason; and

WHEREAS, This action of the Rochester Trades Assembly, nullifying every effort of Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, has made, or may make, to unionize this park; and,

WHEREAS, The management of the park have announced their intention of employing a band not affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians, for the summer season, and

WHEREAS, The Rochester Trades Assembly is not represented in this convention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for final disposition, with full power to act.

Your committee recommend concurrence in the resolution.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 127.—By Delegates Owen Miller and James O'Connor:

WHEREAS, The Kentucky State Federation has accepted an organization of Musicians known as the Musicians Home Protective Union, of Covington, Ky., which is not affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians, contrary to Section 1, Article 12, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Kentucky Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to oust said union within thirty days after the adjournment of this convention. Failing to comply, the charter of the Kentucky Federation shall be suspended until this resolution is complied with.

Upon the assurances of the Secretary of the Kentucky Federation of Labor that nothing would be done by that body contrary to Section 1, Article XII, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., we recommend that all after the word "resolved" be amended to read: "That the attention of the Kentucky Federation of Labor be called to the standing of the Musicians Protective Union of Covington, Ky., with instructions that Section 1, Article XII, must be complied with."

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate John S. Henry:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Woodworkers, by forcing wood carvers to join them, thereby preventing them from harmonizing themselves with their own trade interests, and from joining the legitimate union of their trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Amalgamated Woodworkers be restrained from compelling wood carvers to affiliate with them and they be instructed to compel the wood carvers now members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers

to affiliate themselves with the legitimate union of their trade.

RESOLVED, That the failure of the Amalgamated Woodworkers to observe the sense of this resolution shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter by the Executive Council.

By request, your committee recommend that resolution be withdrawn and stricken from minutes.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 134.—By Delegate Wm.

J. O'Brien:

WHEREAS, The Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers Union of New York and vicinity desire the good offices of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of bringing about an amicable understanding between the International Tile Layers Union attached to the American Federation of Labor and themselves trusting the effort may prove successful.

Committee reports to concur.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 146.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, It has been generally agitated by the Team Drivers International Union and its members at Buffalo, N. Y., that the laundry drivers' proper place was in that international body, and they, the team drivers, have arranged to bring up that subject at this convention of the A. F. of L.; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union protest against being compelled to affiliate with the International Team Drivers Union, claiming as we do, that our proper place is in the International Laundry Workers Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we appeal to the A. F. of L. convention to have this matter settled once and for all, and to use their best endeavors to bring this about to the satisfaction of the Laundry Drivers' Union.

Only one of the interested parties appearing, your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to Executive Council for investigation.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate Lee M. Hart:

WHEREAS, The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., ordered the secretary of the A. F. of L. to print and circulate the special committee's report of the attitude of the Theatrical Stage Employees Union, No. 1, in the present lockout in all the theaters of the city of Detroit, Mich.; and,

WHEREAS, The aforesaid report was lost and the order of the convention has not been carried out; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention reaffirms the decision of the Detroit convention by endorsing the attitude of the Detroit Theatrical Stage Employees Union in this lockout, and again order the committee's report printed and circulated.

Your committee recommends that the words "and circulated" be stricken out, and the fol-

lowing words inserted: "in the proceedings of this convention."

The report referred to is as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Special Committee, appointed to investigate and endeavor to adjust the present lock-out of the Theatrical Stage Employees Union, Local No. 14, by the combine of all managers of the Detroit theaters, having reported the managers statement of the cause for their action, beg leave to submit the side of Local Union No. 14, Theatrical Stage Employees.

The union does not deny that they sent a committee to go before the State Legislature at Lansing, Mich., and endeavored to have the law passed for the closing of all theaters on Sundays. In assuming this position they were actuated thereto because the various heads of departments had to devote each Sunday without time for securing either dinner or supper, and actually without any remuneration. This condition did not exist in any other city where Sunday performances are given. The Sunday closing law was indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Detroit, not so much as a reform measure, but for the reason already assigned. This action was taken in March, 1899, or the middle of the regular theatrical season. From this time on, and unbeknown to the Theatrical Stage Employees Union No. 14, or their National Union, the Managers Association, in a secret manner, sent out communications to managers and theatrical stage employes in the various cities of Canada and several cities of the United States to work for them for the season of 1899 and 1900, and by the time the season was opened, in August, 1899, they had secured a sufficient number of non-union men to run their theaters. So that when the Executive Board of Local Union No. 14 went on their annual visit to the managers to have their agreements signed, the managers not alone refused to sign such agreements, but said they would not deal with the union as a whole, but with the individual members even to the extent of signing individual contracts. As the Manager's Association refused to sign the usual agreements (fac simile of those signed for the past six years), recognizing their union as a whole, but would sign individual contracts, which would have destroyed the fundamental principles of unionism, they by unanimous vote refused to sign under such conditions and for this act were locked out, and which condition exists even to the present time.

While in all former agreements there was no clause for a recognized board of arbitration, and all disputes to be adjusted by arbitration recommended by the Managers Association and the Musical Union, and readily accepted by the Stage Employees Union No. 14, but again the managers refused to adjust matters. We further find that General Secretary-Treasurer Lee M. Hart, of the National Alliance of Stage Employees, visited Detroit upon several occasions to adjust this trouble, but has always met with failure, as did also the efforts of the Trades and Labor Council, and his Honor Mayor W. C. Maybury, of Detroit, the union at this time being willing to go back to work as positions may be open, and still are refused.

We further find that the accusations of the managers against the personal and moral conduct of the members of Local Union No. 14

are entirely unfounded and false; that upon all occasions these men have always acted as men of character, equal to any set of men in the community, and Local Union No. 14, we think, could win on a suit for defamation of character if instituted, and we recommend that the American Federation of Labor condemn the action of the Managers Association of Detroit, Mich., and extend to the locked out Theatrical Stage Employees Union No. 14 our entire moral support, and that this report be printed in the proceedings of this convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,
GUS BEINKE, Chairman.
ARCHIE M. GIBSON,
JOS. LAMBERT,
MASON WARNER,
GEO. F. BERT,
MICHAEL FRYE,
ALBERT E. HILL,
SIDNEY J. KENT,
GEORGE H. WARNER, Secretary.

Recommendation of the committee agreed to.

On page 4, fifth day's proceedings, a complaint of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to the effect that the International Association of Machinists refused to recognize their card, was referred to us by the Committee on Executive Council's Report, and, after hearing from both sides, it developed that the complaint was still under the consideration of the officers of the International Association of Machinists, and as no decision has been rendered, we deem it inadvisable to adjudicate upon the case until such has been done.

Report adopted.

A similar complaint of the A. S. E., against the Pattern Makers League of America, was also referred to us. We find that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has been duly granted a charter by the proper officers of the American Federation of Labor, and this must be taken by your committee as proof of the standing of its members as union pattern makers, that craft having been comprehended in their charter when granted by the A. F. of L., and we must, therefore, decide that the card of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers should be recognized by the Pattern Makers League of America.

Delegate Thomas moved that the report of the committee be non-concurred in.

Delegate Lennon moved that the entire matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegates Hawsworth, Wilson, O'Brien (W.), and G. Warner debated the report.

Delegate Lennon's amendment was adopted.

On Resolution No. 197.—By Delegate E. J. Bracken:

WHEREAS, The members of the Lathers Union at New York City were locked out on March 5, 1900, on all jobs of the Roebbling Construction Company, of 71 Liberty Street, New York; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union took the places of the locked out lathers, and are still holding them; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive

Council investigate the circumstances and right the wrong if proven to exist; be it further

RESOLVED, That the Roebeling Construction Company be placed on the unfair list if it be found unfair in its treatment of organized lathers and refuse to become fair.

No report, as the resolution was withdrawn by introducer.

On Resolution No. 207.—By Delegate Wm. Jacobs:

WHEREAS, The Kentucky State Federation of Labor, having been recently formed; and

WHEREAS, Many of the local organizations of the State have failed to connect themselves with the Kentucky State Branch; be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. be, and is hereby, instructed to request all local unions of the state to join the Kentucky State Federation of Labor.

Your Committee recommends concurrence.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 218.—By Delegate Gustav Meechau:

WHEREAS, Mr. James H. Sullivan, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, located at Baltimore, Md., has severed his connection with the Baltimore Federation of Labor, and accepted a position with a local organization, known as the Baltimore Federation of Building Trades, as their business agent; and

WHEREAS, The said Baltimore Federation of Building Trades is composed of several unions that have seceded from the Baltimore Federation of Labor, one or two local unions that have no connection, and one local union that is comprised of expelled and suspended members of an organization that was one of the founders of the Baltimore Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The acceptance of the last union referred to has caused considerable trouble and annoyance to the Baltimore Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, There has been, and is at present, an effort made to organize local unions of crafts that have located in this city, that will conflict with the trade autonomy and the autonomy guaranteed by the Baltimore Federation; and

WHEREAS, Mr. James H. Sullivan, being an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and business agent of the above mentioned Building Trade Council and has an opportunity to use position as organizer of the A. F. of L. to the detriment of the legitimate unions connected with Baltimore Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twentieth Annual Convention assembled, instruct the Executive Council to annul the commission of Mr. James H. Sullivan, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, at once.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council institute an immediate investigation and act according to their findings.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID BLACK, Chairman.

JOHN ROBERT O'BRIEN,

OWEN MILLER,

CHAS. F. REICHERS,

W. D. MAHON,

E. E. OAKES,

WM. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Delegate Meechau moved to non-concur in the report of the committee.

Delegates Meechau, Seikman, Lennon, Dickens and Kneeland debated the report.

The motion to non-concur in the report of the committee was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

The resolution (No. 183) by Delegate Barter, which was reported unfavorably by Committee on Organization, was then taken up for action.

After some debate by Delegate Barter and others, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Agard moved the reconsideration of the substitute adopted in lieu of Resolution No. 167. Agreed to.

Delegate Agard then moved to amend the report of committee to strike out all after the word "Union" to read as follows:

"**RESOLVED**, That we indorse the label of the American Flint Glassworkers Union."

Delegates Agard, Dickens, Oakes and McCarthy spoke.

Delegate Valentine moved the resolution under consideration be recommitted to committee. Motion to recommit lost.

Amendment of Delegate Agard agreed to.

Delegate Rosenberg, for Committee on Executive Council's Report, submitted the following:

December 14, 1900.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Executive Council's Report submits the following:

First—The committee fully approves of the Executive Council's action in urging legislation favorable to the workers, and in preventing the passage of laws inimical to their interests. Sinister influences are now more than ever at work in Congress to deprive workers of the rights slowly and arduously wrested by them from the employing class, and the council should continue to carefully scrutinize all measures, both for and against labor, urged upon Congress by labor's friends, or its enemies, and then either advance or oppose such measures with all the means at its disposal.

Second—In the matter of the labor troubles on the Chicago News and Record, the committee indorses the council's procedure, urging at the same time that the International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union, in the common interest of the trades they represent, as well as for the advancement of the cause of labor in Chicago generally, try to arrive at an amicable agreement on the steps to be taken to end the Chicago News and Record controversy. Further recommend that the Executive Council be and hereby is instructed to again render

its assistance to urge the settlement of this dispute.

Third—The matter of the International Typographical Union versus International Association of Machinists was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Fourth—The abolition of slavery and involuntary servitude in Hawaii, the direct result of the work of the Law and Legislative Committees of the Federation, fully justifies the council's action in this matter, and the committee approves same.

Fifth—The Council's action in aiding the miners of Shoshone, Idaho, both financially and by appointment of a special Committee of Investigation, the committee approves; also recommends that the council aid in the re-establishment of civil liberty in Shoshone county, Idaho, now denied the workmen of that county by the dangerous usurpation of power by the state and federal authorities.

Sixth—In the matter of the Georgia Child Labor Bill, the committee approves the council's recommendation.

Seventh—The committee approves the efforts of the council to secure the benefits of the eight hour law for postal clerks, likewise indorses the recommendation of the council bearing on this matter. The committee recommends that the council pay special attention to the violation of the eight hour law as reported on Tybee Island, Georgia, and that whenever possible active steps be taken by the Council and affiliated unions to vigorously prosecute all violations of this law.

Eighth—The reports of the officers of the Federation show the great benefits resulting to the labor movement from the work of the general and volunteer organizers; therefore, the committee approves the council's appointments, and recommends that the convention hereby expresses its thanks to the men and women who have so nobly helped the workers to procure fair returns for their labor.

Ninth—The matters of Bottlers versus Brewers, and Firemen's Engineers versus Brewery Workers, were referred to the Grievance Committee.

Tenth—The appropriation of \$2,000 to aid the Granite Cutters in their efforts to establish the eight hour day, the committee approves and congratulates the Granite Cutters on their success.

Eleventh—The efforts of the council to secure the settlement of the dispute over jurisdiction between the Steam Engineers versus Coal Hoisting Engineers, by an amalgamation of the two contending bodies, the committee fully indorses and expresses the opinion that whenever and wherever possible these questions of jurisdiction should be adjusted by amalgamation, so that the full power of the workers in these trades can be used for the advancement of the cause of Union Labor.

Twelfth—The refusal of charter to "The Grand Epicurean League" the committee indorses.

Thirteenth—Revocation of charter of the American Agents Association the committee indorses.

Fourteenth—The committee approves of the action of the council in furthering the amalgamation of the unions of Textile Workers and wishes success to the conference called for this purpose.

Fifteenth—The committee approves the revocation of charter of Brooklyn Lacemakers Union No. 8013.

Sixteenth—The issuance of circulars to organizers, thus effectually directing their energies to the best points of vantage, the committee fully approves. It is also recommended that affiliated unions furnish to the Federation office information when and where the best results would accrue from the work of organizers.

Seventeenth—The committee approves the measures of the council to preserve to the Carriage and Wagonworkers the benefits of the International Union affiliated with the Federation. It further recommends that the council continue to exercise special supervision over that International, and take such steps as in its judgment are required to preserve the solidarity of that union. The committee also concurs in the views of the council on the disputes over jurisdiction.

Eighteenth—The action of the council in protesting against expulsion of the representatives of the miners organizations from Indian Territory resulting in the restoration of the right to these representatives to spread organizations in that territory, the committee indorses. The committee also approves the efforts of the council to secure sanitary conditions in the mines in the Indian Territory.

Nineteenth—The Executive Council's addresses to the working people of the country, urging more thorough organization, the discussion of the shorter workday, and of the principles for which the American Federation of Labor stands, the committee heartily approves and recommends the widest publication and discussion of such addresses.

Twentieth—In the matter of Trenton College, we recommend that a sub-committee of two of the council further investigate this project by personally inspecting the college, its methods of teaching by correspondence, and that this sub-committee also get definite data from the British Trades Union Congress on the work of the college at Oxford, England. While the committee favors the general idea of the Trenton College method, no indorsement of the college should be made until the receipt of further data, and no agreements should be entered into with the promoters of this college until approved by the convention.

Twenty-first—We approve the assessment levied by the council in support of the cigar-makers strike at New York.

Twenty-second—In the matter of an application for charter from the Custom Clothing Makers Union of America, action of the council in calling for a conference of the trades interested the committee indorses. It also indorses the supplemental decision, rendered by the council on the sixth day's session of the convention. The committee further recommends that the Journeymen Tailors Union and the United Garmentworkers meet in conference and agree on questions of jurisdiction.

Twenty-third—We approve action of the council in the matter of the dispute of the Plumbers Association and the Steam and Hot Water Fitters; likewise, we indorse the supplemental decision rendered by the council on the sixth day's session of this convention.

Twenty-fourth—In the matter of the Labor Guarantee Association, we state that the committee gave a hearing to S. P. Shope and W. R. Trasher, of Chicago, but in view of the gigantic scope of the proposal, and the important bearing it will have, if adopted, upon present methods of affiliated unions, we deem it inadvisable for the convention to take a

definite stand for or against the association. The matter should, during the coming year, be further investigated by the council, and if then considered favorably, the whole matter should be submitted to a referendum vote of the affiliated unions, the next convention to take final action. We further wish to say that the greatest care should be exercised by the convention in matters which involve the indorsement of financial proposals, that, in their very nature, are foreign to the adopted and well-tried policy of the labor movement.

We recommend rejection of the offer made by the Independence Gold and Copper Mining Company of Utah. We believe that the Federation should not lend its name to purely business concerns of this kind.

Twenty-fifth—The committee concurs in the action of the council on the Chicago Building Trades strike.

Twenty-sixth—In the matter of the St. Louis Street Railway strike, we endorse the efforts of the council to aid in its settlement. We also fully concur in the condemnation of the acts of the *posse comitatus*. Such brutal use of power, where the authorities, by willful murder of peaceable citizens try to break strikes, presents one of the gravest dangers threatening the liberties of the people.

Twenty-seventh—The committee approves the successful efforts made by the Council to bring peace into the divided ranks of the painters and decorators.

Twenty-eighth—We endorse the Council's action in forming the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union. We wish success to these much oppressed toilers, and recommend that the organizers of the Federation aid them to the fullest extent in strengthening their International.

Twenty-ninth—We endorse the Council's action in electing Messrs. Hunter and Kent as fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, vice Messrs. Lennon and Pierce, resigned.

Thirtieth—The committee endorses the Council's condemnation of the "Resistencia," an organization fostered by the employers of Tampa, Florida, for the purpose of obstructing the work of the International Cigarmakers Union. The ignorance of workers in thus allowing themselves to be used as willing tools of designing employers is pitiable and calls for the utmost efforts to bring the victims to the realization of the danger they are incurring by their acts.

Thirty-first—The dispute of the American Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners being still under consideration by the Council and the Grievance Committee, we trust that it will be speedily adjusted.

Thirty-second—We concur in the action of the Council in bringing about the United Labor Movement of Louisville, Kentucky.

Thirty-third—We regret to learn that differences exist in the Trade and Labor Assembly of Kenton and Campbell counties, Kentucky, and recommend that the Council give this matter a thorough investigation within sixty days.

Thirty-fourth—We heartily concur in the action of the Council in the matter of the National Labor Institute. We also second the warning the Council issued in this connection.

Thirty-fifth—The Council's action in fostering work of the Women's Label League the committee endorses, and wishes success to this movement, so well adapted to advance the interest of organized labor in general.

Thirty-sixth—We heartily concur in the efforts now being made to form a closer alliance of the Metal Trades Unions. Closer affiliation of kindred trades will aid materially in the solution of the so often vexed questions of jurisdiction, and secure to the workers of such trades fairer conditions.

Thirty-seventh—The committee recommends that action of the Council on the remaining five clauses be concurred in.

Thirty-eighth—The committee approves action of the Council, submitted on the fifth day's session of the convention, in refusing charter to the Piano and Organ Workers International Union.

Thirty-ninth—Denial of charter by the Council to the National Paperhangers Protective and Benevolent Association, submitted to the committee on the sixth day's session of the convention, we approve.

Fortieth—The three resolutions referred to the Committee were re-referred as follows: No. 38 to the Organization Committee, No. 63 to the Committee on Resolutions, and No. 153 to the incoming Executive Council.

Forty-first—Refusal of charter to the Box Makers and Sawyers, referred to the committee by Council in its supplemental report on the eighth day's session of the convention, also its recommendation, we endorse.

Forty-second—The committee approves the Council's refusal of charter to the Stogie Makers League. We heartily second the Council's recommendations, and express the hope that they will be adopted by the parties in interest.

Forty-third—We approve action of the Council in matter of Milk Dealers application for the formation of a national organization.

Forty-fourth—The other matters, referred to by the Council in its report, the committee endorses without special mention.

The splendid progress which the labor movement has made during the last year conclusively proves that zeal, wisdom and courage were used by the members of the Executive Council in the fulfillment of their duties. They are entitled to great credit for their good work. May the incoming Executive Council do as well, continuing to advance labor's grand cause.

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. F. VALENTINE, Chairman.
JOHN MULHOLLAND,
I. R. T. AUSTON,
THOS. WHEELER,
H. BLACKMORE,
IAS. J. CREAMER,
ED. ROSENBERG, Secretary.

It was moved the report of the committee be adopted.

Moved by Delegate Byrne that the report be considered *seriatim*.

Delegate Smith (V. B.) amended that the matter of the Chicago *News* and *Record* be considered separately and the balance of the report be concurred in.

Amendment of Delegate Smith was agreed to.

Delegate D. D. Hayes was called to the chair.

Delegate Hart then moved that the report of the Committee on Chicago *News* and *Record* be concurred in.

Delegates Smith (V. B.), Hart, Auston, Lennon, Fitzpatrick, Bowman, Valentine and Jas. Lynch spoke.

Delegate Middendorf offered the following amendment:

That the incoming Executive Council be, and is hereby, instructed that, in event of a non-settlement in three months, the *News* and *Record* be placed on the unfair list.

Delegate Rosonski called for the previous question, which was ordered.

The amendment of Delegate Middendorf was lost. In favor, 25; against, 62.

The report of the Committee on Chicago *News* and *Record* was then adopted.

Delegate O'Connor moved that the election of officers be taken up at 3 p.m.

Delegate Kidd amended to strike out 3 p.m. and insert 4 p.m. Agreed. In favor, 48; against, 43.

Motion as amended agreed to.

At 12 o'clock the convention adjourned until 2 p.m.

NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order by Vice-president Kidd.

Upon motion the call of the roll and reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

President Compers in the chair.

Delegate E. J. Lynch, for Committee on Labels, read the following report:

On Resolution No. 187.—By Delegate G. B. McCracken:

WHEREAS, The different textile organizations of the United States will hold a convention in Washington, D. C., on the 17th inst., for the purpose of amalgamation and affiliating with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, If this amalgamation is successful it will bring many thousands into the ranks of the American Federation that are now unaffiliated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to lend their untiring efforts to bring about this amalgamation.

RESOLVED, That this Executive Committee direct the attention of that convention to the fact that none of the textile organizations of the United States have a union label, and impress upon them the importance of adopting one that will cover all branches of the trade.

Committee recommended its reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. M. LYNCH, Chairman,
P. H. CONNOLLEY,
H. FISCHER,
ED. F. WARD,
COLLIS LOVELY,
F. MCCARTHY,
E. J. LYNCH, Secretary.

Delegate McCracken offered the following substitute for the report of the committee:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Textile Workers have never adopted a union label;

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urge upon the Executive Board of the I. U. of T. W. the importance of adopting a union label.

Substitute was adopted.

Delegate Lennon for the Committee on Law submitted the following supplementary report:

Your committee have carefully considered the subject matter referred to them from the report of the Grievance Committee, and have, so far as we are able and believe advisable, covered the same by proposed laws and one resolution, which are herewith respectfully submitted, with the recommendation that they do pass.

Section 5, Article III, Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this constitution, intended for consideration by the convention, shall be sent to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention. The secretary shall have the same compiled and printed in the program of business and mailed to each delegate-elect and to the executive officer of each affiliated organization, and no resolution or constitutional provision shall be considered unless printed in the program or that is introduced before the close of the second day's session of the convention, except by unanimous consent.

Delegate O'Connor moved to amend to strike out second day's session, and insert "third day's session." Amendment agreed to.

The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

A new section, as Section 11, of Article III:

No grievance shall be considered by the convention that does not appear in the program, and no grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention (except upon the recom-

mendation of the Executive Council), nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Adopted.

A new section, as Section 11, of Article IX:

No charter shall be granted by the A. F. of L. to any national or international union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such union.

Adopted.

We submit the following Resolution No. 220:

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to correspond with the executive officers of all affiliated national and international unions, requesting them to submit a written declaration defining their claims of trade jurisdiction. The information so received to become a permanent record of the American Federation of Labor, and a guide as to the issuance of charters.

JAS. O'CONNELL,
D. J. KEEFE,
J. CRIMMINS,
C. J. BARRETT,
MARTIN FOX,
JNO. B. LENNON,

Adopted.

The constitution as amended, was then unanimously adopted as a whole.

Delegate Kidd, for Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, A boycott has been placed on the Peabody Coal Company of Chicago, Ill.; and

WHEREAS, Said boycott has been indorsed by the International Teamdrivers Union and central bodies, and Chicago Federation of Labor, after careful consideration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the action of the above organizations affiliated be indorsed; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Peabody Coal Company of Chicago, Ill., be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor, now assembled, and published in the unfair list of the *Federationist*.

Your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for action thereon. Adopted.

Referred to the Executive Council for action thereon.

Delegate Reichers desired to have stricken out all of that paragraph in Resolution No. 55 beginning with the words "the effort therefor" and ending with the words "the greatest number."

The request of delegate Reichers was agreed to.

On Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate N. J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, The Wiedemann Brewery, of Newport, Ky., have refused to use union made cooperage, a committee of Union No. 59, C. I. U. of Cincinnati, Ohio, having endeavored to reach a settlement and sign an agreement; and

WHEREAS, They come in competition with the breweries of Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Louisville, who have signed an agreement with the Coopers International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor Convention, assembled, indorse the action of the Central Labor Union of Louisville, the Kentucky State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and the Kenton County and Campbell County Central Labor Unions, and the Coopers International Union.

It is with keen pleasure your committee reports that the conflict between the Wiedemann Brewing Company and the Coopers International Union is settled favorably to the Coopers. We, therefore, recommend that no action be taken by this convention on Resolution No. 68.

Report of Committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate N. J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, The Coopers' International Union is boycotting three of the worst labor-crushing concerns in the country, the Hauser, Brenner & Fath Cooperage Company, of Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Cooperage Company, of Cincinnati, and the St. Louis Cooperage Company, of St. Louis, Mo., because they have refused to recognize the Coopers' International Union, and,

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that these three firms, with their cheap child labor, have brought ruin to the cooper trade, and,

WHEREAS, We realize that they will never recognize organized labor, unless compelled to; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, ention of Labor endorse the action of the Coopers' International Union, in declaring the above-mentioned firms on the unfair list.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 86.—By Printers Delegation:

WHEREAS, The printing trades of Chicago have for some time been fighting the non-union firms of W. B. Conkey Company, Hammond, Ind., and Donohue & Henneberry, Chicago, Ill., and these firms have rejected all propositions looking to a settlement; and

WHEREAS, These firms are largely engaged in the production of cheap editions of standard works, juvenile publications, and school books, which are sold chiefly to wage-earners; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares the publications of the W. B. Conkey Co., and Donohue & Henneberry unfair, and recommends that all union men and women do everything in their power to prevent the sale of these publications.

Your committee recommends the reference of this resolution to the incoming Executive Council for action thereon.

Delegate Morrison moved that we reaffirm our action of placing the above named firms upon the unfair list. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 87.—By Boot and Shoe Workers Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Thomas G. Plant Co., Roxbury, Mass., shoe manufacturers, makers of "Queen Quality" shoes, persistently antagonize the organization of their employees, and maintain a system of fines that make serious inroads upon the already very low wages of the men and women in their employment; and

WHEREAS, The edge setters of this firm are now on strike against a reduction of wages, the company refusing the good offices of the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration to effect a settlement, or to otherwise accept a fair adjustment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Thomas G. Plant Company be placed on the unfair list, providing the incoming Executive Council of the A. F. of L. are unable to bring about a fair adjustment of the dispute.

In connection with Resolution No. 87, your committee perused voluminous correspondence submitted by the Plant Company to President Gompers, in which the company makes a general denial of the charges made against it. It suggests that President Gompers should act in conjunction with a representative of the firm and the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, in instituting a searching investigation of its treatment of its employees. To the suggestion of the company the delegates from the Boot and Shoe Workers Union assent, and your committee would recommend that the President of the A. F. of L. be requested to endeavor to bring about such an investigation, before any action is taken declaring this firm unfair.

Delegate Lovely opposed the report of the committee.

Report adopted.

On Resolution No. 88.—By Cigarmakers Delegation:

WHEREAS, The firm of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, cigar manufacturers of New York City and Pennsylvania, locked out and discharged their employees about ten months ago for refusing to accept a reduction in wages, and have refused to consider any fair proposition for a settlement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declare the product of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer unfair, and be placed on the unfair list.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Tracy moved an amendment to the report of the committee, that the application be endorsed.

Amendment adopted.

On Resolution No. 89.—By Shoe and Boot Workers Delegation:

RESOLVED, That the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reinforce the contest of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union against the Hamilton-Brown Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Rice &

Hutchins, Marlboro, Mass., and Cranston, R. I., State Prison, and that the boots and shoes made by the above firms be continued on the unfair list until a recognition of the union by the above firms is secured.

Your committee reports favorably upon this resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate Gers: WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has discharged every member of Bakers and Confectioners Union No. 15, and said firm placed on the unfair list by said local and central body of St. Louis, Mo.; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company ships about 15,000 loaves of bread to the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri; be it

RESOLVED, To place the McKinney Bread Company on the unfair list, and request all affiliated unions in above named states to refuse to handle any bread of said concern.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for action.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 92.—By Delegate Leo:

WHEREAS, The Goodall Cutlery Company, of Antrim, New Hampshire, have refused to recognize, and have taken a determined stand against organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the said company be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for action thereon.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate Leo:

WHEREAS, As the Whitcome Metallic Bedstead Company, of Derby, Conn., have made conditions and wages in their factory so obnoxious to the polishers that they were compelled to strike to protect their interest; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the said firm be placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 94.—By Delegate Leo:

WHEREAS, As the Yale & Towne Co., Hardware Company, of Brantford and Stamford, Conn., have locked out their polishers and refused to recognize organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That they be placed on the boycott list of the A. F. of L.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council. Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 95.—By Delegate Leo:

WHEREAS, As the Oliver Brothers, manufacturers of brass bedsteads in Lockport, N. Y., have decided to run their business on a basis detrimental to the interests of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That they be placed on the boycott list of the A. F. of L.

Committee recommends that the usual course be pursued in dealing with this resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 102.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers International Union have been, and are still, engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "twin tobacco trusts;" and,

WHEREAS, Said trust controls a large proportion of the output of the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the Tobacco Workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Tobacco Workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Companies; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Tobacco Workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Your committee reports favorably upon this resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 103.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company, of Covington, Ky., have forced upon their employes such unjust conditions that they were compelled to resort to a strike; and,

WHEREAS, The said Tobacco Company, having cut down the wages of some of said employes, have refused to restore same, or to allow the matter to be arbitrated, as per the request of the Tobacco Workers International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., place the seal of their disapproval upon the action of the Lovell & Buffington Company, and place their brands of tobacco upon the unfair list; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all members of organized labor assist in pushing the boycott on the brands of the Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company and use their influence against the unfair product.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 112.—By Delegate Demant:

WHEREAS, As yet, the Watt-Mining Car Wheel Co., of Barnesville, Ohio, who manufacture exclusively the "Self Oiling Mining Car Wheel," have not, as yet, made a satisfactory settlement with Federal Labor Union No. 8347, and refuse to recognize organized labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the above firm be placed upon the unfair list.

Committee recommends the reference of this resolution to the Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate Carlson:

WHEREAS, The Textile Workers employed at Hall & Company's Worsted Mills, in Jamestown, N. Y., are engaged in a struggle for an increase in wages; and,

WHEREAS, The strike was justified by every consideration of right, and has been endorsed by organized labor in Jamestown, N. Y., and by the Executive Council of the International Union of Textile Workers; and,

WHEREAS, The firm has adopted arbitrary, coercive and unfair methods to defeat the objects of the strike; be it

RESOLVED, That the name of the said firm of Hall & Company be placed upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends that this be referred to Executive Council.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 121.—By Machinists Delegation:

WHEREAS, The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company of New York City has introduced the system of piece work in their machine shop, which system was contrary to the principles of the International Association of Machinists, resulting in the members of that organization refusing to accept the piece work system; and

WHEREAS, The De La Vergne Company are furnishing machinery to several establishments where union labor is employed; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be requested to place the goods of this firm on the unfair list.

Your committee recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate G. Warner moved that President Gompers act in conjunction with committee from Machinists. Agreed to.

Report as amended was then adopted.

On Resolution No. 122.—By Machinists Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company, of which Jacob Ruppert, Congressman, is the president, and the stockholders of the brewing company are the controlling owners of the De La Vergne Machine Company, which establishment has forced its employes in their machine shop to go on strike against the piece work system where they have been carrying on the struggle for seven months; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the products of the Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company be placed on the unfair list by the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends that the usual course be pursued in dealing with this resolution.

Delegate G. Warner moved that the President of the A. F. of L. at his earliest convenience act in conjunction with a committee from the Machinists. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate J. A. Davis:

RESOLVED, That when an organization affiliated with this body petitions for an endorsement of a boycott on any firm, and produces evidence that all other means to secure a settlement of their grievances, as set forth in their petition, have failed, the Executive Council shall immediately proceed to investigate the case, and should the case, as set forth by the petition, be sustained by the investigation, the said Council shall endorse the boycott, as petitioned, without any further delay, and assist in making the same effective.

Inasmuch as the requirements of this resolution are already provided for by the laws and usages of the American Federation, your committee reports unfavorably upon it.

Report concurred in.

The following resolution was referred to your committee by the Committee on Labels:

On Resolution No. 151.—By Delegates John F. Tobin and Collis Lovely:

WHEREAS, The T. C. Sampson Manufacturing Co., and Weber Bros., North Adams, Mass., shoe manufacturers, have adopted a device purporting to be a union label, and bearing the letters and words "L. P. U. Union Lasted," which device is issued by the Lasters Protective Union, an independent body representing only a small part of the shoe craft; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., be directed to secure its withdrawal of this so-called union stamp, and failing to secure its withdrawal, all products bearing this stamp be declared non-union and unfair, and the same course be pursued against all counterfeits and substitutes for the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, indorsed by the A. F. of L.

Your committee favors striking out the words "non-union and," in the third line, and, with this change, recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 152.—By Delegate Call:

WHEREAS, The boycott upon the Swift Packing Co. has been in existence for nearly three years; and,

WHEREAS, Said boycott has received but little attention from organized labor, as the business of the said firms has increased one hundred per cent in the past year; and,

WHEREAS, The said boycott has worked a great hardship upon the international organizations of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A., as it prevents the organizing of the men working in many of the large plants of the Big Four (so-called), and has also disrupted many of our Local Unions of Meat Cutters throughout the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention do instruct the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. to designate two members of said board to at once proceed to Chicago, and in conjunction with President Donnelly, of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A., and Secretary-Treasurer James A. Cable, of the C. I. U., secure an interview with the said firm of Swift & Co., and effect a settlement of the existing differences.

Committee recommends that sections 2 and 3 be stricken from this resolution and the rec-

ords and that it be adopted as amended by your committee.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 170.—By Delegate Byrne:

RESOLVED, The Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, and the T. Zurbroog Company, of Riverside, N. J., locked out their men last January for daring to join the Watch Case Engravers International Association of America, A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, Our Association submitted our case to the Executive Council in Washington, D. C., who placed the above concerns on the unfair list;

RESOLVED, That this convention approve the action of the Executive Council, and continue the Keystone and T. Zurbroog Companies on the unfair list until such time as they make due reparation for their cruel and unjust action and are prepared to deal fairly by the members of our craft.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 175.—By Delegates Miller, O'Connor and Hart. Introduced by the A. F. of M. and the Stage Employees:

WHEREAS, The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has placed the Peter McCourt Theatrical Circuit on its unfair list for locking out Local No. 20 A. F. of M. and Local No. 7, Stage Employees; and

WHEREAS, Peter McCourt, manager of the circuit, has secured a perpetual injunction against the Musicians and Stage Employees, making it impossible to fight this manager in the usual way, except at the risk of contempt of court, with the consequences that that implies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. endorse the boycott placed on the Peter McCourt Theatrical Circuit by the Denver Labor Council.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for action.

Delegate Morris moved that, inasmuch as the usual course had been pursued, the application be endorsed. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 176.—By Delegate Brannon:

WHEREAS, The McSherry Company, of Middletown, O., has demonstrated its hostility towards organized labor by locking out, in November, 1899, ten members of the Iron Molders Union, No. 282; and,

WHEREAS, Said Company is a manufacturer of agricultural machinery, and also operates a "jobbing" shop; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That said company be, and is, considered unfair.

Committee recommends that this be referred to the Executive Council.

Report agreed to.

On Resolution No. 179.—By Delegate J. Davis:

WHEREAS, The members of the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers Union Local No. 4, of Belleville, Ill., have been on strike since June 13, 1898, against the Belleville Stove Company, and have exhausted all means at their command to secure a settle-

ment of their grievances without avail; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, The A. F. of L. place the Belleville Stove Company on the unfair list.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

Report was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 192.—By Delegate McCracken:

WHEREAS, The accompanying letter shows forth the viciousness of mill owners against organized labor, and also the unfair methods they are using to keep their operatives from organizing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That these mills be placed upon the unfair list, together with Hall & Company, of New York.

RESOLVED, That in the future the A. F. of L. officers be instructed to inquire into the laws of the United States and of the states of South Carolina and North Carolina and see if there is not some way to stop this underhanded work, and also to use their influence to secure the enactment and enforcement of such laws in all the states of the United States.

RESOLVED, That this letter be printed in the proceedings of this convention.

RESOLVED, That this convention request all affiliated branches to lend their moral and financial assistance to put down such high-handed work, whether practiced by cotton mill owners or any other branch of industry.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 199.—By Delegate Call:

WHEREAS, The firm of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City, Kansas, and Wichita, Kansas, entered into a contract with the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. in October 1899; and

WHEREAS, The said Jacob Dold Packing Company refused to carry out the conditions of said contract, and forced the men in their employ to go out on strike in order to enforce the carrying out of said contract; and

WHEREAS, When the Executive Board of the Butcher Workmen requested an interview with the said firm, with a view of effecting an honorable settlement of the existing differences, the said firm refused to meet the said representatives of the Butcher Workmen and stated that they would not again meet them, or in any way recognize a representative of organized labor; therefore, the Butcher Workmen were compelled to place the said firm upon the unfair list; and, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, condemn the said unfairness by the said Jacob Dold Packing Company, and request all affiliated bodies to render the A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. all the assistance possible, and denounce the unfairness of the said Jacob Dold Packing Company.

Your committee recommends that this be referred to the Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 200.—By Delegate Morris:

WHEREAS, The object of organized labor is to shorten the hours of labor; and

WHEREAS, The firm of Marshall & Ball, of Newark, N. J., refuses to grant to the retail

salesmen employed in their store one hour at noon, so that they may have sufficient time in which to partake of their noon meal; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming President communicate with this firm with a view of bringing about the objects intended; and, be it

RESOLVED, That, should the effort of the President prove unsuccessful, the firm of Marshall & Ball in Newark, and Elizabeth, N. J., be placed on the unfair list.

Your committee recommends that this be referred to the Executive Council.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 201.—By Delegate Byrne:

WHEREAS, The Keystone Watch Case Company of Philadelphia presented to the Manufacturers Association of America, a resolution to lock out every engraver in the United States, last April, and by the refusal of two manufacturers to lock out their men, our association was in a position to maintain ourselves in the ranks of organized labor; so be it

RESOLVED, Should a similar attempt be made next year, the Watch Case Engravers International Association of America shall receive the protection of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 203.—By Delegates J. M. Lynch and James H. Bowman:

WHEREAS, Although repeated effort has been made to adjust the difficulty existing between the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, and the Chicago *Freie Presse* and *Daheim*, all negotiations have failed, and the owner of these papers, Richard Michaelis, continues to employ non-unionists in all the mechanical departments; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Chicago *Freie Presse* and the *Daheim* be placed upon the "We Don't Patronize List" of the A. F. of L.

Your Committee recommends that the boycott on the *Freie Presse* be reaffirmed, and that the application on *Daheim* be referred to the Executive Council.

Report of Committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 205.—By Delegate Hank:

WHEREAS, The Litchfield Brick Company of Litchfield, Ill., has locked out its employees because they joined the Brickmakers Union; and

WHEREAS, The Litchfield Central Labor Union, the Illinois State Federation and the Brickmakers Union have placed this firm on their unfair list; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation in convention assembled, do declare the Litchfield Brick Company of Litchfield, Ill., to be unfair.

Committee recommends that this resolution take the regular course.

Adopted.

Your committee recommends that all future applications to place unfair firms on the "We Don't Patronize List" should be made direct to the Executive Council.

Inasmuch as Section 4 of Article IX of the Constitution provides that "no endorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council," the adoption of this recommendation will be the saving of much valuable time of the convention.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. I. KIDD, Chairman,
JOHN WITZEL,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
H. D. THOMAS,
W. D. KEE,
J. L. NELSON,
W. H. HASKINS, Secretary.

The recommendation of the committee on the subject of boycotts was agreed to.

Delegate Tracy read the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Federation of Labor:

In accordance with the suggestions made in the President's Report in relation to the work being performed by Mrs. Sarah Crossfield, in the formation of Women Label Leagues, the various trades having labels met and selected James M. Lynch, of the Typographical Union, as chairman, and T. F. Tracy, of the Cigarmakers Union, as secretary. Among the organizations having labels represented at the conference were:

Cigarmakers, Printers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Hatters, Wood Workers, Garment Workers, Tobacco Workers, Tailors, Molders, Horse Nailmakers, Salmon Fishermen, Bakers, Coopers, Tanners and Curriers, Teamsters, Leather Workers, Brewery Workers, Mattressmakers, Broommakers, Carriage and Wagonmakers, Brickmakers, Bicycle Workers, Bottle Blowers, Brushmakers, Metal Polishers, Machinists, Horseshoers, Pianomakers, Canmakers, Engravers, Ladies Garment Workers, Lathers, Flint Glass Workers, The Clerks, Barbers, and Waiters have a card.

Various delegates fully endorse the work being performed by Mrs. Crossfield, and believe that she is performing a vast amount of good in the formation of the Women Label Leagues, thereby bringing to the notice of the public in general the necessity of purchasing only goods bearing the Union Label, and patronizing Union Clerks. We are of the opinion that the work should be continued, and the various delegates present recommend to the executive officers of their several organizations that such sum of money as they deem advisable shall be forwarded to the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred in the performance of organizing Women Label Leagues. We are of the opinion that this work can best be regulated by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, hence the reason we suggest the sending of all money to that office.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. LYNCH, Chairman.
T. F. TRACY, Secretary.

Delegate Lennon moved that the secretary of the A. F. of L. be empowered to add the names of all unions using labels to the list, and a copy forwarded to each secretary of the union. Agreed to.

The question was debated by Delegates Owen Miller, Bowman, Tracy, Bracken.

Delegate Connolley for committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 174.—By Delegate A. Miller:

RESOLVED, That no local affiliated with an international or national body chartered by the A. F. of L. shall be permitted to join any central body that has affiliated or that may become affiliated with any organization that has seceded from an international or national body chartered by the A. F. of L.

Any local violating this resolution must be suspended by its international or national, until this resolution is complied with.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Report concurred in.

Delegate Klapetzky, for Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 198.—By Delegate Wm. J. Giltorpe:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders deem it expedient at this time to establish a line of demarcation between themselves and the bridge and housebuilders, for the purpose of mutual satisfaction, the same is hereby made known to be that all boiler work shall be defined as follows: "All iron work contracted for by regular boiler shops, in the forms of tanks or pans of any kind, smokestacks, breechings, uptakes, steam or hot water boilers and all connections pertaining to the above shall be performed by the members of this brotherhood. Upon which we ask the indorsement of this convention.

It is the recommendation of your committee that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for adjudication.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 202.—By Delegates R. H. Seikman and F. J. Kneeland:

WHEREAS, There is a local union of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America in New York City; be it

RESOLVED, By the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council be and are directed to use every means in their power to have their local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in the city of New York, to recognize members of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers local union affiliated with the Brotherhood in said city.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Report concurred in.

Committee reported on the following resolutions:

On Resolution No. 212.—By Delegate Paul Huebner:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Council hold practically the same relation to charter central bodies of the A. F. of L. as do the Union Label Leagues, etc.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to prepare a proper circular showing the necessity to the chartered central bodies to have building trades sections, label sections and all other auxiliary sections in the labor movement in the industrial centers under the direct jurisdiction of the chartered central bodies thereof.

On Resolution No. 213.—By Delegate Jas. S. Richardson:

The American Federation of Labor shall provide for the formation of a permanent organization to be known as a General Section of the Building Trades, to whom shall be referred disputes and grievances arising between National and Locals of said Building Trades, and all organizations representing the building industry be encouraged to affiliate with the said section and the American Federation of Labor.

As Resolutions Nos. 212 and 213 are somewhat similar in character, your committee makes one report on both resolutions, namely, that Resolution No. 212 be approved, with the addition of the words "and that the incoming Executive Council be directed to give the subject of chartering Building Trades Councils special consideration during the incoming year, and report upon the feasibility of same to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor."

We recommend this report for the adoption of the convention as a substitute for both resolutions.

Signed by the committee,

JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman,
RICH BRAUNSCHWEIG,
EUGENE F. O'ROURKE,
GEO. R. FRENCH,
C. N. ROLANDER,
W. E. KLAPETZKY, Secretary.

The recommendation of the Committee for Resolutions No. 212 and 213 was agreed to.

Wm. J. Spencer, by unanimous consent, was seated as a delegate from the Plumbers, in absence of Delegates Lee and Richardson.

Delegate Duncan, for Committee on Resolutions, reports the following:

The Committee on Resolutions at this, the last session of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, takes this opportunity of presenting for adoption, the following, which, we believe, will meet with your hearty and unanimous approval:

RESOLVED, That this convention extends to the local unions, to the Central Body, and to the people of Louisville an expression of our appreciation and thanks for their kindness, hospitality and cordiality shown to delegates to this convention ever since said delegates arrived on Kentucky soil.

RESOLVED, That we extend our thanks to the press, both local and general, for its uniform fairness, in, and fullness of, reports of the proceedings of this convention.

Resolution adopted.

Delegate Gothier, for committee on Fraternal Delegates' Report, submitted the following: To the Officers and Delegates Assembled in Convention:

We, your Committee, appointed to examine the reports of our Fraternal Delegates to the British Trade Union Congress of Canada, recommend that the reports be adopted, and that a vote of thanks be tendered the delegates.

We also considered the advisability of giving greater scope to our Fraternal Delegates, and inasmuch as the increased cost will be comparatively small compared with the benefit that will be derived by the different trade organ-

izations that are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Fraternal Delegates to the next British Trade Union Congress be, and are hereby, instructed to investigate into the workings, conditions and wages paid in the different trades of Great Britain and that they be given two weeks time after the adjournment of the British Trade Union Congress in which to do this work.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Chairman,
FRED. J. KNEELAND,
W. D. KEE,
CHAS. W. CRAIG,
THOS. WESTOBY,
GEO. GOTHIER, Secretary.

Report adopted.

Delegate Lennon on question of personal privilege said he desired to make an apology for not attending the last convention of the British Trade Union Congress. He said the failure was caused by trade difficulties in his organization, which were of such a character that he felt it to be his duty to remain. He thanked the delegates for their confidence.

Fraternal Delegates Weir and Carey responded to a general call from the delegates and delivered interesting addresses.

Delegate O'Connor desired to express his thanks to the president and delegates for the uniform kindness he has received. He understood that this was the first time a blind man had been honored with a seat in an American Federation of Labor convention.

President Gompers replied to the remarks made by Fraternal Delegates Weir and Carey.

At 4 o'clock President Gompers called Delegate Owen Miller to the chair. Chairman Miller stated the hour for the special order for the election of officers for the ensuing term had arrived.

Nominations for President.

Delegate Kneeland nominated Samuel Gompers, of the Cigarmakers International Union of America, for President.

Delegates Hart, Bowman, Jerome Jones and Bracken seconded the nomination.

Delegate Mahon moved the Secretary cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Samuel Gompers for President. Agreed to.

The Chair declared Samuel Gompers elected President of the A. F. of L. for the ensuing term, in accordance with the ballot cast by the Secretary.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Nominations for First Vice-President.

Delegate Agard nominated James Duncan of the Granite Cutters National Union.

Delegates Hart and Heilbronn seconded the nomination.

Upon motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for James Duncan.

The Secretary having cast the ballot of the convention the President declared James Duncan elected First Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Nomination for Second Vice-President.

Delegate James Lynch nominated John Mitchell of the United Iron Workers.

Delegate Emma Lanphere seconded the nomination.

Upon motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for John Mitchell.

The ballot being cast, the President declared John Mitchell elected as Second Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Nomination for Third Vice-President.

Delegate L. Thomas nominated James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists.

Delegates Creamer and Oakes seconded the nomination.

Upon motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for James O'Connell for Third Vice-President.

The vote being cast, the President declared James O'Connell elected Third Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Nomination for Fourth Vice-President.

Delegate Ryan nominated Max Morris of the Retail Clerks International Association.

Delegates Rosenberg, Moore and McLean seconded the nomination.

The Secretary, was, upon motion, instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Max Morris.

The ballot was cast in accordance with instruction and the President declared Max Morris elected Fourth Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Nomination for Fifth Vice President.

Delegate Hart nominated Thomas I. Kidd, of the Wood Workers International Union.

Delegates Szegedy, Bolander, Bowman and Miller seconded the nomination.

Delegate O'Connor moved that the Secretary cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Thos. I. Kidd. Agreed to.

The Secretary having cast the ballot, the President declared Thomas I. Kidd elected Fifth Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Nomination for Sixth Vice-President.

Delegate Tracy nominated D. A. Hayes.

Delegate Fischer nominated W. D. Mahon.

Delegate Braunschweig nominated Henry Blackmore.

Delegate Seikman nominated Fred Kneeland.

Delegate O'Connor nominated Miss Esther King.

Delegate Smith (V. B.) nominated James O'Connor.

Delegates Beinke, Szegedy and Feeney seconded the nomination of D. A. Hayes.

Delegates Driscoll and Ward seconded the nomination of Fred Kneeland.

Delegate Blackmore declined the nomination.

The roll was then called with the following result:

For D. A. Hayes.—Delegates Mulholland, Fischer (J.), Kerrr, Gompers, Tracy, Dernell, O'Brien (J.), Morris, Beinke, Morton, Reichers, Heilbronn, Agard, Duncan, O'Brien (W.), Jones, Williams (T.), Bracken, Smith (P.), Keefe, Barter, O'Connell, Warner (G.), Creamer, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Valentine, Black, Thomas (L.), Szegedy, Hughes, Furuseth, Frazier, Davis, Lennon, Bolander, McCracken, Lynch (J. M.), O'Rourke, Morrison, Ryan, Krausse, Howell, Gredig, Williams (F. J.), Feeney, Lanphere, Bradley, Champ, Rutledge, Nelson, Faison, Rosenberg, Gothier, McLean, Groshans, Rosonski, Warner (M.), Moench, Lossie, Green, Oakes, Allen, Merrill, De Spagna, Cosgrove and Westoby. Representing 3,134 votes.

For Fred J. Kneeland.—Delegates Klapetzky, Gilthorpe, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Hank, Crimmins, Nelson, Blackmore, Slayton, Sullivan, Barrett, Connolley, Muirhead, Lynch, (E. J.), Leo, Seikman, Lee, Richardson, Engel, Kidd, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Meagher, Driscoll, McDonnell, McKernan, Jarrett, Meechau, McCarthy, Brannon, French and Reese. Representing 1,122 votes.

For W. D. Mahon.—Delegates Tobin, Lovely, Innis, Wheeler, Sherman (H. W.), Hawksworth, Dickens, Call, Mahon, Auston, Hart, Powell, Fischer, Witzel, Jacobs, Wild, Wilson (J.), Johnston, Corven, Kassel, Meise, Seabrook, Turner and Kohlmeier. Representing 487 votes.

For James O'Connor.—Delegates Lenard, Miller (O.), O'Connor, Bowman, Smith (V. B.), Middendorf and Fitzpatrick. Representing 177 votes.

For Miss Esther King.—Delegate Downey. Representing 29 votes.

Delegate D. A. Hayes, of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, having received a major-

ity of all votes cast, were declared by the President to be elected as Sixth Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Nomination for Treasurer.

Delegate Gilt Thorpe nominated John B. Lennon, of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America.

Delegate Valentine seconded the nomination.

Delegate G. Warner moved the Secretary cast the unanimous vote of the convention for John B. Lennon.

The ballot being cast, the President declared John B. Lennon elected as Treasurer for the ensuing term.

Nomination for Secretary.

Delegate Feeney nominated Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union.

Delegate Heilbronn moved the President cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Frank Morrison. Agreed to.

In accordance with the instruction of the Convention the President cast the ballot and declared Frank Morrison elected Secretary for the ensuing term.

President Gompers then feelingly expressed regret that P. J. McGuire could not have been at this convention but shattered health caused by the severe and untiring labor in the movement had prevented his presence at this time.

Nomination for Fraternal Delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

Delegate Duncan nominated Daniel J. Keefe, of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Delegates Ryan and Szegedy seconded the nomination of D. J. Keefe.

Delegate Fischer nominated John White and then withdrew the nomination.

Delegate V. B. Smith nominated Eugene O'Rourke.

Delegates Hawksworth and O'Connor seconded the nomination of Eugene O'Rourke.

Delegate O'Rourke declined the nomination.

It was moved to make the election of Daniel J. Keefe by *viva voce* vote. Agreed to.

President Gompers then declared Delegate Keefe elected as Fraternal Delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

Delegate Lennon nominated Joseph Valentine of the Iron Moulders Union of North America as the second delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

Delegate Furuseth seconded the nomination of Joseph Valentine.

Delegate Bowmen nominated Eugene O'Rourke, who declined.

Upon motion Joseph Valentine was elected by acclamation as Fraternal Delegate to the British Trade Union Congress and was so declared by the President.

The following were placed in nomination for Delegate to the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress:

Delegate Feeney nominated Mason Warner.

Delegates Beinke and Auston seconded the nomination.

Delegate Coleman nominated J. R. O'Brien.

Delegate G. Warner nominated D. Driscoll.

Delegates Wilson and Kneeland seconded the nomination of D. Driscoll.

The roll was then called with the following result:

For John R. O'Brien—Delegates Klapetzky, Gers, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Nelson, Blackmore, Gompers, Tracy, Dornell, Morris, Wheeler, Sherman (H. W.), Hawksworth, Reichers, Heilbronn, Agard, Keefe, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Valentine, Black, Miller, O'Connor, Pressman (45 votes), Lennon, Lynch (J. M.), O'Rourke, Morrison, Kidd, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Howell, Wild, Emma Lanphere, Rosenberg, Sara Groshans, Allen, Burbank, Coleman, De Spagna and Westoby. Representing 2,813 votes.

For Dennis D. Driscoll.—Delegates Fischer, Gilt Thorpe, Hank, Slayton, O'Brien (J. R.), Sullivan, Duncan, O'Brien (W.), Barrett, Connelley, Muirhead, Jones, Williams (T.), Smith (P.), O'Connell, Warner (G.), Creamer, Call, Leo, Kneeland, Seikman, Thomas (L.), Lee, Richardson, Szegedy, Pressman (46 votes), Frazier, Hart, Davis (J.), Bolander, McCracken, Powell, Fischer, Engel, Meagher, Jacobs, Krause, Meechau, McCarthy, Fitzpatrick, Wilson (J.), Johnston, French, Rutledge, Faison, Gothier, Kassel, Rosonski, Warner (M.), Bert, Moench, Meise, Lissie, Green, Oakes, Merrill, Gadsden, Craig, Turner, Cosgrove and Kohlmeyer. Representing 1,484 votes.

For Mason Warner.—Delegates Beinke, Morton, Dickens, Bracken, Barter, Lynch (E. J.), Downey, Hughes, Mahon, Auston, Furuseth, Witzel, Driscoll, Feeney, Bradley, Nelson and Esther King. Representing 484 votes.

Delegate J. R. O'Brien, of the Retail Clerks International Association, having received a majority of all votes cast, was duly declared elected delegate to the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress.

The following cities were placed in nomination for holding the next convention:

Delegate Creamer nominated Richmond, Va.

Delegate Krause seconded the nomination.

Delegate Mitchell nominated Scranton, Pa.

Delegate Lennon nominated Toronto, Ont.

Delegate Kidd nominated Milwaukee, Wis.

Delegates Bowman and Crimmins seconded the nomination.

Delegate Feeney nominated Washington, D. C.

Delegate Szegedy seconded the nomination.

Delegate Jerome Jones nominated Atlanta, Ga.

Delegate Bracken nominated Columbus, O.

The roll was called with the following result:

For Scranton.—Delegates Ward, Bohni, Bechtold, Alexander, Gompers, Tracy, Derrnell, O'Brien (J.), Morris, Beinke, Morton, Reichers, Hayes (D.), Agard, Keefe, Barter, Lynch (J. M.), O'Rourke, Morrison, Ryan, McDonnell, Wilson (J.), Emma Lanphere, Bradley, Shamp, Nelson, Gothier, Sara Groschans, Rosonski, Warner (M.), Brophy and Craig. Representing 2,538 votes.

For Milwaukee.—Delegates Hank, Crimmins, Nelson (J. L.), Blackmore, Slayton, Sullivan, Wheeler, Sherman (H.), Hawksworth, Dickens, Duncan, O'Brien (W.), Jones, Downey, Miller (O.), O'Connor, Kneeland, Seikman, Lee, Richardson, Bowman, Smith, (V. B.), Middendorf, Frazier, Hart, Bolander, Fischer

(H.), Witzel, Engel, Kidd, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Jacobs, Driscoll, Howell, Meechau, Fitzpatrick, Wild, Johnston, French, Bert, Meise, Weber, Burbank, Gadsden, Coleman, De Spagna, Cosgrove and Westoby. Representing 1309 votes.

For Washington.—Delegates Gers, Gilthorpe, Heilbronn, Thomas (L.), Szegedy, Auston, McCracken, Feeney, and Esther King. Representing 277 votes.

For Richmond, Va.—Delegates O'Connell, Creamer, Warner (G.), and Krause. Representing 226 votes.

For Toronto, Ont.—Delegates Lynch (E. J.), Leo, Furuseth, and Lennon. Representing 108 votes.

For Atlanta, Ga.—Delegates Mahon, Merrill and Jerome Jones. Representing 37 votes.

For Columbus, Ohio.—Delegate Bracken. Representing 6 votes.

Scranton, Pa., having received a majority of all votes cast, was declared the place selected to hold the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, in 1901.

There being no further business, the delegates joined with Fraternal Delegate Weir in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and then President Gompers declared the Twentieth Annual Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

JOHN C. DERNELL,

Assistant Secretary.

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**REPORT of PROCEEDINGS
of *The* TWENTY-FIRST & & &
ANNUAL CONVENTION of**

***The* American
Federation of Labor**

**HELD at SCRANTON, PA.
DECEMBER 5 to 14, 1901**

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1901**

DELEGATES

TO THE

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Actors' National Protective Union..	1	43	John J. Pallas, 91 Center St., New York City.
Allied Metal Mechanics, International Association of.....	1	45	John Mulholland, Valentine Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, Journeymen.....	2	32	F. H. Harzbecker, 236 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.
		32	John Weber, 449 S. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen	3	39	W. E. Klapetzky, Box 155, Cleveland, Ohio.
		39	Frank X. Noschang, Box 497, Albany, N. Y.
		38	R. O. Deason, 814 Walnut St., Murphysboro, Ill.
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	1	35	R. B. Kerr, New Mall Building, Moline, Ill.
Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America, National Association	1	14	James McMahon, Struthers, Ohio.
Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders, Brotherhood of.....	2	37	Wm. J. Giltthorpe, Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
		36	Thos. H. Flynn, 231 Sycamore St., Mt. Washington, Pittsburg, Pa.
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	1	53	M. F. Quinn, Box 1614, New York City.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	2	44	Horace M. Eaton, 434 Albany Bldg., Boston, Mass.
		44	Collis Lovely, 3215 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
		59	Chas. Nicolaus, care Gust. Riechter, 331 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Brewery Workers, International Union of United.....	4	59	Ernest Bohm, 85 E. 4th St., New York City.
		59	August Priestersbach, Cor. 3d and Elm Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
		58	John P. Weigel, 22 Ingleton St., Trenton, N. J.
Brickmakers' National Alliance.....	1	17	Chas. Hank, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Broommakers, International.....	1	8	Will R. Boyer, 387 S. Prairie St., Galesburg, Ill.
		80	A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.
		80	Jos. Crimmins, 200½ W. 24th St., New York City.
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	5	80	Hy Blackmore, 604 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
		80	J. L. Nelson, 523 E. Byer St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
		80	J. W. Slayton, New Castle, Pa.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	1	26	John Coleman, 503 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Carvers' Association of N. A., International Wood	1	20	Harry E. Richard, 91 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Car Workers, International Association of	1	10	Albert T. Fish, 644 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
Chainmakers' National Union of U. S. of A.....	1	4	Jacob W. Bastian, 831 N. Southard St., Trenton, N. J.
		85	Samuel Gompers, 423 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	4	85	John C. Dornell, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
		85	Thomas F. Tracy, 14 Hudson St., Boston, Mass.
		84	J. Mahlon Barnes, 10th and Callowhill, Philadelphia, Pa.

IV DELEGATES TO TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	8	84	Morris, Max, Box 1441, Denver, Colo.
Coopers' International Union.....	1	88	O'Brien, John R., County Clerk's Office, Buffalo, N. Y.
Coremakers' International Union...	1	83	Devine, John H., Scranton, Pa.
		49	James A. Cable, 411 Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
		12	John R. O'Leary, 18 Waverly Place, Worcester, Mass.
Drivers' International Union, Team.	8	32	George Innis, Room 12, Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.
		31	Fred W. Fox, 824 11th St. N. E., Washington, D. C.
		31	Jasper Clark, 722 Willard St., Toledo, Ohio.
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	2	37	John H. Maloney, 126 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
		36	Louis F. Spence, 1538 Manton St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Engineers, National Brotherhood of Coal-Hoisting	1	10	Mack Taylor, 506 Temple Bldg., Danville, Ill.
Engineers, International Union of Steam	2	24	George Beinke, 745 Fearnwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
		24	George Lighthall, 8622 Loomis St., Chicago, Ill.
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of	1	18	Wm. H. Hawksworth, 385 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	2	21	C. L. Shamp, 1169 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
		20	Timothy Healy, 216 E. 27th St., New York City.
Fitters and Helpers, National Association of Steam and Hot Water..	1	15	John Mangan, 4222 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Garment Workers of America, United	3	52	Henry White, Bible House, New York City.
		51	Victor Altman, 327 Clinton St., Buffalo, N. Y.
		51	John T. Laurence, 81 Carlton Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Garment Workers, International Ladies'	1	20	Herman Grossman, 174 Attorney St., New York City.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.....	2	24	D. A. Hayes, 830 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
		23	Edgar A. Agard, Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill.
'Glass Workers' Union, American Flint	3	28	C. E. Voitle, 316 Bissell Block, Pittsburg, Pa.
		27	Wm. Croke, 316 Bissell Block, Pittsburg, Pa.
		27	Wm. F. Gilluly, 316 Bissell Block, Pittsburg, Pa.
Granite Cutters' National Union....	2	35	James Duncan, 200 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
		35	W. J. O'Brien, 155 E. 54th St., New York City.
Hatters of North America, United..	2	37	William P. Bailey, Box 243, Bethel, Conn.
Horseshoers of U. S. and Canada, International Union.....	1	36	Frank P. Shalvoy, 376 Bank St., Newark, N. J.
		28	William Muirhead, 85 Vanderpool St., Newark, N. J.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.....	2	52	Fred. Hobby, 64 Michigan St., Cleveland, Ohio.
		51	Henry W. Zeldier, Jackson House, Scranton, Pa.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association.....	1	80	Theodore J. Shaffer, 407 7th Ave., Bissell Block, Pittsburg, Pa.
Laundry Workers' International, Shirt, Waist and.....	1	21	Dudley E. Fenwick, 407 Hoffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood.....	1	32	Peter Smith, 907 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Leather Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated.....	1	3	Dennis Healy, 129 Church St., Lowell, Mass.
Longshoremen's Association, International	2	{ 125 125	Daniel J. Keefe, 411 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill. M. P. Cannon, 423 Front St., Ashland, Wis.
Machinists, International Association of.....	4	{ 82 81 81 81	James O'Connell, Corcoran Bldg., Washington, D. C. George H. Warner, Glason Bldg., 23 Duane St., New York City. James J. Creamer, 619 China St., Richmond, Va. John J. Keegan, 1129 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. A., Amalgamated.....	2	{ 30 25	Homer D. Call, Box 817, Syracuse, N. Y. M. Donnelly, 3510 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers.....	2	{ 26 30	E. J. Lynch, 25 3d Ave., Stat. D, New York City. John M. Daly, 447 W. 13th St., New York City.
Metal Workers' International Association, Amalgamated Sheet.....	1	{ 23 22	P. J. Downey, 45 Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y. Hugh Frayne, 420 Oak St., Scranton, Pa.
Metal Workers' International, United	1	21	C. O. Sherman, 264 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.
		{ 271 270 270	John Mitchell, Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. T. L. Lewis, Bridgeport, Ohio. W. B. Wilson, Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Mine Workers of America, United..	7	{ 270 270 270 270	Patrick Dolan, 426 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa. W. D. Ryan, 505 Pierlk Bldg., Springfield, Ill. W. H. Haskins, 81 Clinton Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
Molders' Union of North America, Iron	3	{ 270 50 50	John P. Reese, Albia, Iowa. J. F. Valentine, 433 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio. David Black, Box 388, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		{ 50 27	John P. Frey, 178 Austin St., Worcester, Mass. Joseph N. Weber, 541 E. Liberty St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Musicians, American Federation of.	3	{ 27 27	Owen Miller, 700 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. Chas. O'Connor, 460 Avery Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Oil and Gas Well Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	5	Samuel E. Niece, North Baltimore, Wood Co., Ohio.
		{ 70 70	Thomas Casey, 321 E. 125th St., New York City. C. B. Leonard, Box 193, Hartford, Conn.
Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America.....	4	70	Alex. G. Bainbridge, 412 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Paper Makers of America, United Brotherhood	1	70	Wm. H. Bell, Box 532, Omaha, Neb.
Pattern Makers' League of North America	2	18	James L. Hawkins, 128 Oak St., Holyoke, Mass.
Piano and Organ Workers' International Union.....	1	23	John F. McBride, 25 Third Ave., New York City.
		{ 1 29 29 29	Charles Do'd, 198 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Frank J. Kennedy, 452 S. Claremont Ave., Chicago, Ill. John Clark, 35 E. Huron St., Buffalo, N. Y. Frank F. Benson, 1232 Euclid Ave.,

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International	3	{ 34 38 33	John W. Norman, 628 Madison Ave., Scranton, Pa. Martin P. Higgins, 35 Washington St., Charlestown, Mass. William Weber, 403 W. Dunker St., Dunmill, Pa.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	1	29	T. J. Duffy, W. L. Thompson Bldg., Fifth St., E. Liverpool, Ohio.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of....	3	{ 27 27 28	H. B. Perham, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. L. A. Tanquary, Cucharas, Colo. L. K. Marr, 322 N. 32d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street	2	{ 22 21	W. D. Mahon, 47 Hodges Bldg., Detroit, Mich. R. S. Reeves, 5205 Carnegie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Seamen's Union, International.....	3	{ 28 27 27	William Penje, Chicago, Ill. Wm. H. Frazier, 1½ Lewis St., Boston, Mass. Andrew Furuseth, S. E. Cor. East and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
Stage Employees' National Alliance, Theatrical	1	38	Lee M. Hart, care Bartl's Hotel, State and Harrison Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Stove Mounters' International Union	1	13	John F. Tierney, 51 John St., Geneva, N. Y.
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	3	{ 31 31 31	John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill. M. U. Howell, Box 817, Seattle, Wash. Thomas Sweeney, 80 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Textile Workers of America, United Tile Layers' Union, International Mosaic and Encaustic.....	1	27	James Tansey, Fall River, Mass.
Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Union of America.....	1	7	Daniel S. Wood, 1713 Dounton St., Nicetown, Pa.
Tobacco Workers' International Union	2	{ 20 22 21	George Powell, 21 Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va. Henry Fischer, American National Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky. John Witzel, American National Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Typographical Union, International.	5	{ 73 73 73 73	James M. Lynch, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind. Frank Morrison, 423 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Eugene F. O'Rourke, Herald Composing Rooms, New York City. William M. Garrett, 423 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Wood Workers, International Union of America.....	3	{ 51 50 50	John F. O'Sullivan, 98 Bradstreet Ave., Beachmont, Boston, Mass. Thomas I. Kidd, 616 Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill. Richard Braunschweig, 1019 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Alabama State Federation of Labor. California State Federation of Labor	1	1	Chas. F. Gebelein, 2923 N. 13th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Connecticut State Branch.....	1	1	D. U. Williams, 1131 3d Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Georgia Federation of Labor.....	1	1	C. D. Rogers, 830 Alice St., Oakland, Cal.
Illinois State Federation of Labor.. Massachusetts State Branch.....	1	1	John H. Riley, 13 James St., Danbury, Conn.
Michigan Federation of Labor..... New Jersey Federation of Trades and Labor Unions.....	1	1	Jerome Jones, 14½ N. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
New York Workingmen's Federation of the State of	1	{ 1 1 1	T. L. Hogan, Joliet, Ill. Frank H. McCarthy, 95 Regent St., Boston, Mass. John Nugent, 760 Brockway St., Saginaw, Mich.
			Thomas J. McHugh, 76 Walnut St., Newark, N. J. Wm. S. O'Brien, Rochester, N. Y.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Ohio Federation of Labor.....	1	1	C. A. Collins, 415 N. Walnut St., Youngstown, Ohio.
Texas Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Thos. W. Dee, 315 Center St., Gal- veston, Texas.
Virginia State Federation of Labor.	1	1	James B. Casey, 911 Green St., Portsmouth, Va.
Wisconsin State Federation of La- bor	1	1	Paul Huebner, 1011 Winnebago St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Alameda County Federated Trades Council	1	1	P. B. Preble, 378 13th St., Oakland, Cal.
Anniston (Ala.) Trades Council.....	1	1	Charles C. Echard, 114 E. 13th St., Anniston, Ala.
Baltimore (Md.) Federation of La- bor	1	1	H. L. Eichelberger, Box 900, Balti- more, Md.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	1	George S. Walker, 3367 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council..	1	1	J. H. F. Mosley, care Labor Advoca- te, 1729 2d Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union.	1	1	D. D. Driscoll, 78 E. Canton St., Boston, Mass.
Buffalo (N. Y.) United Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Archy Grant, 157 Louisiana St., Buf- falo, N. Y.
Carbondale (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	John Walsh, Carbondale, Pa.
Chicago Federation of Labor.....	1	1	James H. Bowman, Room 12, 260 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati (O.) Central Labor Coun- cil	1	1	Ernest A. Weler, 1004 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland (O.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Max Hayes, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Clinton, Lyons and Fulton (Iowa) Tri-City Labor Congress.....	1	1	Ed. Kamer, Lyons, Iowa.
Dallas (Tex.) Trades Assembly.....	1	1	Frank W. Habel, 119 Sumpter St., Dallas, Tex.
Dayton (O.) Central Trades Council	1	1	N. P. Geiger, 131 Summit St., Day- ton, Ohio.
Detroit (Mich.) Council of Trades and Labor Unions.....	1	1	Herbert J. Greville, Detroit, Mich.
Du Buois (Pa.) Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	T. J. Butler, Du Bois, Pa.
East Liverpool (O.) Trades and La- bor Council	1	1	Leroy Orr, 129 Jackson St., E. Liv- erpool, Ohio.
Easton (Pa.) Central Labor Union..	1	1	James H. Wesley, South Side, East- on, Pa.
Ellwood City (Pa.) Trades Council..	1	1	W. J. Bowles, Ellwood City, Pa.
Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Council...	1	1	George Warde, Box 189, Erie, Pa.
Fort Worth (Tex.) Trades Assembly	1	1	W. B. Letchworth, Fort Worth, Tex.
Franklin (Pa.) Central Labor Coun- cil	1	1	Wm. H. Lee, Franklin, Pa.
Freeland (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	James McHugh, Freeland, Pa.
Hanover and McSherrystown Cen- tral Labor Union.....	1	1	I. B. Kuhn, McSherrystown, Pa.
Hazleton (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Victor Dougherty, 9 E. Diamond Ave., Hazleton, Pa.
Holyoke (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Edward F. Dowd, 109 Sargeant St., Holyoke, Mass.
Indianapolis (Ind.) Central Labor Union	1	1	George Custer, care 2628 E. North St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Jamestown (N. Y.) Central Labor Council	1	1	Frank Sweet, 11 Bishop St., James- town, N. Y.
Kansas City (Kans.) Trades Assem- bly	1	1	Frank W. Wall, Kansas City, Kan.
Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Coun- cil	1	1	Isaac Relcher, 1118 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.
Kittanning (Pa.) Central Trades Council	1	1	A. J. Allison, Kittanning, Pa.
Louisville (Ky.) Central Labor Union	1	1	J. N. Bolander, 1618 Bank St., Loui- sville, Ky.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Federated Trades Council	1	1	Fred. Brockhausen, 678 Seventh Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Nashville (Tenn.) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Chas. P. Fahey, 703 Main St., Nash- ville, Tenn.
New Orleans (La.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Robert E. Lee, 1613 Thalia St., New Orleans, La.

VIII DELEGATES TO TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
New York City Central Federated Union	1	1	Herman Robinson, 85 E. 4th St., New York City.
Newark (N. J.) Essex Trades Council	1	1	Henry L. Hilfers, 352 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.
Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Central Labor Council	1	1	Martin Carrick, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk and Portsmouth (Va.) Central Labor Union	1	1	William A. Davis, Unionist Office, 65 Fayette St., Norfolk, Va.
Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union	1	1	C. E. Schmidt, 1941 S. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.
Ottumwa (Iowa) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	J. F. Byrne, 516 W. 2d St., Ottumwa, Iowa.
Peoria (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Robert A. McKee, 224 Masonic Temple, Peoria, Ill.
Petersburg (Ind.) Central Labor Union	1	1	George E. Smith, Petersburg, Ind.
Philadelphia (Pa.) United Labor League	1	1	Gabriel Joseph, 1833 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg (Kan.) Industrial Council	1	1	H. A. Smith, 102 Park Ave., Pittsburg, Kan.
Pittsburg (Pa.) Central Labor Council	1	1	H. N. Kelchner, 1733 Forbes St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittston (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	James J. Moran, 24 Schene St., Pittston, Pa.
Pontiac (Ill.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Z. T. Trumbo, Pontiac, Ill.
Portland (Ore.) Federated Trades Council	1	1	J. T. Morgan, Portland, Ore.
Portsmouth (Va.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Robert L. Williams, 232 4th St., Portsmouth, Va.
Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	James A. Lavery, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Raleigh (N. C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	William E. Faison, Raleigh, N. C.
Rhode Island Central Labor Union	1	1	Joseph Brickett, 8 West Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.
Richmond (Va.) Central Trades and Labor Council	1	1	W. Elmore Seal, Richmond News, Richmond, Va.
Roanoke (Va.) Central Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Wm. H. Noell, 536 Nelson St., Roanoke, Va.
Rochester (N. Y.) Central Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Frank L. Callaghan, 165 North St., Rochester, N. Y.
Rome (Ga.) Central Labor Union	1	1	John B. Roser, Rome, Ga.
Saginaw (Mich.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Roger Quinnan, Saginaw, Mich.
San Antonio (Tex.) Trades Council	1	1	C. N. Hughes, San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council	1	1	Wm. McCabe, 212 12th St., San Francisco, Cal.
St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union	1	1	Wm. M. Brandt, 1703 S. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Richard Roberts, 1225 Swetland St., Scranton, Pa.
Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor	1	1	J. P. Walsh, 421 So. 9th St., Springfield, Ill.
Streator (Ill.) United Trades and Labor Council	1	1	E. M. Davis, 611 E. Bridge St., Streator, Ill.
Toledo (O.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Edward P. Usher, 1317 Wisconsin St., Toledo, Ohio.
Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Chas. E. Dietrich, 106 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Washington (Pa.) Central Trades Assembly	1	1	M. W. McMaster, 709 Allison Ave., Washington, Pa.
Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Lewis Burkert, 202 Bowman St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Zanesville (O.) Central Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Joseph A. Bauer, Box 513, Zanesville, Ohio.
Axle Workers, 8,815	1	2	James Hughes, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Bottlers, Soda and Mineral Waters, 8,434	1	1	Alex. Obert, 461 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Brass Bobbin Workers, 8,628	1	1	Robert E. Jones, 70 Wyoming St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTERS FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Cap Makers, 8,582.....	1	1	Frank Bruns, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Drillers and Tappers, 8,774.....	1	1	Thomas J. Smith, 33 4th St., Elliza- bethport, N. J.
Federal Labor, 6,858.....	1	1	C. K. Burnett, 322 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Federal Labor, 7,174.....	1	1	F. G. Vansickle, Jermyn, Pa.
Federal Labor, 7,187.....	1	6	Timothy J. Sullivan, 121 Oak St., Streator, Ill.
Federal Labor, 7,204.....	1	1	Wesley P. Ferrel, 48 10th Ave., Car- bondale, Pa.
Federal Labor, 7,211.....	1	1	George Whitesell, 37 Maple Ave., Dover, N. J.
Federal Labor, 7,217.....	1	1	Harry F. Gross, City Hall, Des Moines, Iowa.
Federal Labor, 7,295.....	1	1	Eugene Merrill, 119 E. Vine St., Knoxville, Tenn.
Federal Labor, 7,386.....	1	1	John B. Swift, 200 Washington Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.
Federal Labor, 8,037.....	1	1	H. S. Black, 115 Kirk Ave. S. E., Roanoke, Va.
Federal Labor, 8,038.....	1	1	J. J. Forrester, Akron, Ohio.
Federal Labor, 8,203.....	1	1	Chas. J. Smith, DuQuoin, Perry Co., Ill.
Federal Labor, 8,277.....	1	2	Wm. I. Smith, Jonesboro, Ill.
Federal Labor, 8,374.....	1	1	Jos. W. Bray, Decatur, Ill.
Federal Labor, 8,393.....	1	1	William Lockwood, 120 Vanhurst St., Brunswick, Ga.
Federal Labor, 8,398.....	1	1	Jake Goerlitz, Boonville, Ind.
Federal Labor, 8,418.....	1	1	J. E. McGinn, Gastonia, N. C.
Federal Labor, 8,491.....	1	1	Frank Garrison, Oakland City, Ind.
Federal Labor, 8,532.....	1	1	Joseph P. Kline, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Federal Labor, 8,535.....	1	1	Chas. F. Wiley, Peckville, Pa.
Federal Labor, 8,750.....	1	1	Hugh McGeehan, Freeland, Pa.
Federal Labor, 8,786.....	1	1	George N. Burns, Austin, Tex.
Federal Labor, 8,836.....	1	1	N. E. Brundage, Forest City, Pa.
Federal Labor, 8,838.....	1	1	W. H. Clay, 916 Washington St., Danville, Va.
Federal Labor, 8,874.....	1	1	John L. Hassler, 224 W. Coal St., Shenandoah, Pa.
Federal Labor, 8,957.....	1	2	Bruce Titus, 238 Lincoln St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Federal Labor, 9,008.....	1	1	Samuel Barr, Susquehanna, Pa.
Federal Labor, 9,056.....	1	2	E. James Sheldon, Owosso, Mich.
Federal Labor, 9,165.....	1	1	George Unangst, Berwick, Pa.
Federal Labor, 9,178.....	1	1	Elmer Smoyer, Box 711, Lehighton, Pa.
Federal Labor, 9,201.....	1	1	Chas. A. Hall, 761 Park Ave. E., Sa- vannah, Ga.
Federal Labor, 9,208.....	1	1	George D. Thomas, Athens, Ga.
Federal Labor, 9,290.....	1	3	Thomas E. Craig, Metropolis, Ill.
Federal Labor, 9,302.....	1	1	Sheldon A. Harris, Dwight, Ill.
Federal Labor, 9,376.....	1	1	A. M. Brannock, Springfield, Mo.
Fertilizer Workers, 8,825.....	1	1	Thomas Davenhall, Moosic, Pa.
Fire Department Employees, 8,846..	1	1	J. C. Henderson, 1833 6th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Freight Handlers, 8,493.....	1	1	Patrick O'Rourke, care 425 Western Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
Freight Handlers' Prot., 9,335.....	1	1	Thomas F. Mooney, 120 Lake Ave., Manchester, N. H.
Glass Workers, 9,441.....	1	2	Edward Jones, 803 N. Wasson St., Streator, Ill.
Granitoid and Cement Workers, 8,172.....	1	1	A. F. Bischoff, 2811 Cass Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Helpers, 8,259, Foundrymen and Iron Workers.....	1	1	Michael Maeers, 30 Love St., Roches- ter, N. Y.
Helpers, 9,156, Boilermakers, Black- smiths and Machinists.....	1	1	G. Lynch, Oelwein, Iowa.
Hod Carriers, 7,542.....	1	1	George W. Stoner, 1207 Arch St., Al- legheny, Pa.
Hod Carriers, 8,043.....	1	1	Alfred Jordan, 2014 S. 2d St., Oma- ha, Neb.
Horse Nail Makers, 7,073.....	1	1	Chas. Blair, New Brighton, Pa.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Indurated Fibre Workers, 7,185.....	1	1	John M. McCarthy, 294 Caledonia St., Lockport, N. Y.
Iron and Steel Workers, 7,518.....	1	6	Howard I. Young, 623 Gordon St., Reading, Pa.
Iron and Steel Workers, 9,233.....	1	1	Owen Hamilton, Birdsboro, Pa.
Iron and Steel Workers, 9,249.....	1	1	Joseph Rhoads, 544 Chestnut St., Pottstown, Pa.
Iron Workers, 9,261.....	1	2	Joseph Mowdy, 225 N. Shippen St., Lancaster, Pa.
Iron Workers, 9,334.....	1	2	Frank Heltshe, 162 S. 5th St., Columbia, Pa.
Laborers, Building, 7,471.....	1	1	W. P. Reid, 2401 6th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Laborers, Building, 8,430.....	1	1	August Palutye, 33 Chatham St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Laborers' Prot., 8,771.....	1	1	George Price, Tampa, Fla.
Laborers' Prot., 8,858.....	1	1	Charles E. Hill, 82 E. Broadway, Middletown, N. Y.
Laborers' Prot., 9,239.....	1	2	John H. Mallin, Box 220, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Laborers' Prot., 9,463.....	1	1	John Hall, Jr., Corlath, N. Y.
Lace Menders, 8,151.....	1	2	Sarah Brislin, 182 Kidder St., E. E., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Lock Workers, 9,354.....	1	1	Frank S. Stoll, 137 E. Frederick St., Lancaster, Pa.
Mosaic Workers, 8,145.....	1	1	Francis De Spaega, 3410 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Paper Mill Workers, 9,355.....	1	1	Jeremiah Herlihy, 130 Maple St., Glens Falls, N. Y.
Paving Department Workers, 6,751.	1	1	James Timilty, Sumner Place, off Cabot St., Boston, Mass.
Powder Workers, 8,742.....	1	1	William J. Darragh, Oliver's Mills, Pa.
Powder Makers, 8,747.....	1	1	Samuel A. Roam, Moosic, Pa.
Powder Workers, 8,798.....	1	1	Frank E. Edwards, Peckville, Pa.
Powder Workers, 8,871.....	1	1	William G. McCloskey, Jermyn, Pa.
Powder Workers, 8,974.....	1	1	Chas. L. Baucher, Wapwallopen, Pa.
Rockmen's, 8,684.....	1	1	Charles W. Baxter, 1842 Nay Aug Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Sawsmiths, 7,173.....	1	1	Chas. H. Winslow, 86 Highland Ave., Fitchburg, Mass.
Ship and Steamboat Joiners, 8,186..	1	2	Thos. Westoby, 328½ Freemont St., San Francisco, Cal.
Ship Caulkers, 6,846.....	1	1	Edward Vanduesan, 428 Water St., Toledo, Ohio.
Ship Carpenters, 6,976.....	1	1	J. A. Dompier, 42 York St., E. Toledo, Ohio.
Shipwrights and Boat Builders, 8,823	1	1	R. G. Howard, Portsmouth, Va.
Silk Weavers, 8,783.....	1	1	Miss Julia O'Dea, 390 E. Northampton St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Teamen, 8,977.....	1	1	Charles F. Quinn, 58 Wyoming St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Terra Cotta Pressers and Finishers, 8,784	1	1	John P. Bolan, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.
Terra Cotta Pressers and Finishers, Arch, 9,034.....	1	1	Frank Butterworth, 711 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tub Molders' Helpers, 7,452.....	1	1	Herschall D. Bennett, 704 Grove Ave., New Brighton, Pa.
Tube Workers, 8,077.....	1	2	Geo. A. Druessedow, 1220 Jefferson Ave., Washington, Pa.
Watch Workers, 6,961.....	1	11	Walter D. Kee, 356 Ryerson Ave., Elgin, Ill.
Wire Workers, 8,914.....	1	2	William Haskins, 3 Barnum St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
British Trades Union Congress....	2	1	Frank Chandler, 97 Brunswick St., Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, England.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	1	1	Ben Tillett, Upper Cotswold Road, Bristol, England.
		1	P. M. Draper, 93 Slater St., Ottawa, Canada.

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It, therefore, behooves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as "The American Federation of Labor," and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

Section 1. The objects of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations, to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

Sec. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

Sec. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions to aid and assist each other, to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure national legislation in the interest of the working people and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

Sec. 4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

Section 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a. m. on the second Thursday in November, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

Sec. 2. At the opening of the Convention the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

Sec. 3. The following committees, consisting of seven members each, shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of President; third, Report of Executive Council; fourth, Report of Secretary; fifth, Report of Treasurer; sixth, Resolutions; seventh, Laws; eighth, Organization; ninth, Labels and Boycotts; tenth, Grievances; eleventh, Local or Federated Bodies.

Sec. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. This committee shall meet at the place for holding the Convention six days prior to the Convention, and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the Convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

Sec. 5. Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in this Constitution, can not be introduced in the Convention after the third day's session, except by unanimous consent.

Sec. 6. The Convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

Sec. 7. None other than members of a bona fide Trade Union shall be permitted to address the Convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

Sec. 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding Convention shall be in force from the opening of any Convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the Convention.

Sec. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the delegates attending a Convention.

Sec. 11. No grievance shall be considered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

Section 1. The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National or International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates; and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from Local Unions not having a National Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate. Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Sec. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

Sec. 3. Questions may be decided by a division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present, each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members, or major fraction thereof, he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

Sec. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the Convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than September 30, preceding the Annual Convention.

Sec. 5. No organization which has seceded, or has been suspended or expelled from any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall be allowed a representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any central body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

Sec. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention; and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

Sec. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

Sec. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the Convention.

Sec. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

Sec. 6. All books and financial accounts shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel, with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

Sec. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

Sec. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interests of the Federation.

Sec. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sums as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

Sec. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

Section 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish the Committee on Credentials at the Convention a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to forward, on March 1st and September 1st of each year, to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

Sec. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be paid out only on the approval of the President.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on September 30 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing Convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "American Federationist," and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

Sec. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

Sec. 5. The Secretary shall issue stamps to Local and Federal Labor Unions which shall be used by such unions with which to receipt for members' dues.

ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

Section 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property and security of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary. He shall deposit all moneys belonging to the Federation in bank in his name as Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; and before any moneys thus deposited can be drawn each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer.

Sec. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution, and none others.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books, and papers of the Federation under his control, and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$200.

ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

Sec. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions and connect them with the Federation, until such time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

Sec. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months their charters shall be revoked.

Sec. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the Convention in printed form a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts, and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the Convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

Sec. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

Sec. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union speakers from place to place, in the interests of the Federation.

Sec. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council, or speakers engaged by them, shall be \$3.50 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

Sec. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution or the constitutions of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

Sec. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

Sec. 10. All Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council a full statement of the grievance before a strike occurs. Unions violating this section shall forfeit all claims upon the American Federation of Labor or affiliated organizations for support.

Sec. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National or International Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions.

ARTICLE X.—ASSESSMENT.

Section 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

Sec. 2. Any union, International, National, or Local, failing to pay within 60 days the levies declared in accordance with Section 1, shall be deprived of representa-

CONSTITUTION AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

tion in Convention of the American Federation of Labor and in city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

ARTICLE XI.—REVENUE.

Section 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-half of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, ten cents per member per month, five cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout; Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than 18 years of age, two cents per member per month; from Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

Sec. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in Section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full to September 30, preceding the Convention.

Sec. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month, shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears, it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the Convention when such arrearages are paid in full, as provided in Section 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE XII.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

Section 1. No Central Labor Union or any other central body of delegates shall admit to, or retain in, their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of being denied representation in the Annual Convention of this Federation.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join charters of Central Labor Unions and State Federations in their vicinity, where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to a National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or join such body, if already in existence.

Sec. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

Sec. 5. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on a strike, where such organization has a National organization, until the proper authorities of such National organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

Sec. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the Trade Union movement to do so.

Sec. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies indorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm, or corporation on an unfair list, until the Local Union desiring the same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the central body for investigation, and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

ARTICLE XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and Local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

Sec. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation; provided the request for a certificate be indorsed by the nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation.

Sec. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be \$5, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

Sec. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificates of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

Sec. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

Sec. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active members of Trade Unions.

Sec. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from central bodies.

ARTICLE XIV.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

American Federation of Labor

1901.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.



FIRST DAY.—Morning Session.

St. Thomas' College Hall, Scranton, Pa., December 5, 1901.

Pursuant to the regular meeting of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock a. m., and introduced John H. Devine, member of Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 211, of Scranton, Pa., who spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow Delegates:—As a representative of the Central Labor Union, of Scranton and vicinity, permit me to extend to you a hearty welcome to the City of Scranton.

I believe it is beyond the power of human tongue to give expression to the feelings of joy and gratitude that rise up in the loyal hearts of the thousands of our fellow trade unionists in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys. They extend to you a hearty welcome in return for the kindly aid and paternal succor given them in the time of need by the different national bodies comprising the American Federation of Labor. You have held up the beacon light of our grand old organization and pointed out the way of emancipation to the long-suffering and sorely-oppressed wage earners in the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

The seeds you have sown the past few years have not fallen upon barren ground, for today we are thoroughly organized, marching steadily onward, shoulder to shoulder, and if from time to time we meet with reverses it will only serve to intensify our interests and band us more closely together until victory is finally perched upon our banner, and a full measure of Justice meted out to all wage earners within our jurisdiction.

It affords me great pleasure to extend an especial welcome to our fraternal delegates, and particularly to our friends from across the ocean, because it points out, not alone to us Americans, but the whole world, the broad platform upon which trade unionists stand.

Mr. President, it would be presumptuous on my part to extend my remarks further, therefore, in conclusion, I extend to you all a hearty welcome, hoping your stay among us will be a pleasant one, and that when you part from us you may have stowed away in the innermost recesses of your hearts many fond recollections of the City of Scranton.

The address was warmly applauded. President Gompers, responding, said:

I do not know whether this gavel should be used first for a rap or a knock, but taking the address of welcome by the representative of the Central Labor Union, of Scranton, from an inverse standpoint, I should first of all thank him for the presentation of the gavel; and, second, that it may be wielded in the interest of humanity and success for United Labor's cause. As to the warm words of welcome to the delegates and the officers of this Convention, I beg to assure Brother Devine, and, through him, organized labor of Scranton, and through it the whole people of this district and the whole organized world that the labor movement stands for all that is good, true and noble, and that the deliberations of our Conventions will convince the most skeptical to that effect. I want to thank you, Brother Devine, for the honest words of welcome that you have expressed. The seeds that have been sown by the workers in our movement have not fallen upon barren soil; they have taken root and given evidence of fruition in our movement during the past few years. To those men and women who persevered in it at first, when the doors of so-called society were closed in our faces and to be affiliated with unionism was a disgrace, it seems meritorious to us to now look back at the splendid results that have been achieved in the public judgment, the public conscience and the public interest. These have so altered conditions as to give an opportunity even for the Chief Magistrate of our country to set his seal of approval upon organized labor. From the dismal past to the bright present—the splendid virtues of which are apparent—is a great stride; and it is due to the earnest movement in our ranks that this great change in the public mind has been brought about. I have been, perhaps, making a speech, which I had hoped to avoid. Men and women of this Convention, we have much to be proud of in these results. If there be any men in the movement, who should be discouraged, I ask them to look back and see what has been accomplished and then ask themselves if their work has been in vain. Again, Brother Devine, I want to thank you. I know that I speak very tamely and very mildly, and can only say that I hope the delegates will be interested and their stay be productive of good results and pleasant to themselves.

President Gompers appointed George H. Gothier and Walter Jones, of Scranton Central Labor Union, as messengers of the Convention, subject to confirmation after Convention is organized:

President Gompers, then, upon request of Secretary Morrison, appointed John C. Dernell as Assistant Secretary, subject to confirmation after Convention is organized.

Mr. F. M. Quinn, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following: We have examined the credentials submitted and find 285 delegates representing 68 Nationals, 12 State Branches, 57 Central Bodies, 81 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 3 fraternal delegates, as follows, and recommend that they be seated:

- Actors' National Protective Union, John J. Pallas, 3 votes.
 International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, John F. Mulholland, 45 votes.
 Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, F. H. Harzbecker, John Weber, 64 votes.
 Journeymen Barbers' International Union, W. E. Klapetzky, Frank X. Noschang, R. O. Deason, 116 votes.
 International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Robert B. Kerr, 35 votes.
 National Association of Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America, James McMahon, 14 votes.
 Brotherhood of Boltermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, William J. Giltthorpe, Thomas H. Flynn, 73 votes.
 International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, M. F. Quinn, 53 votes.
 Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Horace M. Eaton, Collis Lovely, 88 votes.
 International Union of United Brewery Workers, Charles Nicolaus, Ernest Bohm, August Priesterbach, 235 votes.
 Brickmakers' National Alliance, Charles Hank, 17 votes.
 International Broom Makers, William R. Boyer, 8 votes.
 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, A. M. Schwartz, Joseph Crimmins, Hy. Blackmore, J. L. Nelson, J. W. Slayton, 400 votes.
 International Wood Carvers' Association, Harry E. Richard, 20 votes.
 Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, John Coleman, 28 votes.
 Car Workers' International Union, Albert T. Fish, 10 votes.
 Chain Makers' National Union, Jacob W. Bastian, 4 votes.
 Cigarmakers International Union, Samuel Gompers, John C. Dernell, Thomas F. Tracy, 339 votes.
 Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Max Morris, John R. O'Brien, John H. Devine, 250 votes.
 Coopers' International Union, James A. Cable, 49 votes.
 Core Makers' International Union, John R. O'Leary, 12 votes.
 Team Drivers' International Union, George Innis, Fred W. Fox, Jasper Clark, 94 votes.
 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, John H. Maloney, Louis F. Spence, 73 votes.
 National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers, Mack Taylor, 10 votes.
 International Union of Steam Engineers, George Benke, George Lighthall, 48 votes.
 Amalgamated Society of Engineers, William H. Hawksworth, 18 votes.
 International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, C. L. Shamp, Timothy Healy, 41 votes.
 National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, John Mangan, 15 votes.
 United Garment Workers of America, Henry White, Victor Altman, John T. Lawrence, 154 votes.
 International Ladies' Garment Workers, Herman Grossman, 20 votes.
 Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, D. A. Hayes, Edgar A. Agard, 47 votes.
 American Flint Glass Workers' Union, C. E. Voitle, William Croke, and William F. Gilluly, 82 votes.
 Granite Cutters' National Union, James Duncan, W. J. O'Brien, 70 votes.
 United Hatters of North America, William P. Bailey, Frank P. Shalvoy, 73 votes.
 International Union of Horseshoers, William Muirhead, 23 votes.
 Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, Fred. Hobby, Henry W. Zeidler, 103 votes.
 Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Theodore J. Shaffer, 80 votes.
 Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers' International Union, Dudley E. Fenwick, 21 votes.
 United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Peter Smith, 32 votes.
 Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union, Dennis Healey, 3 votes.
 International Longshoremen's Association, Daniel J. Keefe, M. P. Cannon, 250 votes.
 International Association of Machinists, James O'Connell, George H. Warner, James J. Creamer, John J. Keegan, 325 votes.
 Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Homer D. Call, M. Donnelly, 51 votes.
 United Metal Workers' International Union, C. O. Sherman, 21 votes.
 Iron Molders' Union, J. F. Valentine, David Black, John P. Frey, 150 votes.
 Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, etc., E. J. Lynch, John M. Daly, 61 votes.
 Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, P. J. Downey, Hugh Frayne, 45 votes.
 American Federation of Musicians, Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, Charles O'Connor, 81 votes.

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- International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers, Samuel E. Niece, 5 votes.
 Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Thomas Casey, 290 votes.
 United Brotherhood of Papermakers of America, James L. Hawkins, 18 votes.
 Pattern Makers' League, J. F. McBride, 23 votes.
 United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, Frank J. Kennedy, John Clark, Frank F. Benson, 87 votes.
 International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union, Henry W. Szegedy, 7 votes.
 International Printing Pressmen's Union, John W. Norman, Martin P. Higgins, William Weber, 100 votes.
 National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, T. J. Duffy, 29 votes.
 Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, W. D. Mahon, R. S. Reeve, 43 votes.
 Order of Railway Telegraphers, H. B. Perham, L. A. Tanquary, L. K. Marr, 80 votes.
 International Seamen's Union, William Penje, William H. Frazier, A. Furuseth, 8 votes.
 Theatrical Stage Employees' National Alliance, Lee M. Hart, 38 votes.
 Stove Mounters' International Union, John F. Tierney, 13 votes.
 Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, John B. Lennon, M. U. Hoswell, Thomas Sweeney, 35 votes.
 United Textile Workers of America, James Tansey, 27 votes.
 Tobacco Workers' International Union, Henry Fischer, John Witzel, 43 votes.
 International Typographical Union, James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, Eugene J. O'Rourke, William M. Garrett, John F. O'Sullivan, 365 votes.
 International Wood Workers' Union of America, Thomas I. Kidd, Richard Braunsfeld, 151 votes.
 Alabama State Federation of Labor, D. U. Williams, 1 vote.
 California State Federation of Labor, C. D. Rogers, 1 vote.
 Connecticut State Branch, John H. Riley, 1 vote.
 Georgia Federation of Labor, Jerome Jones, 1 vote.
 Massachusetts State Branch, Frank H. McCarthy, 1 vote.
 Michigan Federation of Labor, John Nugent, 1 vote.
 New Jersey Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, Thomas J. McHugh, 1 vote.
 Workmen's Federation of the State of New York, William S. O'Brien, 1 vote.
 Ohio Federation of Labor, C. A. Collins, 1 vote.
 Texas State Federation of Labor, Thomas W. Dec, 1 vote.
 Virginia State Federation of Labor, James B. Casey, 1 vote.
 Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Paul Huebner, 1 vote.
 Alameda County Federated Trades Council, P. B. Preble, 1 vote.
 Anniston, Ala., Trades Council, Charles C. Echard, 1 vote.
 Baltimore, Md., Federation of Labor, H. L. Eichelberger, 1 vote.
 Binghamton, N. Y., Central Labor Union, George S. Walker, 1 vote.
 Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council, J. H. F. Mosely, 1 vote.
 Buffalo, N. Y., United Trades and Labor Council, Archy Grant, 1 vote.
 Carbondale, Pa., Central Labor Union, John Walsh, 1 vote.
 Cincinnati, O., Central Labor Council, Ernest A. Weber, 1 vote.
 Cleveland, O., Central Labor Union, Max S. Hayes, 1 vote.
 Clinton, Lyons and Fulton Tri-City Labor Congress, Ed. Kamer, 1 vote.
 Dallas, Texas, Trades Assembly, Frank W. Habel, 1 vote.
 Dayton, O., Central Trades Council, N. P. Gelger, 1 vote.
 Detroit, Mich., Council of Trades and Labor Unions, Herbert J. Greville, 1 vote.
 Du Bois, Pa., Central Trades and Labor Council, T. J. Butler, 1 vote.
 E. Liverpool, O., Trades and Labor Council, Leroy Orr, 1 vote.
 Easton, Pa., Central Labor Union, James H. Wesley, 1 vote.
 Ellwood City, Pa., Trades Council, W. J. Bowles, 1 vote.
 Erie, Pa., Central Labor Council, George Warde, 1 vote.
 Franklin, Pa., Central Labor Council, William H. Lee, 1 vote.
 Freeland, Pa., Central Labor Union, James McHugh, 1 vote.
 Hanover and McSherrystown, Pa., Central Labor Union, I. B. Kuhn, 1 vote.
 Hazleton, Pa., Central Labor Union, Victor Dougherty, 1 vote.
 Holyoke, Mass., Central Labor Union, Edward F. Dowd, 1 vote.
 Indianapolis, Ind., Central Labor Union, George Custer, 1 vote.
 Jamestown, N. Y., Central Labor Council, Frank Sweet, 1 vote.
 Kansas City, Kans., Trades Assembly, Frank W. Wall, 1 vote.
 Kansas City, Mo., Industrial Council, Isaac Reicher, 1 vote.
 Kittanning, Pa., Central Trades Council, A. J. Allison, 1 vote.
 Louisville, Ky., Central Labor Union, J. N. Bolander, 1 vote.
 Nashville, Tenn., Trades and Labor Council, Charles P. Fahey, 1 vote.
 New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council, Robert E. Lee, 1 vote.
 Newark, N. J., Essex Trades Council, Henry L. Hillers, 1 vote.
 Niagara Falls, N. Y., Central Labor Council, Martin Carrick, 1 vote.
 Norfolk, Va., Central Labor Union, William A. Davis, 1 vote.
 Omaha, Nebr., Central Labor Union, C. E. Schmidt, 1 vote.
 Ottumwa, Ia., Trades and Labor Assembly, J. F. Byrne, 1 vote.
 Peoria, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly, Robert A. McKee, 1 vote.
 Petersburg, Ind., Central Labor Union, George R. Smith, 1 vote.
 Pittsburg, Kans., Industrial Council, H. A. Smith, 1 vote.
 Pittsburg, Pa., Central Labor Council, H. N. Keichner, 1 vote.
 Pittston, Pa., Central Labor Union, James J. Moran, 1 vote.
 Pontiac, Ill., Central Labor Union, Z. T. Trumbo, 1 vote.
 Portland, Ore., Federated Trades Council, J. T. Morgan, 1 vote.
 Portsmouth, Va., Central Labor Union, Robert L. Williams, 1 vote.
 Raleigh, N. C., Central Labor Union, William E. Faison, 1 vote.

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Roanoke, Va., Central Trades and Labor Council, Wm. H. Noell, 1 vote.
 Rochester, N. Y., Central Trades and Labor Council, Frank L. Callaghan, 1 vote.
 Saginaw, Mich., Central Labor Union, Roger Quinlan, 1 vote.
 San Antonio, Texas, Trades Council, C. N. Hughes, 1 vote.
 San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council, William McCabe, 1 vote.
 Scranton, Pa., Central Labor Union, Richard Roberts, 1 vote.
 Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor, J. P. Walsh, 1 vote.
 Toledo, O., Central Labor Union, Edward P. Usher, 1 vote.
 Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union, Charles E. Dietrich, 1 vote.
 Washington, Pa., Central Trades Assembly, M. W. McMaster, 1 vote.
 Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Central Labor Union, Lewis Burkert, 1 vote.
 Zanesville, O., Central Trades and Labor Council, Joseph A. Bauer, 1 vote.
 Axle Workers, 8,815, James Hughes, 2 votes.
 Bottlers, Soda and Mineral Water, 8,434, Alex. Obert, 1 vote.
 Cap Makers' Union, 8,582, Frank Bruns, 1 vote.
 Brass Bobbin Workers, 8,628, Robert E. Jones, 1 vote.
 Drillers and Tappers, 8,774, Thomas J. Smith, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 6,858, C. K. Burnett, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 7,174, F. G. Vansickle, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 7,187, Timothy J. Sullivan, 6 votes.
 Federal Labor Union, 7,204, Wesley P. Ferrel, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 7,211, George Whitesell, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 7,217, Harry F. Gross, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 7,235, Eugene Merrill, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 7,386, John B. Swift, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,037, H. S. Black, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,203, Charles J. Smith, 2 votes.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,277, William M. Smith, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,374, Joseph W. Bray, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,393, William Lockwood, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,398, Jake Goerlitz, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,413, J. E. McGinn, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,491, Frank Garrison, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,532, Joseph P. Kane, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,535, Charles F. Wiley, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,786, George N. Burns, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,836, N. E. Brundage, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,838, W. H. Clay, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,874, John L. Hassler, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 8,957, Bruce Titus, 2 votes.
 Federal Labor Union, 9,008, Samuel Barr, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 9,056, E. James Shelden, 2 votes.
 Federal Labor Union, 9,178, Elmer Smoyer, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 9,208, George D. Thomas, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 9,280, Thomas E. Craig, 3 votes.
 Federal Labor Union, 9,302, Sheldon A. Harris, 1 vote.
 Federal Labor Union, 9,376, A. M. Braunock, 1 vote.
 Fertilizer Workers, 8,825, Thomas Davenhall, 1 vote.
 Fire Department Employes, 8,846, J. C. Henderson, 1 vote.
 Freight Handlers' Protective, 9,336, Thomas F. Mooney, 1 vote.
 Freight Handlers, 8,493, Patrick O'Rourke, 1 vote.
 Granitoid and Cement Workers, 8,172, A. F. Bischoff, 1 vote.
 Glass Workers, 9,441, Edward Jones, 2 votes.
 Helpers, 8,259, Foundrymen and Iron Workers, Michael Maers, 1 vote.
 Helpers, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths and Machinists, G. Lynch, 1 vote.
 Hod Carriers, 7,542, George W. Stoner, 1 vote.
 Hod Carriers, 8,043, Alfred Jordan, 2 votes.
 Horse Nail Makers, 7,073, Charles Blair, 1 vote.
 Indurated Fibre Workers, 7,185, John M. McCarthy, 1 vote.
 Iron and Steel Workers, 7,518, Howard I. Young, 6 votes.
 Iron and Steel Workers, 9,233, Owen Hamilton, 1 vote.
 Iron and Steel Workers, 9,249, Joseph Rhoads, 1 vote.
 Iron Workers, 9,261, Joseph Mowdy, 2 votes.
 Iron Workers, 9,334, Frank Heltshe, 2 votes.
 Laborers, Building, 7,471, W. P. Reid, 1 vote.
 Laborers, Building, 8,430, August Palutye, 1 vote.
 Laborers' Protective, 8,771, George Price, 1 vote.
 Laborers' Protective, 8,856, Charles E. Hill, 1 vote.
 Laborers' Protective, 9,259, John H. Mallin, 2 votes.
 Laborers' Protective, 9,465, John Hall, Jr., 1 vote.
 Lace Menders, 8,151, Sarah Brislin, 2 votes.
 Lock Workers, 9,354, Frank S. Stoll, 1 vote.
 Mosaic Workers' Union, 8,145, Francis De Spanga, 1 vote.
 Paper Mill Workers, 9,355, Jeremiah Herlihy, 1 vote.
 Powder Workers, 8,742, William Darragh, 1 vote.
 Powder Workers, 8,747, Samuel A. Boam, 1 vote.
 Powder Workers, 8,798, Frank E. Edwards, 1 vote.
 Powder Workers, 8,871, William G. McCloskey, 1 vote.
 Powder Workers, 8,974, Charles L. Baucher, 1 vote.
 Pulp Workers, 9,180, Clemens Dobrydulo, 1 vote.
 Saw Smith Protective Union, 7,173, Chas. H. Winslow, 1 vote.
 Ship and Steamboat Joiners, 8,186, Thomas Westoby, 2 votes.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Ship Caulkers, 6,846, Edward Vanduesan, 1 vote.
 Ship Carpenters, 6,976, J. A. Dompler, 1 vote.
 Shipwrights and Boat Builders, 8,823, R. G. Howard, 1 vote.
 Broad Silk Weavers, 8,783, Julia O'Dea, 1 vote.
 Teamens, 8,977, Charles F. Quinn, 1 vote.
 Terra Cotta Pressers and Finishers, 8,784, John P. Bolan, 1 vote.
 Terra Cotta Pressers and Finishers, Arch, 9,034, Frank Butterworth, 1 vote.
 Tub Molders' Helpers, 7,452, Herschall D. Bennett, 1 vote.
 Tube Workers, 8,077, George A. Druesedow, 2 votes.
 Watch Workers, 6,961, Walter D. Kee, 11 votes.
 Wire Workers, 8,914, William Harkins, 2 votes.
 British Trades Union Congress, Frank Chandler, Ben Tillett, 2 votes.
 Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Patrick Draper, 1 vote.

We also find the following organizations represented by delegates not eligible, being indebted, as per the Constitution, viz.:

Illinois State Federation of Labor, T. L. Hogan, tax from May to October 31, 1901.
 Central Labor Union, Rome, Ga., John B. Roser, October tax.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 8,750, Hugh McGeehan, machinists' assessment not paid.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 9,201, Charles A. Hall, tax, June, July, August, September, and October, 1901, and machinists' assessment not paid.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 9,271, George D. Thomas, machinists' assessment not paid.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 9,081, T. B. Wood, October tax not paid.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 9,155, W. M. Williams, October tax and machinists' assessment not paid.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 8,670, James E. Green, machinists' assessment not paid.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 6,751, James Timilty, machinists' assessment not paid.
 Rockmen's Union, No. 8,684, Charles W. Baxter, machinists' assessment not paid.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 8,635, W. A. Davis, October tax not paid.
 United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell, T. L. Lewis, W. B. Willson, Patrick Dolan, W. D. Ryan, W. H. Haskins, John P. Reese, balance due on machinists' assessment, \$4,750.15.

The following credentials have been protested:

John P. Wiegley, United Brewery Workers, by Thomas H. Flynn, Boiler Makers' Union.
 Daniel S. Wood, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union, by Francis De Spanga, Mosaic Workers' Union, No. 8,145.
 Council of Trades and Labor Unions, Detroit, Mich., Herbert Greville, by Owen Miller, American Federation of Musicians.
 Central Federated Union, New York City, Herman Robinson, by P. J. Downey and Hugh Frayne, of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.
 Central Trades and Labor Council, Richmond, Va., W. Elmore Seal, by Henry Fischer and John Witzel, Tobacco Workers' Union.
 United Trades and Labor Council, Streator, Ill., E. M. Davis, by T. F. Sullivan, Federal Labor Union, No. 7,187.
 Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor, James H. Bowman, by Henry White, United Garment Workers.
 Federal Labor Union, No. 8,038, J. J. Forrester, by Patrick Mooney, Federal Labor Union, No. 8,038.
 Terra Cotta Pressers and Finishers' Union, No. 8,784, by Charles Hank, International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.
 United Labor League, Philadelphia, Pa., by Frank Shalvoy, W. P. Bailey, United Hatters.
 St. Louis, Mo., Central Trades and Labor Union, William M. Brandt, by George Light-hall, Steam Engineers.

WM. J. GILTHORPE, Chairman;
 C. L. SHAMP,
 M. F. QUINN, Secretary.

Mr. Lee Hart moved to adopt the report of the Committee on Credentials in so far as the report relates to undisputed delegates.

After some discussion on the part of Messrs. Slayton, Morgan, Maloney, Davis, Mitchell, Lighthall, and Lennon, Mr. Lennon moved as an amendment that that part of the report of the committee relating to the United Miners be stricken out and the delegation seated.

Discussion again ensued by Messrs. Klapetzky, Beinke, Mitchell, Agard, Lewis, Duncan and Schwartz.

By unanimous consent the rules were suspended until such time as the question under discussion be disposed of.

Mr. Furuseth and a sufficient number moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The amendment of Mr. Lennon was adopted.

The motion of Mr. Hart as amended was then adopted.

At 12:16 p. m. the convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

FIRST DAY.—Afternoon Session.

At 2 p. m. President Gompers called the convention to order.

Upon motion of Delegate O'Connell the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

President Gompers announced that the delegates representing the Powder Workers' Unions would meet immediately for the purpose of forming a national union, and stated that he had requested Vice-President Morris and Delegate Weber, the Musicians, to assist in the work.

The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, it was moved by Delegate Duncan that we proceed to hear the reports of the officers. Agreed to.

President Gompers called First Vice-President Duncan to the chair and read the following report (see page 9):

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

SCRANTON, PA., December 5, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-first Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor :

GREETING:

As the accredited representatives of the organized labor movement of America, assembled in this convention to ascertain and proclaim the grievances and aspirations of the workers of the country in which we dwell, I bid you a cordial and fraternal welcome. There is neither desire on my part, nor is there any necessity, to excuse or explain the cause of our existence. The wrongs borne, and the rights too long denied, are themselves sufficient justification for our cause and our movement.

The first convention of our Federation declared that it is absolutely essential to a successful resistance to the combined power of capital that the laboring element of the whole population should be joined in one united federation of labor, based on the broadest principles of justice to all men of good will who contribute to the general welfare of humanity by useful labor. That convention sounded the keynote, and gave clear-cut expression to the fact that the trade union is the natural historic form of organized effort of the working class; that it stands for the material, intellectual, moral, social and political emancipation of the workers.

From the inception of our Federation in 1881, through these years of work, pain, travail and anguish, fluctuations of dullness and activity, we have steadily marched onward and forward along the path of evolutionary progress. We have witnessed the ebbing away of the great nineteenth, and the ushering in of the marvellous twentieth century. And in the first year of that great era we present to the world of workers and thinkers the most broad, comprehensive federal tion of the workers the world has ever seen, where unity, liberty, solidarity, and independence are strangely and successfully entwined.

In our Federation are coined and expressed the griefs, the walls, the hopes, the yearnings of the masses, as well as are evolved the methods and the efforts to assuage the former and to accomplish the latter.

The confidences and trusts reposed in the delegates to our conventions cannot be adequately described in words or figures of speech. The tolling masses await with bated breath for the words of suggestion, advice and encouragement that shall emanate from our councils. In the name of the sufferings of the awful past; in the name of the weak, expectant, and stout-hearted of our time; in the name of all that is good for the future—I bid you welcome, a hearty welcome, to this convention, and fervently pray you to give your undivided attention and best judgment to the problems which confront us, so that from out of this gathering of labor's spokesmen, advocates, and defenders, shall go forth the shibboleth that the workers shall be freed, and the path toward that goal made more readily accessible and contributory to advancement and progress.

In compliance with law and usage, I submit to you some of the important matters which have been committed to my stewardship during the past year, with such review and suggestions as my best judgment can form, in the hope that my past administration of the affairs of our movement and the recommendations which I propose may commend themselves to your thoughtful and favorable consideration.

GROWTH AND EXTENSION.

The remarkable growth in both membership and organizations which it was my pleasure to report last year has been more than duplicated this year. The steady advance made in industrial development, the constant improvement in machinery and the tools of labor, the division and subdivision of labor, and the trend toward the concentration of great industrial establishments under one direction, as well as many other conditions arising from our industrial, economic and social life, have demonstrated to the workers more potently than arguments of scientists, theorists, or economists that the organization of labor in the most perfect and federated form is the only means by which their present position may be safeguarded and the future liberty of themselves and those who are to follow, guaranteed. For these reasons it has been less difficult to organize our fellow-workers within the recent past than formerly.

Those who were engaged in the effort to unite and federate the tolling masses of our country years ago, when the badge of unionism meant not only victimization, the blacklist and social ostracism from the employing class, but often the disdain and distrust of the wage-workers themselves, have cause for exultant gratification, not only with the present progress, but also with the vistas of opportunities which are opening up to us for the near future.

Though gratified with the advances made and the vantageground which we have conquered, despite all the obstacles of avowed enemies and masked friends, we can not and will not cease in

our efforts until every wage-earner in our land is a member of the grand army of labor, and we shall have left in our whole social life not a vestige of the wrongs from which the workers have suffered from time immemorial, nor left unattained one jot of the rights, the glory, and the happiness to which the whole human race is entitled.

During the year we have issued 916 charters. Of this number, 7 were to National unions, as follows:

Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International.
 International Watch Case Makers.
 International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America.
 Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.
 Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America.
 International Association of Car Workers.
 National Association of Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America.

State Federations of Labor, 4, as follows:

Michigan.
 California.
 North Carolina.
 South Carolina.

CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS AND TRADE ASSEMBLIES, 123, IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

Alabama,	Indiana—Continued.	New Hampshire,	Pennsylvania,
Anniston,	Lafayette,	Manchester,	Ashtabula,
Bessemer,	Sullivan.	Nashua.	Allentown,
Ensley.	Iowa,	New Jersey,	Austin,
California,	Centerville,	Newark.	Butler,
Bakersfield,	Waterloo.	New York,	Connellsville,
Fresno,	Louisiana,	Canandaigua,	Du Bois,
San Bernardino,	New Orleans.	Elmira,	Easton,
San Jose,	Texas,	Fulton,	Ellwood City,
Stockton.	Paris,	Hornellsville,	Franklin,
Colorado,	Waco.	Middletown,	Freeland,
Pueblo.	Vermont,	Newark,	Hazleton,
Connecticut,	Rutland.	New York,	Kane,
Thompsonville.	Kansas,	Norwich,	Kittanning,
Florida,	Atchison,	Seneca,	Lancaster,
Key West,	Horton,	Utica.	Lansford,
St. Augustine.	Iola,	North Carolina,	Mahanoy City,
Georgia,	Lawrence.	Salisbury.	McKeesport,
Savannah.	Kentucky,	Virginia,	Mt. Carmel,
Illinois,	Caseyville,	Danville,	Pittsburg,
Aurora,	Owensboro.	*Danville.	Pittston,
Calro,	Massachusetts,	Petersburg,	Pottsville,
Marion,	Adams,	Portsmouth,	Reynoldsville,
New Baden,	Cambridge,	Richmond,	Shenandoah,
Pekin,	Fitchburg,	Roanoke.	Uniontown.
Peoria,	Greenfield,	Ohio,	Williamsport,
Rock Falls,	Holyoke,	Ashtabula,	Warren.
Salem,	Lynn,	Bowling Green,	Porto Rico,
Springvalley,	Newburyport,	Canton,	San Juan.
Willisville.	Taunton,	East Liverpool,	Washington,
Indiana,	Waltham,	Lorain.	Sedro Woolley.
Boonville,	Worcester.	Mansfield,	Wisconsin,
Columbus,	Michigan,	Marietta,	Fon du Lac,
Dunkirk,	Benton Harbor,	Massillon,	Green Bay,
Hammond,	Flint,	Mount Vernon,	Manitowoc,
Hartford City, Pike	Hancock,	Steubenville.	Neenah,
Co.	Kalamazoo.	Ontario,	Racine.
Kokomo,		Brockville.	Wyoming,
			Cheyenne.

Local Trade Unions, 575.

Federal Labor Unions, 207.

At the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 1901, we had affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

National and International Unions, 87.

City Central Labor Unions, 327.

State Federations of Labor, 20.

Local Trade Unions (having no National or International), 750.

Federal Labor Unions, 399.

There were issued during the year, from National and International Unions and the American Federation of Labor (direct), charters to the following:

Number of newly formed unions, 4,056.

Charters surrendered or unions disbanded (or formed Nationals), 1,150.

Showing a net increase of local unions for the year of 313, and a gain in membership in the past year of 364,410.

LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.

During the year we have formed and chartered 575 local trade unions of which trades there was no National or International union in existence. Nearly all of these are in a fairly flourishing condition, and out of them we hope to form National or International unions as soon as there is a sufficient number of any particular trade so that they can be launched and successfully maintained. We can be engaged in no work which insures more lasting benefits to the workers than their organization into local unions, and the formation of nationals. They soon learn self-reliance, acquire administrative ability, and sooner or later appreciate the necessity for the federation of all organized labor whose object is the inculcation of the principle and the practice that to protect and promote the interests of the weakest of our number is the concern and the mission of all.

FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

There have been organized, and charters issued to, 207 federal labor unions; and to a large degree these, with the federal labor unions formerly in existence, have aided in the formation of local trade unions. It is our constant aim to observe the rule that when there is a sufficient number of any trade or calling in a federal labor union, to see to it that a trade union is formed from among that number.

It is with regret I am compelled to report that serious opposition is sometimes encountered from federal labor unions who fear that their organizations may become disintegrated by reason of the formation of the trade unions just referred to. They do not seem to understand that by the process followed organized effort becomes more potent as a trade union; that a greater degree of permanency is secured; that a setback is less serious in its results; and that after all the federal labor unions are a recruiting ground for the trade union movement and a convenience for the workers in such localities or diverse callings where there is an insufficient number of any particular trade or calling to form a trade union.

At the last convention a proposition was submitted that the revenue accruing from the per capita tax paid by the local trade and federal labor unions should be kept in a separate fund, and devoted to the interests of these organizations exclusively. The matter was referred without instructions. A careful investigation has demonstrated beyond the question of a doubt that a larger proportion of our funds is devoted to the organization and the administration of the affairs of local trade and federal labor unions than to any central, state, or national body; that as a matter of fact the funds contributed by the National and International unions to the American Federation of Labor made it possible, and is making it possible, to organize federal labor and local trade unions as well as to assist them in the administration of their affairs. Particularly is this so when they are confronted by, or engaged in, disputes with their employers. At no time have we failed to advise or suggest by mail or wire, the proper course to be pursued, or to furnish such personal assistance as it was possible to be given by the officers or the organizers of the American Federation of Labor.

As stated, we have now 1,149 local trade and federal labor unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and these hold practically the same relations to the officers of the American Federation of Labor as do the local unions to the officers of the National and International unions under whose jurisdiction they are chartered. And when the diversified trades and callings of the local trade unions as well as the miscellaneous occupations of the members of the federal labor unions are taken into consideration, it requires no large imagination to appreciate that a fair attention to their interests involves careful thought, close application and an immense amount of work.

However, we should continue to apply ourselves to the organization of the local trade unions and the federal labor unions; the first, for reasons which are plainly obvious; the second, because it gives the opportunity for the organization of the previously unorganized workers and gives them, too, the opportunities to acquire the primer lessons in the science and gospel of the unity of labor. It is in a large measure promotive of their members' interests, and constitutes a check to the insidious efforts of the agents of the employing class to secure uninformed workers to take the places of their fellow-toilers engaged in a contest for the maintenance or improvement of their condition.

UNAFFILIATED NATIONALS.

All really thinking men, and particularly working men, generally admit that a thorough organization and federation of the trade unions is the most vital necessity of our times. Beyond question, we have established the best and most thorough general organization of labor—the American Federation of Labor—that has ever existed in our country.

Our movement is as effective as our component parts, our affiliated organizations, permit it to be.

There is no limit to our functions, or our abilities to render efficient service, but the limits imposed by our fellow organized workers.

As the collective efficiency of our affiliated trade unions improves and yields something more to federated effort, our movement will be in a constantly improved position to render more substantial, thorough service in the interests of all.

Notwithstanding the growth in membership in our unions and the affiliation of large numbers of national, state, central, and local unions, it is very regrettable that several large and influential national trade unions are still unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor. It is universally agreed to be morally wrong for a wage-earner to hold aloof from the union of his trade; that it is morally wrong for a local trade union to remain unattached to its respective national trade union; and I insist that it can not be morally right for a national trade union to remain unaffiliated to the family of trade unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

The information is reliably conveyed that the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union will at its forthcoming convention favorably determine upon affiliation. The officers of that organization have declared the wisdom of such a course, and have apprised us that they will probably recommend it. The various brotherhoods of steam and railway employes and a few other national unions are still unaffiliated.

Treasurer John B. Lennon addressed the delegates to the convention of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, and the subject-matter of affiliation to the American Federation of Labor was referred to the local branches.

It is a principle in economic law that no isolated trade union can long maintain wages much above the common level; that all trades and callings must be organized. The history of the labor movement demonstrates the necessity, not only of a union of individuals, but a union of unions in federation.

I urgently recommend that this convention authorize the incoming Executive Council to take such action by visitation and otherwise to appeal to the officers or conventions to take the step in advance by affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

TO UNITE ALL FORCES OF LABOR.

In former reports attention was called to the fact that our fellow-workers in some sections of the western part of our country were holding aloof from the general labor movement. I regret to be compelled to report that in some instances this division not only continues, but has become accentuated, resulting in controversy to the detriment of the workers. Certainly, in our time, it should require no argument to convince all of the necessity for unity, solidarity and concert of action.

It is my purpose to avoid as far as possible the discussion or the criticism of our fellow-workers organized in the Western Federation of Miners, but we believe their affiliation and joint action with us would be beneficial to them as well as to ourselves and the as yet unorganized.

I recommend that the convention authorize a committee to meet with representatives of the organization and movement referred to, with a view of bringing about the unity so essential to the welfare of the toilers of America.

INDUSTRIAL CONTESTS—STRIKES.

We have had four strikes during the year of a general character; that of the International Association of Machinists, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the Textile Workers of Danville, Va., and the River and Dock Workers of San Francisco. The latter, after an advantageous compromise, was adjusted and may be counted as a distinct victory.

The strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was of a far-reaching character. The purpose for which it was inaugurated was not achieved, and it was terminated upon conditions less advantageous than perhaps could have been obtained. Owing to the widespread interest which this strike aroused, a large number of iron and steel workers employed by other companies than the corporation against which the strike was inaugurated, have been organized under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association. The hope is entertained, too, that the day is near at hand when everyone employed at the various branches of industry and coming under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association, may be enrolled as a member prepared to defend and promote the interests of the entire craft, and to further the great cause for which we unite and federate, the cause of human justice.

The strike of the members of the International Association of Machinists was inaugurated May 20 for the establishment of the 9-hour day without reduction in wages. An agreement existed between the International Association of Machinists and the National Metal Trades Association (the employers in the machinery trades). One of the provisions of the agreement stipulated that on May 20 the 9-hour day should be inaugurated.

There was no provision as to wages, but,

The Machinists contended that if a reduction in the hours of labor involved, as the employers insisted, a corresponding reduction in wages, there was no necessity for a mutual agreement to reduce the hours of labor.

The fact that an agreement existed to inaugurate the 9-hour day implied that there should be no loss in wages.

For weeks without avail the officers of the International Association of Machinists sought to obtain an expression from the officers of the National Metal Trades Association upon this specific point, but could elicit none. The strike began, and continued for several months. In a few centres it is still carried on.

The officers of the association report that the strike has very largely succeeded in establishing the 9-hour rule in the trade, and has given a great impetus to the organization so that its membership now is much larger than ever before in its history.

Through the courtesy of President O'Connell the information is furnished that about 75,000 Machinists were involved in the United States and Canada for the attainment of the 9-hour day, coupled with the demand for 12½ per cent increase in wages; the regulation of a proper number of apprentices, and an increased rate for overtime; that settlements have been effected whereby 60,000 Machinists have secured the shorter workday, and compromises affecting about 15,000 others. Quoting from Mr. O'Connell's statement, he says:

"Summing up the gains made by the Machinists' craft, it is safe to say that, directly, 100,000 have been benefited by advances in wages and reductions in hours of labor. It is also safe to say that 75,000 machinists will receive an average of 25 cents a day increase in wages, which, in bulk, means \$18,750.00 a day increase in wages, or \$5,625,000.00 per year. It is further safe to say that in addition to the benefits secured by the machinists, that approximately 50,000 other metal-working tradesmen have received practically the same benefits through our shorter workday movement as did the machinists; for in many instances, through the efforts of less than one hundred machinists, over one thousand metal-working tradesmen received the same concessions as did the machinists in our settlements; so that the far-reaching effect of our shorter workday movement is almost indescribable.

"Of course, there are a number of towns and a large number of machinists that we have been unable to reach through our shorter workday movement; but the indications are that we will be able to more fully inaugurate the 9-hour day on May next, and that with but very little trouble. Since May 20 a number of firms, with whom we made settlements whereby the 9-hour day was granted, have attempted to return to the old 10-hour system. We have been, however I am pleased to say, able to hold nearly all that we have secured."

TENDENCY TO AGREEMENTS IN INDUSTRY.

In connection with this subject it is well to call attention to the fact that with the growing power of organized labor, as well as the high development of machinery and production, there is a growing feeling among the representatives of both factors to industry to deal with and determine upon the condition of employment and production as organized bodies rather than as individuals. Men of affairs in the industrial world realize that with the greater productive forces now at work peace is not only essential, but that peace should be obtained by organized entities through agreement or contract.

While the charge, too often made, that unions violate agreements or contracts is not founded upon fact; for, as a matter of fact, a much greater percentage of employers have broken agreements than have organized workers; yet it should be our constant aim to make the collective bargains, that is, agreements with our employers, as advantageous to our fellow-workers as it is possible to obtain in the course of negotiations; but when these agreements are made, it should be no less our steadfast purpose to faithfully abide by and live up to their terms for the full time of their existence. As an individual earns and receives the confidence of his fellows by self-respect, self-restraint, and absolute faithful adherence to his plighted word, so does organized labor in its collective capacity deserve and win the respect and confidence, first of all, of our own members second, that of the community in which we live, thus gaining the commendation of an enlightened public opinion. But we also compel the respect and confidence of employers to more readily recognize our unions, by which negotiations are opened up, and the best opportunities presented for agreements for stipulated periods.

If we strictly adhere to this course, we shall gain constantly greater successes; there will be an appreciable diminution in strikes and lockouts, and we shall take away from the enemies of our cause the only pretence they have for special and hostile legislation, one feature of which was the spasmodic and bitter demand for compulsory arbitration, with its attendant features of maltreating the workmen, the unions, or the threat of the imprisonment of our toilers for the exercise of their natural and lawful right to leave or change their employment at will.

Reference is made hereafter to the address delivered before the Chicago conference in opposition to compulsory arbitration. For those who care to study the subject further, and particularly for your information, attention is called to the following articles and editorials upon this subject, which have appeared in the columns of the *American Federationist* during the past year:

Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration.

Compulsory Arbitrationists Unanimously Disagree.

Compulsory Arbitration Advocates; Their Fallacies Exposed.

Trade Unions and Compulsory Arbitration.

Compulsory Arbitration: Its Real Purpose Disclosed.

As to Compulsory Arbitration.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

TEXTILE WORKERS.

Pursuant to instructions the efforts were continued to bring about unity and amalgamation among the isolated organizations in the textile trade. A convention of the International Union as well as of the other organizations was held, and also several conferences, in all of which Vice-President James Duncan gave valuable service by his presence and advice.

A joint convention was held in Washington during the past month, and amalgamation effected. Vice-President O'Connell and I gave the convention such assistance as laid in our power. I am pleased to report that unity has been accomplished, but gratification is tinged with regret that the organization did not deem it wise to provide for raising sufficient funds for the successful propagation of organization, or the full performance of the duties and functions involved. The hope for the future is that at an early date experience will count for something with the new national union instituted under the title of the United Textile Workers of America, and that by proper and better financial provision the organization may be perfected and the trade thoroughly organized.

The strike of the Textile Operatives of Danville, Va., was one reason for the creation of a good and substantial fund. The cause was just, the battle practical, and certainly would have been successful if proper provision had been made in advance for the barest necessities of life of the contestants; but the organization, based upon low dues and a small contribution to its general office, was unable to render any financial assistance. An appeal, approved by our Executive Council, for voluntary aid became immediately necessary, and though yielding a fair return, it afforded the employers the knowledge at once of the weakness of the strikers. In spite of this fact and the very many incidents which ought to have been a warning, the amalgamated organization ignored them, and adopted a system of payment of dues to the general office even lower than that which obtained in the International Union. I repeat, the gratification lies in the fact of unification having been accomplished, and the hope that the near future will bring about the desired change. In the meantime we shall render them every assistance within our power.

ASSESSMENT LEVIED.

During the strike of the Machinists, application was made to the Executive Council for an assessment to be levied in accordance with the provisions of Article X of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. The same was approved, and a levy of one cent per member for five consecutive weeks was made. The assessment yielded \$31,932.27. Of this amount there was paid over to the International Association of Machinists the sum of \$25,712.02.

Inasmuch as a number of the other metal trades were involved in the contest at San Francisco \$3,000 of the assessment was forwarded to the San Francisco Federated Trades Council to be utilized by that body in the interest of the men in all the metal trades still engaged in the contest. Since the close of the fiscal year other disbursements for the Machinists and other metal trade unions have been made, and not enumerated in the financial reports submitted to this convention.

HIGH DUES AND ASSESSMENTS.

From its inception it has been the constant aim of the American Federation of Labor to be of the greatest possible benefit to its affiliated unions and the members thereof. The limit of its ability to render practical, tangible assistance was the length to which the membership in general was willing to go. It is quite a common thing to receive the most clamorous demands for immediate financial assistance from those organizations whose membership may be engaged in a controversy, who have been particularly antagonistic to any proposition looking toward the creation of a fund, or the means by which such a fund could be created, during the periods when they were employed and when they were neither engaged in nor anticipating any industrial disputes. The old adage to "prepare for war in time of peace" has not been recognized by them, and when they enter or are forced into a labor struggle, they insist that the munitions of battle—funds—shall flow into their coffers at their first bidding.

Were it not so serious, it would be amusing to note the peculiar notions which obtain among some of our fellow-unionists, particularly those whose membership is of recent date, or whose experience is brief, as to their demands for financial assistance when they are confronted with, or engaged in, a strike, or are locked out.

They are evidently under the impression that there is some mysterious source from which unlimited funds can be drawn at their mere beck and call, and are much chagrined when informed that if the workers expect to have a fund upon which to draw in times of need, it is essential for them to contribute toward it while they are employed during the periods of industrial tranquility.

After more than a third of a century of active participation in the labor movement, devoting the best thoughts of which I am capable to the promotion of the interests of our fellow-workers, I am convinced beyond the peradventure of a doubt that there are no means so potent to the permanency of organization; to constant betterment in the condition of the workers; to the maintenance of industrial peace, that is, the prevention of strikes and lockouts, and yet with all the

gradual economic, social, political and moral improvements of the whole wage-working class; to instill the spirit of fraternity and solidarity among them; as to demand the payment of higher dues in the unions, coupled with the protective and benevolent features of which they admit and of which they are a corollary.

Indeed, there is no factor so calculated to maintain organization during industrial stagnations, crises, or panics, or to survive even defeat in contest, as is the possession of a substantial fund raised by the membership *prior* to the stagnation or conflict.

It is gratifying to record the fact that many of our National and International unions have profited by the experience of themselves and others, and have to a considerable degree taken time by the forelock, and by requiring the payment of higher dues and providing for substantial benefits, placed themselves upon a footing which bespeaks for them constant and absolute success and permanency.

A number of our local unions, unattached to the Nationals and directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, have also benefited by this advice and experience. A great step in this direction was achieved when the American Federation of Labor some two years ago declared that local unions directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor would be required to stipulate that the dues of their members shall not be less than 50 cents per month. It may not be amiss to state here, so that the minds of some may be disabused of the thought, that no one but the local unions themselves would have any authority to administer or expend these funds.

CREATE A DEFENSE FUND.

As stated in another part of this report, we have raised by an assessment nearly \$32,000 in the interests of one of our affiliated organizations. I feel sure that the officers and members of that organization appreciate the substantial benefit which it received during its controversy, and that it was exceedingly helpful and contributed much toward the advantageous settlements reached. But under our laws it would have been possible only to have levied another like assessment in the same amount during the year. Therefore, there are two particular defects which should receive the earnest consideration of this convention with a view of their rectification.

I would recommend—

First: That the constitution be so changed as to admit of a larger assessment; and

Second: That the Executive Council be not only empowered, but directed, to levy early in the year a portion of the assessment provided so that a fund may be at the disposition of the Executive Council at any time in the interests of any of our affiliated organizations engaged in a protracted struggle, one which their means will not permit them to singly support.

There may be some of our fellow-unionists who doubt the wisdom of providing a fund in our Federation for the support of an affiliated trade, and who may cite the British Trade Union Congress as evidence of the fact that it has not made any such provision, while others may hold that the unions themselves should provide the funds for their contests. I largely agree with the latter thought. In regard to the first, it is a fact that the British Trade Union Congress has, through its Parliamentary Committee, raised considerable funds by appeals for voluntary contributions for an affiliated organization engaged in a large dispute, and British trade unions, realizing that this procedure was inadequate, have formed another and separate federation of trade unions of that country for the specific purpose of rendering each other financial assistance in times of strikes and lockouts, realizing these funds by a system of regular dues and assessments proportionate to the membership of each.

To my mind such a system of mutual financial assistance is essential to the success of the trade union movement of every industrial country; and it is only a question of time when the trade unionists of our country will fully realize its necessity. The question for us to determine is whether an effort on this line shall be made outside of the American Federation of Labor, which implies another organization or federation, perhaps in rivalry and antagonism to the American Federation of Labor; or whether we, recognizing the necessity for unity and solidarity as well as mutual financial assistance, and under one administration or direction, shall allow the opportunity to pass us by, and thus permit to be sown the seed for division, dissension, and the diffusion of effort in labor's ranks.

A SHORTER WORK-DAY, A HEALTHIER FUTURE.

Impelled by a stern sense of duty, I have never failed, in my annual reports, to call attention to the necessity for a reduction in the hours of labor.

While the movement for the shorter work-day in the past has been essential to the attainment of our present standard; at no time was it more important than today.

It is true that the workers have been for the past few years, and are now, largely employed; yet the intensity of toil and the productivity of labor today outstrip by manyfold that of any era.

It is because of this general employment and the great productivity of the present day workers that the great storehouses are being filled with the products of labor, which portend an

impending reaction, stagnation and crisis, that I strongly urge upon all the workers of America to concentrate the larger part of their energy to the movement to reduce the hours of labor, so that the maximum number shall be no more than eight per day.

We do not underestimate the value of foreign markets; but the demand for an "outlet" for what is, by the sophists, theorists and economists, declared to be "the surplus products of labor," is in our day only a misnomer. It is a declaration of the fact that the people of our own country have not attained their proper sphere in the economic, social and moral life, so that their wants and their demands may be satisfied and gratified.

Foreign markets may be of value for exchange and interchange; but a foreign market which depends upon a paucity of the people's wants is a market which will demoralize and degenerate.

No industrial country is so prosperous in every way as that country where the hours of labor of the workers are short.

No country is half so successful or its people so civilized as that where the wealth producers enjoy the best conditions of life and home, and where the highest standard of life obtains.

In the same ratio that we shall successfully enforce a shorter work-day will we postpone and minimize the intensity or effect of an industrial crisis as well as help to tide over an era of depression, so that we will be the better prepared to battle for a higher, better, and a nobler life for all.

We can do no greater service to our fellow-workers, to the whole human family, to the social structure today and for all time to come, than to steadily adhere to the movement to reduce the hours of labor.

CHILD LABOR.

Of the many injustices and wrongs growing out of our modern industrial system, none is so grievous or so inexcusable as that of the employment of young and innocent children who should be in the schoolroom, the playground or the home; developing their physical, mental, and moral well-being. Surely, in our day, with the wonderful productive forces of steam and electricity, and the highest developed machinery found anywhere on the globe, there is not even a semblance of an excuse to exploit the labor of children of tender years for profit and private gain to the detriment of the manhood and womanhood of our day, and the future of those who are now too often dwarfed through the rapacity of conscienceless employers.

From the earliest period our modern trade unions have always been in the forefront to demand the protection and safety of the children, insisting that inasmuch as they are liable to the cupidity of the profit-mongers as well as the ignorance of some parents, they should be regarded as the wards of the state; that it, with its power, should step in and see to it that its future citizens, men and women alike, should not become mental or physical deformities or derelicts on the body politic.

Conforming to this purpose, the American Federation of Labor at the last convention, issued instructions that further and strenuous efforts be made to secure the enactment of laws in those states of the Union which have none for the prohibition or restriction of the labor of children. Pursuant to this instruction the co-operation of the organized workers and sympathizers with our movement in the southern states was sought and obtained. Bills were introduced in the legislatures in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee. Despite our strenuous efforts, we were unsuccessful in securing the passage of these laws in the four first-named states.

The committee has reported favorably on the child labor bill in Alabama. With strenuous efforts we hope that it will be enacted into law. It would be an advantage and honor to the people of Alabama which we hope will soon be followed by similar humane, safe, and economically sound laws upon the statutes of every state in the Union.

In South Carolina the mill owners induced the legislature to defeat the bill by a promise to inaugurate the 66-hours a week rule, providing no law on the subject was passed. When, by indirection, it is thus made manifest that children are required to work more than 11 hours per day, and the employers, fearing the enactment of a 10-hour a day law, prevent the enactment of a 10-hour limit, it is not difficult to determine how necessary it is that our work shall be prosecuted with earnestness and vigor until we shall have secured the passage of just and humane laws, and that the present well-being and future safety of children shall not be subject to the whims or the tender mercies of those who have no conception of their duties to the human family and whose only divinity is the almighty dollar, or a per cent in dividends.

In Tennessee, through the co-operation of all labor's forces and with the aid of sympathizers with our cause, we were enabled to secure the passage of a law prohibiting the labor of children under fourteen years of age, and restricting the labor of minors above that age to ten hours per day.

In those states in which laws upon the subject are not on the statute books, and whose legislatures are in session, efforts on these lines have been renewed and are now being vigorously

prosecuted. In the interests of the children as well as of all our people, now and for the future, the American Federation of Labor will persevere until success has finally and fully crowned our efforts.

In my experience it has been demonstrated that the state branches and the local central bodies have proved themselves valuable auxiliaries to obtain legislation in the interests of the workers, and to maintain a splendid spirit and discipline in the ranks of organized labor throughout the country.

WOMAN'S LABOR.

Realizing the continued increase of woman's labor in industry, commerce and in office work, we have always given every encouragement and made strenuous efforts to secure for them considerate treatment, and its correlative—equal pay for equal work with men. We appreciate the fact, however, that without the organization of the female wage-earners no hope for their protection or advancement is possible. While there is much to be hoped for and much to be obtained in organizing our sisters in toil, yet there is no country on the face of the earth where women work in which there are so many organized as in America. Our American trade unions have not only declared for the principle of fair treatment and equal pay, but many of them have borne burdens and made sacrifices to accomplish it. Wherever they have formed or joined a union and maintained it they have been joint beneficiaries with us. As a matter of protection, as well as the one of right, we should continue our efforts for the organization of the women wage-workers.

IMPORTANT STATISTICAL SHOWING.

Realizing the advantages of accurate data directly obtained from the officers of our trade unions, the practice of previous years was repeated in this, and I prepared, issued and forwarded to all unions a circular and blank form, which they were requested to fill out. Beyond doubt, no avenue of information is so valuable to demonstrate the advantages secured to the wage-earners through organized effort, as the presentation of reliable statistics by the organizations' officers themselves. We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that the work of organization is often derided by those who seek to discourage our members and injure our movement. All will agree that a true statement of facts will disprove the claims of our opponents and fortify us in the work we have done, are doing, and propose to do by and through our organization.

The zeal and promptness with which the officers of unions have supplied us with this data deserve the highest commendation, and have enabled us to present the compilation of the important and reliable data contained in the Secretary's report. From this avenue of information is easily seen, not only the splendid growth in the number of the organized workers and the greater extension of organization, but also the great successes which have been achieved and the large gains and improvements which have come to our fellow-workers through united effort. More and more the toilers are devoting their energies to secure reduction in the hours of their daily toil, realizing that the movement in that direction implies not only higher wages and higher standard of life, but better surroundings and opportunities for the cultivation of a nobler manhood and a higher civilization.

The data is instructive and inspiring, and is commended to the serious consideration of the student and the philosopher as well as the militant trade unionist.

BUILDING TRADES.

Since the formation of our Federation we have devoted a large part of our effort to the organization of our fellow wage-earners regardless of trade or calling. We have been as helpful to the building trade unions as we have to those of other trades and callings, and we have sought to bring about the federated principle in the various industries. We have advocated and established labor leagues, metal trades councils, and building trades councils or sections, and we shall undoubtedly continue in this course; but we hold that it is inconsistent for any of these councils to attempt to act in rivalry or antagonism to the general labor movement.

As instances of the discord and injury arising out of building trades councils acting separately and in rivalry to central bodies, it may be noted that in Baltimore a building trades council was formed in opposition to the building trades section under the jurisdiction of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, and the sole matter of original controversy was the building trades council accepting representation of a so-called union whose membership was formed from the expelled members of the *bona fide* union of the trade.

An aggravated instance was presented in Milwaukee, where a controversy existed with one of the local unions of a national affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and upon request of both sides to the controversy we effected not only an honorable adjustment, but obtained a greater advantage than was originally contained in the disputed terms of an agreement between the contending parties. For further information upon this point your attention is called to the action of the Executive Council relative to the United Association of Plumbers, etc., and the

Schlitz Brewing Co., and also the editorial notes in the November issue of the *American Federationist*, and the correspondence in the December issue.

The organization of another body on other lines than are generally accepted by the whole labor movement, no matter how honestly conceived, is to be deprecated. There never yet existed, and never can possibly exist, two organizations or governments claiming jurisdiction over the same territory or peoples, endeavoring to administer to their welfare, without rivalry, antagonism and conflict arising therefrom. Aye, the very persistency of each authority endeavoring to advance the interests of its own organization makes the rivalry, bitterness and antagonism the more acute.

There is nothing for which a national building trades council can declare, which has not been more effectually emphasized and more nearly achieved by the American Federation of Labor; and that which has not been accomplished can be more readily attained by our Federation.

In some cities, building trades councils, urged on by a false notion, not only have separate and independent existence, but often decide upon diametrically opposite lines questions upon which there should and ought to be absolute unity.

When questions arise affecting the building trades exclusively, beyond doubt the building trade unions should have unrestricted and undisputed jurisdiction. But when the interests and welfare of all the workers of a particular locality are involved, the decision of all the organized workers in the central labor unions, trades assemblies, etc., should have the determining voice.

It is by yielding to majority rule in our local unions that we formulate and crystallize our opinions and judgment, make the voice of the majority the voice of all, and make the active beneficent service in the interests of all our fellow-craftsmen effective. The same principle holds good in our central bodies and in our national unions, as it determines the course of the entire labor movement in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Certainly, our Federation does not purpose anything but what will promote the best interests of our fellow-workers, or which will discourage organization or federation among the wage-earners. But in the interest of all, for the common good, we appeal to our fellow-unionists in the building trades to cease diffusion, and to bend their energies in the direction of organized and federated effort.

In view of what has already been referred to, I issued a circular to all affiliated unions on May 8, 1901, in which, among a number of other important measures and matters, every central body was requested to form a Building Trades Section where one had not already been formed, in which the particular trade interests of the building trade workers could be primarily decided. The suggestion was largely complied with; but where it was not, the rivalry and antagonism before existing seem to have grown in intensity. I feel confident that if the delegates to this convention representing building trade unions, will make proper presentation to the officers and members of their respective organizations upon this subject, and if the suggestion already indicated is followed, this cause of discord and injury can be eliminated without discredit or humiliation to any; but to the great advantage of all engaged in our great movement.

It may not be amiss to say that in the circular already referred to, the formation of sections of organizations having union labels as well as other sections having particular trade interests akin to each other was urged; that it is also requested that all these sections should be part of and under the jurisdiction of the central body. The suggestions and requests have been very generally complied with.

METAL TRADES ALLIANCE.

In consequence of the many difficulties encountered by our affiliated unions of the various metal trades, a conference was held at Louisville last year and a temporary alliance formed. During the year three further conferences were held for the purpose of perfecting the same. Another is to be held in the city of Scranton during the life of this convention. Inasmuch as the metal trades are coming to be controlled largely by the same employers or directors, an alliance or trade federation of the various unions of the trades is sought to be perfected, in order that the best interests of all may be guarded. It is a source of no little pleasure to be able to say that there are no unions affiliated more faithful in adherence to the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor than are these metal trade unions.

TRADE JURISDICTION.

The question of jurisdiction of national unions within the past year has, if anything, become more intensified than at any previous time, in some instances resulting in open hostilities. It is a most difficult problem to determine where one trade ends and another begins, particularly so in our time, when there is an almost constant state of transition in industry.

The invention of a new machine or a new tool, or the discovery of some substitute article, frequently changes and transforms the labor of one craft, or form of labor, to another, and it is easily understood that men and organizations look with jealous care not only for the maintenance of their organizations, but that they also encounter considerable difficulty in conforming them-

selves and their organizations to the new conditions. It has been my constant aim to endeavor to aid our fellow-unionists in finding a way out of the difficulties by which they are confronted, or to bring about an agreement, even though it be temporary, in the hope that time would aid in solving the problems.

The last convention declared that organizations having disputes of this character should meet by representatives, and endeavor to arrive at an adjustment before cognizance could be taken of the matter by the American Federation of Labor. While quite a number have acquiesced in this suggestion, yet I have found that in many instances the organization which has benefited by any change and has possessed the power, has manifested an unwillingness to meet with the organization whose trade has been the loser. Then again, there is a tendency among too many of our affiliated unions to extend their jurisdiction over branches of trade already organized under another head.

Much of the time which could with advantage have been devoted to the organization and furtherance of our movement had to be given to these questions of disputed jurisdiction; for, had they been ignored, they would have resulted in long-continued struggles to the detriment not only of the organizations involved, but our entire movement and our cause.

In these cases an employer inclined to be fair toward organized labor is made an innocent sufferer; or, on the other hand, other employers unfriendly inclined are glad to take advantage of the internecine strife and play one organization against the other to the detriment of both, and from which the employers referred to reap the sole advantage.

Incidents of this character will no doubt come before this convention, and I trust they will receive your careful consideration; that your valuable aid may be given in reducing, if not eliminating, this cause of contention.

If we were now in the midst of an industrial depression wherein the workers would be engaged in a fierce contest to hold their "jobs," there might be some reason or excuse for such an unseemly scramble; but inasmuch as the workers are very generally employed, there is not even good excuse for the strife.

TAMPA SITUATION.

The situation in Tampa has recently improved to some extent; that is, there is more general recognition of the right of the wage-earners there not only to employment, but also to become members of the American trade union movement. However, there can be no question that desperate methods were employed by both contestants. In so far as I was able to assist our fellow-unionists, I have done so, but always within our legal and moral rights. An organization, existing in the United States, presuming to speak or act as a representative of the workers, has no right to attempt to deprive wage-earners from earning their livelihood at their respective crafts or vocations, particularly by denying to these workers the right to affiliate with the American labor movement. As a matter of fact, if the organization itself, the *Resistencia*, were *bona fide* as a working class trade union, it would conform itself to the American trade union principles, and be part of the International organization of the trade, and in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The situation in Tampa is mending itself, and making for the advantage of all.

UNION LABELS.

Very substantial advance has been made in the more general demand for union made articles, and also for products bearing the union labels. The officers of our affiliated organizations report the issuance by their respective organizations of a much larger number of labels than at any previous time in the history of their existence.

The union label issued by the American Federation of Labor is, as you know, utilized for the products exclusively of those union workers whose trades have no national union, and who are directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

In issuing labels to local unions we insist that all the workers in the establishment shall be members of the union; that a stipulated agreement as to wages shall be made; that the hours of labor in no case shall be above ten per day; that the labels shall be issued for one week's product at a time so as to avoid accumulation of labels; that the agreement shall be for a specific period; that disputes shall be adjusted, if possible, by conciliation, or submitted to arbitration where conciliation may fail; and that the conditions of the agreement shall be approved by the President of the American Federation of Labor.

In one industry which is now being fairly well organized, we obtained an agreement with the employers for the enforcement of the 8-hour day where the hours of labor were exceedingly long heretofore; and we have agreed that the label in that industry shall be furnished to no employer unless the 8-hour day be enforced.

Some difficulty has been experienced with a few local unions which have adopted a local union label. Some express dissatisfaction when their label has not been approved, and still another persists in issuing a union label despite the request for its discontinuance.

There are many good reasons why a local union should not be permitted to issue a union label, one of which is that it is too easily subject to abuse unless restraint or impartial supervision can be exercised by a general officer. Then again, it is liable to be used to the advantage of a single employer, discriminating against another employer who may desire to operate a fair and union establishment. Apart from this, there are other reasons, which are enumerated in the following preambles and resolutions which I drafted, and which received the approval of the Executive Council:

Whereas, It is the policy and purpose of the American Federation of Labor to promote the use of and to create a general demand for union label products, and has indorsed the union label of every *bona fide* National or International Union of America issuing a label; and,

Whereas, We recognize the necessity of avoiding confusion among union workers and sympathizers with organized labor, who desire to give their whole patronage to union labor and union labeled products; and,

Whereas, The issuance of labels by local unions creates confusion by reason of the possibility of large numbers of labels being issued; and further, that the issuance of a label of a local union of a trade is calculated to narrow rather than broaden the sympathy and co-operation of the workers in such trades located at different points, and tends further to postpone the time when a National Union will be formed of the trade; and when a comprehensive label for the trade is adopted; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor discontinue the use of an I will not approve or indorse any union label issued by any local union as such;

RESOLVED, That where local unions desire the use of a union label covering the product of the labor of its members, that the label of the American Federation of Labor be used until such time as a National or International Union of the trade has been formed, when the organization may be in a better position to issue a successful union label of the trade.

These resolutions are earnestly recommended to you for approval.

The union label carries with it the badge of goods made under clean, sanitary and comparatively fair conditions to the workers. It is not violent, nor does it carry either threat or reproach. It appeals to the higher and better judgment, and not only assists honest toil, but aids fair-minded employers against the more rapacious and conscienceless of their competitors. Every union member should insist upon union labeled goods. The fair-minded public will soon then be glad to give our movement its moral assistance, particularly when so much good can be accomplished with so little effort.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE—FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Of all the forces at work for the establishment of rightful relations among the peoples of the civilized world, none is so potent as trade unions.

The movement of labor makes for the fraternity of man, and the peace of the peoples of the nations of the earth. The organization of the toiling masses in the several countries tends to the recognition of the fact that our interests are identical, not inimical; that we have the same, or very nearly the same, contest for the establishment of a higher conception of human rights; and that in the same proportion as our fellow-workers organize, unite, and federate shall we not only help to further public opinion, but largely constitute that public opinion by our very unity and the common polity which guides us.

We are justly proud of having inaugurated the exchange of fraternal delegates with our organized fellow-workers of Great Britain and Canada. We trust that the time is not far distant when this rule shall be more general, and that as an outcome we shall see a federation of the workers of the world.

In our convention we greet most cordially the splendid types of manhood who are striving for the right, Frank Chandler, of the Carpenters; Ben Tillett, of the Dockers, and P. M. Draper, of the Printers, representing respectively the organized workers affiliated to the British Trade Union Congress and the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada. We welcome them here in our convention. None among us have more right than they to speak in the name of labor, in the name of humanity. I know I but bespeak your sentiment in extending a cordial and supremely fraternal welcome to them here, and by assuring them that it will be our purpose to make their stay among us pleasant as well as interesting, and when they shall depart for their homes that they may take a word of cheer, of comfort, and encouragement to the workers they represent, that it is the aim and aspiration of the organized workers of America to take up the burden and fulfill the mission bequeathed to us by those who have struggled before our day to make life not only worth living, but to lift the burden from the shoulders of those of the present, and to make the prospects for future generations so much the brighter.

Advices have reached me that a congress for the establishment of international peace will be held in the near future in connection with the exposition now being held at Charleston, S. C., and that an invitation to our Federation will be extended to participate in that congress. Inasmuch as the trade union movement is more potent for political reform, civic education, moral development, economic advancement and international peace than any other movement of our day, I suggest that authority be given for participation in that congress when held.

THE MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

Much progress is reported in the organization of our fellow-workers of the Dominion of Canada. Our fellow-unionists there are not only growing in number, but are plainly giving evidence of their intense devotion to the trade union movement, and are reaping the benefit of the result of their organization. They recognize, too, that despite geographical division our interests are one and the same, and that it is the constant purpose of our International Unions and the American Federation of Labor to render them every financial and moral assistance we do to the workers of the United States, and that we are one and the same in spirit, in fact, in union; with one common polity and policy; with identical principles, hopes and aspirations.

LABOR LEGISLATION—FEDERAL.

In regard to the legislation affecting labor, I beg to submit the following review, and call your attention to the report of our Legislative Committee, printed in the *American Federationist*, April, 1901.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

The 8-hour bill, H. R. 6882, as was reported to the last convention, passed the House of Representatives practically unanimously, and became part of the unfinished business of the Senate at its last session. It was introduced in the Senate by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania; but despite all our best and combined efforts, we were unable to secure a meeting of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor for the consideration of and a report upon it. We then endeavored to secure action direct by the Senate. A motion was made by Senator Pettigrew for the discharge of the committee from further consideration of the bill, and that it be put upon its passage. Through the parliamentary jugglery of its opponents, the motion was not adopted. I am in full accord with the opinion expressed by the Legislative Committee and our other friends that the bill would have become a law, practically unanimously, if a direct vote upon it could have been secured.

PRISON LABOR BILL.

The bill regulating prison labor, known as H. R. 5460, which also passed the House in the first session of Fifty-sixth Congress, was not reported upon by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, to which the bill was referred. This bill was framed by the Industrial Commission, the chairman of which was also chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor; and yet we were unsuccessful in securing a meeting, a hearing, or a report from that committee upon this bill. And thus this bill, too, failed of adoption.

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

Having in mind the dangerous features which often creep into bills for the passage of which there is a popular demand, we were exceedingly cautious about giving our assent to the bills formulated by the committee of Congress, popularly known as the "Anti-Injunction Bill" and the "Anti-Trust Bill." The bill framed by us and introduced in the last Congress was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. (See page 201, July, 1900, *American Federationist*.)

It was an effective measure, designed to give the workers proper protection, and shield the people from the abuse of injunctions, the growth of which we have seen within this past ten years. Such a law, however, did not meet the views of labor's opponents, who, in a bill designed to abolish, restrict, or regulate the issuance of injunctions sought by amendment to engraft in it, provisions which would, for the first time in the history of our country, give statutory authority for their issuance.

An effort was made to secure a separate vote in the House upon the amendments offered by the committee. When that was defeated the alternative was presented to us of favoring the passage of a misnamed anti-injunction bill with the inimical provisions already referred to contained in it, or to favor the defeat of the entire proposition. We had no hesitancy in declaring for the latter; and notwithstanding that the bill, with the pernicious provisions referred to, had the prestige of the favorable report of the committee and the advocacy of the most conspicuous leaders of the majority in the House, when representatives in Congress of the minority (to whom we had just then communicated our position) stated on the floor that the representatives of organized labor preferred the defeat of the bill to its passage in the shape in which it was before the House, the vote was taken and the bill defeated by a vote of yeas, 54; nays, 145.

While it is true that an anti-injunction bill did not become a law, it is equally true that an overwhelming rebuke was administered to those who sought to engraft upon the statutes of our country the legal authority for the monstrous injunctions which not only have been, but which would have been more wantonly issued had this iniquitous provision of the bill become a law.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

In my last report your attention was called to the fact that the Chinese Exclusion Act will expire May 3, 1902. This fact is repeated now, and the warning given that energetic and im-

date action is an imperative necessity. There is no question to be considered by the present Congress fraught with half so much import to the American people as is the question whether or not the Chinese shall be excluded from the United States. Fully realizing the immense importance attached to the work done by the American Federation of Labor, and the danger of underestimating the strength of the antagonistic element, I have arranged for a most active and energetic campaign. Being aware that the pro-Chinese element in the country depends in a large measure upon the general ignorance of many of us east of the Rocky Mountains, as to the merits or demerits involved, literature has been prepared upon the subject, for general distribution. We have issued a pamphlet containing in substance the result of official investigations, made by special committees of the California legislature, a special committee of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco and the several Commissioners of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of California, together with extracts from memorials adopted by state anti-Chinese conventions; also containing the views of some famous statesmen and economists, furnishing exhaustive and startling data which will enable those interested to obtain the information necessary to combat ignorant or unreasoning opposition.

No one can read this pamphlet without feeling surprised at the wonderful patience exhibited by our fellow-citizens of the Pacific Coast in submitting to a state of affairs so horrible and degrading. The people of the country must be informed; and though the original official reports expose some conditions relative to the effect on children which can not be published anywhere, except in official reports, we are under the impression that the data furnished will be sufficient to convince all honest pro-Chinese of the justice of a rigid exclusion.

There can not be any honest division of opinion on Chinese exclusion. However much we may oppose, and with justice, unrestricted immigration from elsewhere, this Chinese question is not at all to be compared with or included in a general immigration law. Important as are the interests of labor involved, they form by no means the sole or controlling influence governing us in our efforts to continue the policy of exclusion.

Apart from the fact that we are workmen we are also American citizens, fully imbued with the grand principles underlying our form of government and our present system of civilization. The introduction or continuance of an element so entirely at variance with our economic, political, social and moral conceptions, and so utterly incapable of adaptation to the Caucasian ideals of civilization, is not only dangerous to us as a class, but is destructive of the very institutions we are so earnestly striving to uphold, maintain or attain. Whatever may be the opinion of others, to us this matter does not permit a compromise.

Chinese exclusion is an issue upon which all organized labor is a unit.

The hearthstone of every American citizen is in danger.

Every incoming coole means the displacement of an American, and the lowering of the American standard of living.

It represents so much money sent out of the country.

So much more vice and immorality injected into our social life in its place.

We can not afford to trifle with a race of people so utterly unassimilative, so ruinous to our general prosperity, and so blighting to our every prospect.

Comparison with immigration of other peoples is only possible by contrast. While we object to an indiscriminate influx of other foreign laborers, we maintain that discrimination in the case of Chinese immigrants is impossible.

We insist upon an exclusion act which will effectively exclude. Provision must be made for proper enforcement of the law when enacted, and the jurisdiction and execution of the law so conferred as to remove it from the legal juggling to which former laws have been subject.

The general importance of this legislation justifies me in again urging the necessity of ceaseless and untiring activity in whatever direction it may be essential, and furthermore that every honest and legitimate effort be used to impress others with the same zeal for the furtherance of this law, so that all may contribute toward the successful consummation of an act so absolutely necessary for the best interests of the nation.

It may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that our Federation was the first general body of workers of the country to give expression to the demand for the exclusion of Chinese from the United States, which declaration resulted in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion law and the treaty which it enforced. The following preamble and resolution were adopted at the convention of the Federation in 1881:

"WHEREAS, The experience of the last thirty years in California and on the Pacific Coast having proved conclusively that the presence of Chinese, and their competition with free white labor, is one of the greatest evils with which any country can be afflicted; therefore, be it—

"Resolved, That we use our best efforts to get rid of this monstrous evil (which threatens, unless checked, to extend to other parts of the Union) by the dissemination of information respecting its true character, and by urging upon our representatives in the United States Congress the absolute necessity of passing laws entirely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese into the United States."

By direction of the last convention, the Executive Council was instructed to carry out the provisions of the resolution there adopted, to strengthen the Exclusion Act. The Council authorized me to secure the services of some one familiar with the issue involved, to assist in conducting the campaign for the re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act. In conformity therewith I have secured the services of Herman Gutstadt, of San Francisco, an old trade unionist, whose many years of residence in California and participation in former anti-Chinese campaigns, render his assistance most useful to the American Federation of Labor.

I suggest that the committee to which this subject shall be referred, be requested to submit a separate and distinct report thereon, with such resolutions as may express the views of our great movement on this momentous question.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE BILL.

The American Federation of Labor declared in favor of the passage of a law for a leave of absence, with pay, for the employees in the navy yards. This bill was advocated by our representatives. Later, it was learned that the forces both in and out of Congress which were arrayed against the 8-hour bill, and particularly the representatives of the private shipyards and iron companies were suspiciously active in securing the passage of this bill. We made inquiries, as the result of which we learned that, inasmuch as the opponents of the 8-hour bill urged as an argument that its passage would involve the shipbuilding for the United States Navy in the Government navy yards, the purpose was to make the cost of such construction in the navy yards more costly to the Government, and hence contribute toward the defeat of the passage of our 8-hour bill.

Some of the most conspicuous governmental officers of the navy yards have advocated that the United States build its ships in its own yards, who, I am reliably informed, now do not advocate it for the reason stated.

We insist, and shall insist, that the best possible conditions shall obtain for the worker directly employed by the Government; and every fair-minded man appreciates the fact that with out the aid of our general movement the improved conditions so many of them enjoy would not have been secured but for the support of the organized labor movement of the country. We should, however, bear in mind the fact that, in aiding our fellow-workers in the Government employ, we have no right to lose sight of, or hazard, the interests of the great body of worker employed by individual companies or corporations.

JUDICIAL INJUNCTIONS.

In what has already been said upon this subject there is a great warning and lesson to the workers of our country. Some years ago the Federal Congress passed a law for the incorporation of our trade unions. Beyond question, the advocates of that bill really believed they were doing the organized workers a real service; but at the time, and since, we have repeatedly warned our fellow-unionists to refrain from seeking the so-called protection of that law, which, in the case referred to, justified the suspicion and conclusion that the courts would in time have declared our unions liable to be mulcted in damages and their funds confiscated—a repetition of the history of the robbery of the guilds a few centuries ago.

It is the same species of legislation as the enactment of the law to regulate the interstate commerce law and the so-called anti-trust law, both of which were ostensibly enacted for the protection of the interests of the people, when, as a matter of fact, the only uses to which they have been put have been to furnish some pretence or excuse for the issuance of injunctions against organized workers engaged in disputes with their employers, and for the indictment and the possible imprisonment of men for the exercise of their natural and lawful rights.

During the year several of the courts have still further extended the scope of injunctions even going so far as to restrain workmen from "persuading," even by peaceable means, other workmen from taking employment in establishments in which a strike prevails. When the fact is borne in mind that there is neither constitutional nor statutory law under our Federal or State governments by which these injunctions are warranted, that they constitute an invasion by the judiciary of the legislative functions of the Congress and the legislatures, we are all the more reminded of the warning of the founders of our Republic that, unless the people are alert at all times and shall safeguard themselves, the judiciary will silently but steadily fitch from us the rights we have acquired and which we assumed to be constitutionally guaranteed.

ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Attention was called in my last report to the fact that in pursuance of a popular demand for the limitation or regulation of trusts, both a constitutional amendment and a bill were introduced in the Federal Congress; but in the provisions of all was contained language easily distortable to apply to labor organizations, and to outlaw them; that for that reason we opposed the passage of the constitutional amendment, which was defeated, and secured the incorporation of an amendment to the bill, in the House of Representatives, providing "that nothing in this act shall be a

construed as to apply to trade unions or other labor organizations, instituted for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor, or other conditions under which labor is to be performed."

The bill was referred to the Senate Committee, which reported it, with the following substitute amendment for the one we proposed :

"That nothing in said act shall be so construed as to apply to any action or combination otherwise lawful, of trade unions or other labor organizations, so far as such action or combination shall be for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor, or other conditions under which labor is performed, without violence or interfering with the lawful rights of any person."

We would have accepted the substitute amendment offered by the committee had it not contained the last proviso, "or interfering with the lawful rights of any person." As a matter of fact, these words vitiate whatever advantage the exclusion of labor organizations from the operations of the anti-trust law was intended to give, both by the amendments of the American Federation of Labor and the Senate committee.

Organized labor asks no immunity for any overt or unlawful act of which any of its members might at any time be guilty. But we insist that a strike—that is, withholding our labor power to secure better conditions of employment—or the boycott, that is, the transfer of our patronage from an employer or merchant who is hostile or unfair toward us, to an employer or merchant more favorably inclined, is the exercise of our lawful and moral rights; and yet the exercise of either or both, a strike or boycott, may interfere "with the lawful rights of any person."

The anti-trust bill, in the amended form recommended by the committee, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of yeas, 21; nays, 38, thus again emphasizing the fact that when by the alertness of the representatives of the American Federation of Labor the points at issue were clearly brought out, the Federal Congress refused to sanction by direct words the curtailment of labor's rights.

Our cause for gratification is not of an affirmative character, so far as labor legislation by the Federal Congress is concerned. We can not point to advantageous Federal legislation during the past year. Beyond doubt, however, had it not been that the representatives of the American Federation of Labor were directly on the ground, always earnest, alert, active and persistent, laws would have been enacted making our course more difficult, and the future gloomy.

The sum total of labor legislation of the Fifty-sixth Congress is the Seamen's Relief Bill; the abolition of involuntary servitude in Hawaii, and the leave of absence for employes of the navy yards.

JUDICIAL ANTAGONISM.

We have repeatedly warned American labor, organized and unorganized, against the insidious assaults upon its rights by weak or prejudiced or bigoted judges. Instances are, unfortunately, seen on every hand, and the situation is grave enough in the United States. But it may be doubted if the extraordinary decision which British unionism has recently received has had a parallel in the development of labor and social legislation since the time of the confiscation by the crown of England of the funds accumulated by the guilds centuries ago. The result is viewed askance by the best friends of labor, and even capitalistic organs of some fairness have not been able to pretend satisfaction with it. The story is most remarkable; for it shows how, under the form of law, rights, and apparently guaranteed opportunities, may be stolen.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that under the English law trade unions are permitted to register and assume a quasi-corporate status. When Parliament enacted this union registration law it was regarded by all, including the members who spoke in its favor, as a valuable concession to organized labor. The avowed intention was to confer a benefit—not to impose a burden or restriction. Mr. Frederick Harrison, the distinguished English writer who has for years been a legal adviser of the British unions, thus explains the law in regard to registration of unions :

"Until the acts of 1871 and 1875, which legalized trade unions and strikes, the unions were illegal societies, and could be robbed with impunity. The authors of those acts assumed that in making unions legal they did not make them corporate bodies capable of suing and being sued. When some of the unions were asking for power to sue as corporate bodies, some of us on the royal commission told them that, if they had the right to sue, they would be exposed to the liability to be sued, in which case they would soon be ruined. But from that day to this it has been held that trade unions could not be sued as a body and made liable to the whole extent of their funds—benefits to widows and children and all."

But lately the House of Lords (the tribunal of last resort in Great Britain) has rendered a decision which practically makes corporations of unions in spite of themselves, and which exposes the whole of their funds to legal liabilities. The case is known as the Taff Vale case, and grew out of a railroad strike. In the course of this strike the officers of the railway employes' unions circulated documents "calculated to injure" the company and to cause the boycotting of its line. It was the alleged injury inflicted by these circulars that constituted the ground for the company's suit for damages. The House of Lords, overruling the court below, held that unions may be sued in their registered names as though they were full-fledged corporations; that they are

responsible collectively for the acts of their respective officers, and that their funds are liable to attachment and may be taken to satisfy all legal claims. This would have been sweeping and revolutionary enough, for the decision violates the intent, spirit, and letter of the registration law. Indeed, the lords, in their opinion, based their conclusion not on legal principles, but on what they were pleased to term "public policy." They *inferred* that parliament, though it did not say so, *meant* to make unions corporate bodies to all intents and purposes; and they argued that the power to own property, to maintain an organization, and act through officers, ought to be accompanied by the liability to be sued and held collectively responsible for injuries caused by the officers. In short, the lords, finding that the law did not go far enough to suit their notion of public policy, *read a new meaning into it*. It was a case of absolute judicial legislation or usurpation.

But this was not all. A second decision, rendered almost simultaneously with that in the *Taff Vale* case, "filled up the holes" left open by the first. The principle established by this second decision is this, in the briefest possible terms:

That when a trade union seeks to compel or coerce an employer or merchant by "inducing" others not to deal with him, it may be civilly liable in damages. This means that even where no violence or intimidation is used, and unionists limit themselves to means strictly peaceful, employers who are inconvenienced or injured by a strike, and merchants who are injured by a boycott, may obtain damages for such injuries.

Such sweeping law practically destroys the right to advise a strike, the right to persuade men not to work for unreasonable employers, the right to picket, and the right to boycott or circulate boycotting literature. To make injury the test of legality is to revert to the absurdities of the common law of the early years of the struggle of the laborers. As I have repeatedly shown:

Injury does not necessarily imply wrongful action.

A man may injure another without overstepping for a second his proper sphere of action. The question is not whether a man injures another, but how he causes the injury.

A blow is a tort.

A libel or slander is a tort.

A threat to kill or destroy property is criminal.

But injury by means of a peaceful strike or boycott—even when by persuasion and appeal thousands are influenced to join such strike or boycott—does not, morally or legally, entitle the injured party to damages.

The House of Lords has thus minimized the labor of years of effort and progress and reform. Is it possible that these two decisions will be permitted to stand? Will not the House of Commons be called upon by Britain's sturdy workers to annul this judicial legislation and restore to labor the rights thus stolen from it? It is gratifying to know that the British Trade Union Congress has directed the institution of proceedings to determine definitely the legality or illegality of picketing under the new decision.

LOSS OF LIFE ON TOWS AT SEA.

Pursuant to instructions, correspondence was opened up with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Navigation in regard to the increasing use of tow barges on the lakes and on the Atlantic coast, which, it is asserted, is a source of danger to life and property, caused by the breaking away of the tow while at sea and consequent loss of life of the crews. A protest was made to the Commissioner of Navigation against more than one cargo-carrying vessel being towed at one time unless such vessels are capable of taking care of themselves at sea under sail or steam. The Commissioner replied that there is no provision of law empowering any officer of the Government to regulate the number of vessels in tow, although the matter was referred to in the reports of the Bureau for 1889; that bills were introduced on the subject by Senator Frye and Congressman Fitzgerald in the Fifty-sixth Congress, S. 3331, March 10, 1900, H. R. 10511, April 7, 1900, respectively.

Replying further, the Commissioner stated, upon my request for his advice as to the chances for the passage of any legislation upon the subject, that it would depend to an extent upon "a specific statement of the losses of barges and their crews." Although the facts of the losses are matters of common knowledge, yet, when I made inquiries by correspondence and otherwise from the representatives of the organizations and crafts particularly in interest, I was unable to secure the requisite definite or specific information.

I would recommend that the Legislative Committee for the ensuing year be instructed to examine into the bills already referred to, and with the advice and consent of the incoming Executive Council, prepare a bill to be introduced at the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress which shall secure the relief desired.

INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOILERS AND HULLS.

In regard to the instructions to petition Congress for the enactment of a law removing the restrictions on applicants for positions as inspectors of steam boilers, I beg to say that the informa-

tion upon which such a petition could be based was received too late for presentation. Congress had adjourned, and the officers and Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor were legislatively entirely engrossed with the subjects-matter upon which they had specific and important instructions. The suggestion is made that the Legislative Committee be directed to have prepared a bill or petition to meet the requirements.

It is recommended that further efforts be made to secure an amendment of the regulations by the board of inspectors of hulls and boilers so as to provide for a reasonable time of service, in sailing as well as steam vessels, as a qualification in actual seamanship to qualify these men as officers of ocean-going vessels.

NAVY YARD AND ARSENAL EMPLOYEES.

Respecting the resolution for better standard of wages for the navy yard and arsenal employes, I beg to say that an order has been issued by the Navy Department taking in a wider range of cities for the payment of the highest or current rate of wages. The order is not all that was required by the organizations of the trades in interest, but is recognized as an advance on the lines desired.

GOVERNMENT WORK—FAIR CONDITIONS.

Proper presentations were made to the executives of the different departments relative to the placing of orders for hats, clothing, leather goods, etc., either with fair houses or for the employment of union workmen at fair wages. Replies have indicated a desire on the part of the executives to avoid, as far as possible, placing orders with business concerns conducting operations under unfair conditions.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Complaints were received that employes of the Government in Hawaii and Cavite were required to work longer hours than provided by our Federal 8-hour law. Before presentation could be made to the Government officials, promulgation was made for the enforcement of the 8-hour law in Hawaii. In regard to the Cavite complaint, the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, in a letter to me under date of September 21, 1901, says:

"The Commandant was instructed that for all work in excess of eight hours, per diem workmen should be paid the ordinary rate of pay and FIFTY PER CENT. ADDITIONAL. He was further instructed that unless in case of extraordinary emergency they should not be employed more than eight hours per diem, the emergency to be declared by the commanding officers stationed at Cavite, Philippine Islands."

He further states that the matter of complaint has been referred to the commandant of the Cavite naval station for report.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

When the convention closed at Louisville last year many of the delegates proceeded to Chicago to participate in a congress called under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, where a general discussion was held upon the subject of voluntary and compulsory arbitration in labor disputes. Together with other representatives of our movement, I strenuously opposed any declaration favoring compulsory arbitration. From the sentiment in favor of it by a number in attendance, and particularly by one who seemed to speak by the card, it seemed to me that a most aggressive attitude on my part was necessary.

In the course of two addresses before the congress I deliberately determined to, and did, shock the advocates of that scheme by my pronounced utterances as to the right of the workers to strike for any good reason or "for no reason at all." No sane or thoughtful trade unionist advocates strikes, and certainly would not advocate a strike "for no reason at all." On the contrary, it is the tendency of organization, as well as the aim of trade unionists, to prevent and avert strikes whenever and wherever possible; but we insist, and will insist, upon the legal right of the workers to quit their employment at will, without incurring the risk of punishment by fine or imprisonment. We insist, too, that when the state can inflict financial punishment or send to jail a worker who, for any good reason known to himself, desires to change his employment, or who refuses to work so as to induce his employer to grant him fairer conditions of employment, that moment the worker is reduced to veritable slavery.

Of several state legislatures which convened, there were but few in which there were not introduced numerous bills providing for compulsory arbitration, and in each one the penalty clause provided for the specific performance of the terms of a contract to labor, and fines and imprisonment for their violation. It required not only alertness, but promptness and a vigorous campaign against the enactment of these laws. Together with a number of our representatives, I appeared before the committees of several legislatures in opposition to the bills. The address delivered at Chicago by me was printed in pamphlet form, distributed in large numbers and placed in the hands of friends and foes.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

It is gratifying to state that in many of the legislatures the bills were not reported and in a few in which they were, met with overwhelming defeat; but what is of greater consequence to us all is the fact that there is a clearly manifest change of opinion upon this plan to fetter the workers, on the part of many of those who formerly advocated compulsory arbitration. In truth quite a change of sentiment is being experienced in the country itself which gave to the work the monstrosity known under the euphonious but senseless title of compulsory arbitration.

All who observe and think rightly know that there is no power so efficient to prevent harsh or illy-considered strikes, or to reduce the number of strikes to a minimum, as a well organized and well equipped union of the trade, and a thorough federation of all organized workers.

Under the auspices of the committee of the National Civic Federation (the committee being composed equally of the representatives of organized labor and the employers and men in public life) a conference was held in the city of New York in the spring of this year for the purpose of bringing about conciliation between organized labor and employers, or to tender its good office for the voluntary arbitration of industrial disputes before their development into contests, that is, strikes or lockouts. Some of the most active members in our movement, including your president, were participants, and jointly we have endeavored to use the opportunities at our hand to the advantage of our fellow-workers. Another conference is to be held in New York at the close of this convention.

INCREASE IN WOMEN'S WAGES.

With others, I made an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury for an increase of the salary of the female operatives in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The current rate of wages respectively, \$470, \$548 and \$600 per annum. The Secretary advised me that he would take the matter under favorable consideration, and I have been reliably advised that he will recommend to Congress the following increase from the amounts just stated: \$500, \$600 and \$700; and will ask Congress for an additional appropriation, so that the increase can be carried into effect.

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

No keen observer disputes that the all-absorbing and burning question of our time is expressed in the terms, The Labor Question. In the effort to establish the rightful relation of the workers to society; in the production of wealth and in its just distribution, is encompassed all the complex questions of our lives.

That justice should be meted out to all the workers, no thoughtful man will deny.

Anything which is not based upon ethical considerations for all, no intelligent trade unionist asks.

Questions often arise in the official family of the President of the United States in which justice, fair dealing, ethics, and the law and its administration must frequently be under consideration, and, unless there is some representative of the workers competent to speak in the name, to advocate their cause, to convey to the executive head and his advisers the laborers' side of labor's contention, he and they must be deprived of valuable and far-reaching information. It is to supply this present deficiency that the American Federation of Labor has asked, and should repeat and increase its efforts, to secure the enactment by Congress of a law creating a department of labor, with a secretary who shall have a seat in the President's cabinet.

There are some who are advocating the passage of a law creating a department of industry and commerce, with a secretary at its head, providing for him a seat in the President's cabinet. Of the several propositions which have been submitted, they all subordinate and minimize the question of labor, and even the present Federal Department of Labor. Against such a plan we have entered, and should again emphatically enter, our protest.

As a matter of fact, without a single exception, the members of the cabinet are now representatives of the employers and business men's side of industry and commerce and finance.

Our ambassadors and consuls to the foreign countries are agents and advocates of the same interests, and there can be no good excuse for the creation of a department on the line just indicated, unless it is proposed as a pretext to prevent the enactment of a law asked for by labor.

SECOND CLASS POSTAL RATES.

Complaint was received at our office that the Postoffice Department has rendered a decision by which publications of trade unions and other fraternal organizations would not be permitted to carry advertisements unless the same applies particularly to the trade of the organization, that is, providing the publication desired to avail itself of the mailing privileges as second class matter, or by the pound rate.

Viewing the law of July 16, 1894, under which publications issued by, "benevolent or fraternal societies or orders, organized under the lodge system, and having a bona fide membership of not less than one thousand persons, or by a regularly incorporated institution of learning, or by a trade union . . . shall be admitted to the mails as second class matter provided further that such matter shall be originated and published to further the objects and

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purposes of such societies, orders, trade unions, etc.," it does not appear to me from the standpoint of a layman that there is a proper basis for the opinion expressed by the Assistant Attorney-General. It is true that there has been but one trade union publication excluded from the second class privilege; but that in itself is sufficient to warrant our protest. Apart from this, however, any other trade union journal, carrying advertisements of the character named, can be denied second class privilege at any moment at the discretion of the local or general postmaster.

I therefore recommend that a review of the opinion rendered be requested from the highest legal authority; that in the event of failure to secure a reversal of the order referred to, the officers and legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor be directed to secure an amendment to the existing law.

STATE AND LOCAL LEGISLATION.

From the reports of the officers of state branches and local central bodies is gathered the information that considerable advance has been made in the passage of laws in the interests of the workers. This is particularly true in relation to the better protection of life and limb by the protection of machinery and belting, the sanitation of mines, factories, workshops and homes; employers' liability act, the extension of the 8-hour day, a minimum rate of wages for state and municipal laborers, child labor law in Tennessee, the use of the union label on printed public documents, etc.

In Colorado the last legislature adopted a constitutional amendment empowering the people's representatives to pass an 8-hour law for such workers whose occupations for a longer period may be injurious to health or a menace to public policy. This amendment was made necessary by reason of the 8-hour law of the state having been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of Colorado.

The legislature of Tennessee passed a child labor law, which is referred to in another part of this report.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Copy of the resolution for the higher education and general improvement of the blind was forwarded to Congressman H. S. Boutelle, and a sympathetic reply with promise of his aid was received. It is regrettable that the member has since died.

FREE SCHOOL BOOKS.

State branches and central bodies of the American Federation of Labor were communicated with and requested to work for the establishment of a free system of school books wherever it is not now in vogue. This instruction, in the form of a resolution, was also published in the official columns of the *American Federationist*.

UNION LABEL ON SCHOOL BOOKS.

The organizations of Illinois were also directed to prevail upon their respective members the state legislature to secure the repeal of laws which discriminate against the use of the union label upon public school books. Official information as to the results achieved by the last legislature of the state has not yet been received.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

One of the great ills from which the political morale of our country suffers is the party domination, which in turn is usually dominated by a political boss. We find our people arrayed in parties against each other, when, in truth, many find themselves in sympathy with measures which the opposite party is the sponsor. Under the party system, which implies the party boss, that which is supposed to be the lesser of the two evils is chosen. To stand for measures and principles so that we as workers may have an opportunity of petitioning for favorable, or vetoing vicious, legislation, and each question or measure being determined upon its specific merits or demerits, are some of the causes upon which the American Federation of Labor predicates its demand for direct legislation by the initiative and the referendum.

Some advance has been gained at a few points in this direction. Our conventions have rendered action favorable to this system, which has received the careful consideration of my colleagues and myself.

During the year the people of Winetka, Ill., inaugurated a system by which they have secured the practical application of direct legislation without any change in the written constitution of the state or the local charter. In view of the successful experiment there, it has been deemed advisable to issue an address to the organized workers of the country, calling their attention to the methods employed at Winetka, and suggesting a like experiment in their respective municipalities. A copy of this address will be placed before the appropriate committee of this convention for such consideration and action as they may give it, so that after the same is properly digested it may be reported to this convention for final action.

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VOLUNTEER ORGANIZERS.

It is with intense pride and pleasure I can report the continued splendid services rendered our cause by the volunteer organizers who, at great personal sacrifice and inconvenience, have given and are giving their time, energy and ability, and often at their own expense, so that the yet unorganized workers may reap the advantage which comes from united effort, and also the generally excellent advice and assistance they have rendered to those already organized. It is but fair praise to them to say that they have not only yielded faithful compliance in promptly acting upon any suggestion or instruction calculated to protect or advance the interests of our fellow workers, but they have been ready at any time to respond to the numerous calls made up to them by the workers of their respective localities. No more faithful service was ever rendered by any body of volunteer workers than is freely given by the more than eight hundred volunteer organizers now holding commissions from the American Federation of Labor.

SALARIED ORGANIZERS.

Acting upon instructions at the last convention, and being provided with the means by which these instructions could be carried out, a corps of thirty-five salaried organizers was appointed during the year. Some of these have been working for the entire year, while others have been required to give from four to eight months' of their time. In other instances again a very large number of organizers, not included in this thirty-five, have had their current expenses paid for periods of from one day to one month. Altogether we have expended for organizing:

Organizers, permanent and temporary.....	\$32,328.74
Organizing literature and supplies.....	1,965.87
Postage and expressage (approximately).....	1,500.00
Total.....	\$35,794.61

This total, \$35,794.61, expended for organizing purposes, of course, does not include the expenses of the Legislative Committee nor the *American Federationist*.

An examination of the accounts discloses the fact that more than one-half of the expenditure made for organizing purposes was incurred for the southern and western states, thus demonstrating beyond cavil that the American Federation of Labor is performing its full duty to all our workers regardless of the section of the country in which they may be located. I am sure that the sentiment of the convention is expressed when the assurance is given that, to the full limit of our ability, the energies of our officers and our organizers will always be devoted to the furtherance of the interests of the toilers of America, regardless of geographical lines.

CANADIAN ORGANIZER.

Organizer John A. Flett, of the Dominion of Canada, has been continued during the past year, giving satisfaction to the rank and file of the trade unionists of the Dominion, as well as the officers of the trade union movement of the United States.

Of our volunteer organizers in Canada reference has already been made under the general caption upon that subject.

NATIONAL UNION ORGANIZERS.

In enumerating the various organizers reference has only been made to those appointed directly by the American Federation of Labor, and who do effective work for the entire labor movement. The thought has occurred to me, too late for incorporation in this report, to ascertain from our National and International unions the number of organizers they have appointed and who are permanently in the field to render services to the cause. I feel confident, however, that they form a very large corps of effective workers, and who, it is gratifying to state, uniformly co-operate with those appointed direct by the American Federation of Labor.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Our official monthly magazine, the *American Federationist*, has been published regularly, its columns augmented, and valuable assistance and correspondence from our own and other countries secured. The effort has been made to present to our fellow-unionists and readers generally the latest and most authentic news from the factory, workshop, mill and mine, written and reported by the secretaries of unions and our organizers—the men who have participated in and observed the events which they report.

The chart of the comparative percentage of employed and unemployed is coming to be regarded as an excellent register of our industrial activity. The only regret in this particular feature is that there are too few organizations which are either in a position to furnish this information, or who feel an inclination to do so. Beyond doubt, as our affiliated unions adopt large systems of beneficial features, they will themselves have the data, and will be in a better position as well as feel more readily disposed to furnish it, and thus place the *American Federationist*

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labor, through its official journal, in a position to give to the world absolutely accurate information upon the exact number of the employed and unemployed of the country.

One of the features which it has been my purpose to cultivate in our official magazine is to publish a history of important events in the labor movement of our country, written direct by the men who themselves so largely contributed in making that history. This feature should be encouraged and continued, to the end that no important event contributing to the upbuilding of our great movement shall be unrecorded. The future student and historian will thus be given the opportunity of learning and recording the struggles and sacrifices that were made, the advantages which have been gained, and the methods employed for their achievement.

The widest freedom for the expression of opinion has been given to those who care to contribute articles to the columns of our journal. They have been of a wide and divergent character, able and replete with varied information, good, sound advice, and founded upon knowledge of our economic and social structure.

Editorially I have endeavored to faithfully present to the world what the American trade union movement, the hopes and aspirations of the workers, represent, and have left no effort untried to protect and advance the best interests of the toilers of our country.

Publishing in the columns of our magazine practically the entire proceedings of the meetings of the Executive Council as well as our official reports, giving publicity to the source from which every dollar is received and for which every dollar is expended, has aided in instilling respect, and confidence in, the American Federation of Labor, its purposes, and the methods employed to achieve them.

Taken as a whole, the *American Federationist* is now regarded by all students and servers as the most comprehensive and authentic publication in economics, while among our fellow-workers it is an efficient organizer as well an educator.

For convenience, as well as to render it still more efficient to fulfill its mission, the Executive Council has decided that the *American Federationist* shall hereafter be sold at ten cents per copy, or the subscription price one dollar per year. Arrangements have been made with the companies distributing newspapers and magazines so that on and after February 1, 1901, the *American Federationist* will be handled by them, and be kept on sale on the news stands throughout the country. The hope is entertained that, with this greater facility for reaching our fellow-workers and our other friends, a much wider and larger circulation may be obtained to the advantage of all.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S DEATH.

With the utmost sadness and regret we record the untimely and brutal assassination, on September 6, of William McKinley, President of the United States.

Our movement may have sometimes differed from the policy which President McKinley pursued; but there were few of us who were not deeply conscious of his lovable disposition and his kindly nature.

In the Republic of the United States there is neither cause nor necessity for the existence of a political assassin.

The death of President McKinley caused the greatest shock and deepest sympathy among the organized workers of our country, and his name and memory will always occupy a tender spot in our hearts.

CONCLUSION.

Some notion may be gathered of the duties devolving upon the President of the American Federation of Labor when it is understood that he is in constant correspondence with the various officers of the 87 affiliated National unions, and very frequently with those unaffiliated. Also with 20 state branches; the 327 city central bodies; the 1,149 local trade and federal labor unions; the volunteer organizers; the 35 salaried organizers; representatives of the labor movement in foreign countries; officers of our federal, state and municipal governments; professors and students; and parties in dispute. All of these feel that they have a right to receive advice and suggestions relative to the justice, the needs, the demands, the policy, the philosophy, of the labor movement as well as its methods and aims.

In addition to this, there are the grievances of unions against employers, unions against individuals; public meetings, conferences with representatives of our unions, employers and other individuals; securing contributions to the *American Federationist* and writing its editorials. When these duties are borne in mind, it can readily be seen that the entire time, thought and activity of the occupant of the position is taken up to the limit.

Conscious of having endeavored to perform the duties devolving upon me to the very fullest extent of my physical and mental ability, with the one purpose—that of giving the most useful advice to protect and further the interests and the cause for which the organized labor movement of our country and our time stands, and to place our cause upon the highest possible plane and render it constantly more efficient so that the hegemony of the labor movement now so gener-

ally conceded to the American Federation of Labor may become universal, absolute, and unqualified, my work is submitted to you for your review. I trust it merits your approval.

In closing this report it would show a lack of appreciation did I not acknowledge my obligation to the rank and file of organized labor for their sympathetic co-operation. To the officers of our National Unions, our State Federations, City Central bodies, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, the editors of our great labor press, as well as to my colleagues on the Executive Council, I owe a debt of deep gratitude which I have endeavored, and shall always endeavor, to repay by an unalterable devotion to the high principles for which the American labor movement stands, and by the performance of my full duty to their achievement.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

During the reading of the report, various parts of which were vigorously applauded, and at the close, the report was most enthusiastically received.

The reading of the report occupied two hours and forty-five minutes.

First Vice-President Duncan stated the report of President Gompers would be referred to the proper committee when appointed.

By unanimous consent Delegate Tanquary offered the following:

Resolution No. 1:

Resolved, That the President be and is hereby authorized to divide the Committees so as to separate the duties of the Committee on "Local and Federated Bodies" to Committees on Local Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions, State Federations and Local Central Bodies.

That the President shall appoint a special committee to which shall be referred all Reports and Resolutions dealing with the reenactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act; and

That the President is further authorized to increase the number on each Committee from seven to eleven delegates.

Delegate Morris moved the adoption of the resolution. Agreed to.

Secretary Morrison then read the following report: (See page 32.)

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW WORKMEN: I have the honor to submit to you a report of the receipts and expenses of the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1900, and ending October 31, 1901.

It is with pardonable pride and a great deal of satisfaction that I am able to report a more than substantial increase in the amount of revenue received during the year. The increase in receipts from per capita tax is \$13,007.45, a net gain of 25 per cent. over that received last year. Receipts from supplies show an increase of \$2,611.66; the *American Federationist*, \$6,032.31, and from the assessments, \$2,139.77.

The income for the year was \$115,220.89. This amount includes the \$31,932.27 collected from assessments, and deducted would leave the actual available receipts as \$83,288.62—received from the following sources: Per capita tax, \$55,102.52; supplies, \$17,687.88; the *American Federationist*, \$10,498.22.

The expenses were \$118,708.39, being \$3,487.50 in excess of the receipts. Over one-half (\$61,041.16) of the expenses incurred are contained in two items, namely: Amount paid to organizers, \$32,328.74; sums turned over to the International Association of Machinists and forwarded to the metal trades on strike in San Francisco, Cal., \$28,712.02.

The following items show the most marked increase over last year:

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Increase.
Organizing.....	\$1,257 00	\$6,373 66	\$16,399 60	\$32,328 74	\$15,929 05
Assessment forwarded to Machinists and striking metal trades.....				28,712 02	28,712 02
Supplies for affiliated unions.....	1,225 95	2,711 76	7,398 69	8,327 12	928 43
Clerk hire and stenographers.....	1,994 46	3,607 51	7,443 87	9,857 91	2,414 04
Postage.....	677 73	1,071 09	2,237 99	3,196 36	958 37

Appropriations were made to the following organizations:

Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.....	\$100 00
Federal Labor Union No. 7387.....	50 00
Tobacco Strippers No. 4629.....	25 00
Canadian Labor Congress.....	200 00
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers 11 month tax).....	183 33
Destitute members of organized labor, Jack-onville, Fla.....	250 00
United Leather Workers' Union of America.....	100 00
Central Labor Council, San Francisco, Cal.....	1,000 00
Watch Case Engravers' National Union.....	200 00
Chain Makers' National Union.....	200 00
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.....	100 00

Following is a report of receipts and expenses by months for the year, which have been published in detail in the *American Federationist* and a copy forwarded to each union:

RECEIPTS.

	Per capita tax.	Supplies.	American Federationist.	Cigarmakers' Assessment.	Machinists' Assessment.
November.....	\$4,206 25	\$1,001 45	\$371 99	\$309 63	.....
December.....	3,287 70	1,117 34	360 21	1,161 12	.....
January.....	2,509 81	1,491 41	85 26	8 54	.....
February.....	3,400 76	1,117 85	61 25	89 56	.....
March.....	4,148 68	1,708 10	698 07	9 82	.....
April.....	6,585 06	1,627 70	223 84	1 34	.....
May.....	3,920 58	2,407 55	372 85	6 45	.....
June.....	2,641 13	1,856 29	866 78	1 57	\$534 05
July.....	6,724 44	1,351 85	398 93	2 20	12,999 55
August.....	4,409 17	1,515 92	361 99	3 50	5,108 10
September.....	5,388 73	1,274 13	3,841 18	24	2,680 47
October.....	7,880 21	1,218 19	2,855 87	4 04	6,381 30
Total.....	\$55,102 52	\$17,687 88	\$10,498 22	\$1,506 00	\$99,288 62

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

EXPENSES.

	General.	American Federationist.	Cigarmakers assessment.	Machinists assessment.
November	\$4,581 00	\$311 35	\$307 32	
December.....	5,550 35	285 11		
January.....	6,380 95	136 87		
February.....	4,926 78	20 66		
March.....	5,632 30	1,501 44		
April.....	6,419 61	2,267 47		
May.....	6,981 17	684 44		
June.....	6,579 97	847 52		
July.....	8,683 25	1,505 49		\$13,979 58
August.....	6,885 04	1,035 23		5,379 44
September.....	8,943 94	1,237 48		2,603 10
October.....	7,244 15	1,087 48		6,749 90
Total.....	\$78,788 51	\$10,900 54	\$307 32	\$28,712 02

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1, 1900.....	\$12,801 76
Per capita tax.....	55,102 52
Supplies.....	17,687 88
Machinists assessment.....	80,534 27
Cigarmakers assessment.....	1,598 00
American Federationist	10,498 22
	\$127,522 65

EXPENSES.

General.....	\$78,788 51
Machinists assessment.....	28,712 02
Cigarmakers assessment.....	307 32
American Federationist.....	10,900 54
	118,708 39

Balance on hand November 1, 1901..... **\$8,814 26**

Following is a grouping, as near as possible, under their several heads, of the detailed monthly expenses:

Appropriations:

Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.....	\$100 00
Federal Labor Union No. 7387.....	50 00
Tobacco Strippers No. 8629.....	25 00
Canadian Labor Congress.....	200 00
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers (11 months' tax).....	185 88
Destitute members of organized labor, Jacksonville, Fla.....	250 00
United Leather Workers' Union of America.....	100 00
Central Labor Council, San Francisco, Cal.....	1,000 00
Watch Case Engravers' National Union.....	200 00
Chain Makers' National Union.....	200 00
International Ladies' Garment Workers, Bernard Braff.....	100 00
Money refunded for books returned by Central Labor Union, Coshocton, Ohio.....	2 50
Charter fee returned, credited to Federal Labor Union No. 8590.....	5 00
Premium on Secretary's bond, J. Sprigg Poole.....	20 00
Money refunded in excess of amount due on tax, credited to Federal Labor Union No. 8193.....	13 50
Return of money forwarded on labels, credited to Suspender Workers No. 8618, C. N. Rummel	1 00
Premium on Treasurer's bond, J. A. Jones.....	75 00
Charter fee returned, credited to Dairymen's Union No. 8719, A. H. Hastings.....	10 00
Charter fee refunded, credited to Glass Snappers No. 8390, J. Mitchnewitch.....	10 00
Charter fee refunded, credited to Green Glass Bottle Blowers No. 8896, B. F. Knight.....	10 00
Grand Prize and Medal, M. Poreldeagrand.....	6 99
Money refunded forwarded in excess of tax, credited to Ship Caulkers No. 8406, Isadore Mayville	27 00
Charter fee returned, credited to Federal Labor Union No. 8617, Covington, Ky., Jno. A. Hubener	5 00

Protested Check, Riggs National Bank.....	\$5 00
Protested Check and fee, Riggs National Bank.....	6 52
Refused Check, Riggs National Bank.....	15 00
Refund for labels returned from Victor Shirt Co., Miss E. Towers.....	66 00
Refund of amount forwarded for supplies, and receipted for Sept. 9, 1901, W. P. Wallace..	7 20
Legislative Committee, salary, etc.....	2,918 62
Expenses entertaining Fraternal Delegates, Louisville Convention.....	200 40
Two Delegates to British Trade Union Congress.....	550 00
One Delegate to Canadian Trade and Labor Congress.....	100 00
Salary, Samuel Gompers, President, 12 months.....	2,100 00
Salary, Frank Morrison, Secretary, 12 months.....	1,800 00
Salary, John B. Lennon, Treasurer, 12 months.....	200 00
Traveling and Hotel Expenses of President and Secretary, attending Louisville Convention.....	99 00
Assistant Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and Messenger, Louisville Convention.....	169 00
Rent of Hall, Committee Rooms and Headquarters, Louisville Convention.....	172 00
Convention supplies, Louisville.....	588 70
Printing Daily Proceedings, Louisville Convention, bound copies.....	1,704 94
Rent of Office.....	870 00
Auditing books, Louisville Convention.....	145 50
Newspapers and Magazines for office.....	32 67
Office supplies and printing.....	1,983 85
Clerk hire.....	4,944 33
Stenographers.....	4,913 59
Janitor service.....	1 75
Office fixtures, typewriters, etc.....	2,008 66
Postage stamps, \$2,263.36; postal cards, \$12.....	2,275 86
Stamped envelopes.....	877 00
Revenue stamps.....	22 00
Special delivery stamps.....	22 00
Expressage and freight.....	1,513 63
Telegrams.....	587 64
Street-car tickets.....	60 75
Organizing expenses.....	32,528 74
Traveling and organizing expenses of President.....	1,190 85
Traveling expenses of Secretary.....	159 27
Organizing literature and supplies.....	1,965 87
Supplies for affiliated unions.....	8,827 12
Two-cent assessment, Cigarmakers' International.....	307 33
Five-cent assessment, Machinists' International, forwarded to headquarters.....	25,712 02
Five-cent assessment, forwarded to striking Metal Trades, San Francisco, Cal.....	3,000 00
Expenses, special agent, Trunk Line (Scranton Convention).....	11 00
<i>American Federationist</i>	13 00
Expenses, Executive Council meeting.....	14 50
Attending Executive Council meetings:	
James Duncan, First Vice-President.....	177 50
John Mitchell, Second Vice-President.....	195 50
James O'Connell, Third Vice-President.....	82 00
Max Morris, Fourth Vice-President.....	399 00
T. I. Kidd, Fifth Vice-President.....	234 00
D. A. Hayes, Sixth Vice-President.....	45 75
Jno. B. Lennon, Treasurer.....	154 00
Expenses, publishing the <i>American Federationist</i> 12 months.....	10,900 54

\$113,708 39

CHARTER FEES.

During the year fees have been received for 916 charters issued to National, State, Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number seven were granted to the following National and International Unions:

Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International.

International Watch Case Makers.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America.

Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America.

International Association of Car Workers.

National Association of Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America.

Four State Branches, as follows: Michigan, California, North Carolina and South Carolina.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

One hundred and twenty-three Central Labor Unions, as follows:

Alabama, Anniston, Bessemer, Ensley.	Indiana—Continued. Lafayette, Sullivan.	New Hampshire, Manchester, Nashua.	Pennsylvania, Ashland, Allentown, Austin, Butler,
California, Bakersfield, Fresno, San Bernardino, San Jose, Stockton.	Iowa, Centerville, Waterloo.	New Jersey, Newark.	Connellsville, Du Bois, Easton, Ellwood City, Franklin, Freeland, Hazleton, Kane,
Colorado, Pueblo.	Louisiana, New Orleans.	New York, Canandaigua, Elmira, Fulton, Hornellsville, Middletown, Newark, New York, Norwich, Seneca, Utica.	Kittanning, Lancaster, Lansford, Mahanoy City, McKeesport, Mt. Carmel, Pittsburg, Pittston, Pottsville, Reynoldsville, Shenandoah, Uniontown, Williamsport, Warren.
Connecticut, Thompsonville.	Texas, Paris, Waco.	North Carolina, Salisbury.	Porto Rico, San Juan.
Florida, Key West, St. Augustine.	Vermont, Rutland.	Virginia, Danville, *Danville, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke.	Washington, Sedro Woolley.
Georgia, Savannah.	Kansas, Atchison, Horton, Iola, Lawrence.	Ohio, Ashtabula, Bowling Green, Canton, East Liverpool, Lorain, Mansfield, Marietta, Massillon, Mount Vernon, Steubenville.	Wisconsin, Fon du Lac, Green Bay, Manitowoc, Neenah, Racine.
Illinois, Aurora, Calro, Marion, New Baden, Pekin, Peoria, Rock Falls, Salem, Springvalley, Willisville.	Kentucky, Caseyville, Owensboro.	Ontario, Brockville.	Wyoming, Cheyenne.
Indiana, Boonville, Columbus, Dunkirk, Hammond, Hartford City, Pike Co. Kokomo,	Massachusetts, Adams, Cambridge, Fitchburg, Greenfield, Holyoke, Lynn, Newburyport, Taunton, Waltham, Worcester.		
	Michigan, Benton Harbor, Flint, Hancock, Kalamazoo.		

*Colored.

575 locals and 207 Federals = 782.

CHARTERS ISSUED, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

	National and Inter- national.	State.	Central.	Federal and Trade Unions.	Total.
1897.....	8	2	18	189	
1898.....	9	0	12	182	
1899.....	9	1	35	405	
1900.....	14	5	96	734	
1901.....	7	4	123	782	
Totals.....	47	12	284	2,292	2,

The effort to secure information from our affiliated unions was quite successful, in so far it referred to the number of charters issued, number suspended, total gain in membership a strikes won, lost, compromised and pending. Nearly every National and International orga zation returned reports in time to be tabulated.

STRIKES.

While our information received, covering strikes and lockouts which occurred during t past year, has not been as complete as it should be, yet we have secured reports from 46 Nation and International organizations and 223 local trade and federal labor unions, which show th there were 1,056 strikes, in which 171,223 members were involved. Out of that number 153,505 w benefited and 12,707 were not benefited. The total cost of the strikes reported upon is \$548,003

The following tabulated statement shows that 4,056 unions were chartered during the fis year and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor direct or through their respect National and International organizations. The total gain in membership is \$64,410; 39,086 of t gain is contained in the membership of the 782 local trade and federal labor unions charter direct by the American Federation of Labor during the past year:

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Charters issued.	Charters surrendered.	Gain in membership.	Strikes won.	Strikes compromised.	Strikes pending.	Strikes lost.
A. F. of L.	916	*802	39,066	50	13	2	6
Allied Metal Mechanics.	25	5	2,000	9	1		1
Bakers.	72	19	3,782	8	1		1
Bakers.	146	20	6,786	3			
Blacksmiths.		10	2,500	15	5		5
Bluest Furnace Workers.			1,000				
Boiler Makers.	36	11	4,637	28	4		7
Bookbinders.	16	1	2,940				
Boot and Shoe Workers.	64	20	4,814	1			
Jewelry Workers.			6,000				
Brickmakers.	29	1	2,164	6	1		
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers.			5,000				
Broom Makers.	11	2	300	5	1		1
Carpenters, Brotherhood.	308	68	27,000				
Carpenters, Amal. Soc.	4		666				
Carriage Makers.	27	2	1,000				
Carvers, Wood.		1	134	8	1		2
Car Workers.	8		1,000				1
Chainmakers.	8	2	288		1		
Cigar Makers.	116	15	3,918	73	21		16
Clerks.	170	4	5,000				
Coopers.	41	4	1,300	6	17		5
Coremakers.	15	5	600	4			1
Curtain Operatives, Lace.			36				
Drivers, Team.	167	54	23,000	32	4		8
Electrical Workers.	83	36	3,414				
Engineers, Coal Hoisting.	12	7					1
Engineers, Steam.	32	9	2,748				
Engineers, Amal. Soc.			100				
Engravers, Watch Case.			78	1			4
Firemen.	47	4	3,017	12	8	2	3
Fitters and Helpers, Steam.	8	6		1			3
Garment Workers, United.	45	3	10,000	3			1
Garment Workers, Ladies.	6	5			130		20
Glass Bottle Blowers.	31		1,400				
Glass Workers, Flint.	8		268	2			
Granite Cutters.	15		1,240	18			
Horse Shoers.	20		400	19			
H. R. E. I. A. & B. L. A.	125	81	5,544	27	2		3
Jewelry Workers.	3		100				
Lathers.	43	10	1,200				
Laundry Workers.	90	2	2,830	9	1		4
Leather Workers, Amal.			1,377				
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	26	3	1,600	29			
Longshoremen.	85		8,000	1	1		
Machinists.	125	19	10,000				
Meat Cutters.	62	3	1,500	3			2
Metal Polishers.	47	10					
Metal Workers, Sheet.	74	15	1,681	4			
Metal Workers, United.	51	3	4,350	9	4	1	
Mine Workers, United.			100,000				
Molders, Iron.	60	10	3,900	9		10	11
Musicians.	56	3	2,100				
Oil Workers.	5	2					
Painters.	171	14	17,000	68	12		24
Paper Makers.	23	1	1,300	1			
Pattern Makers.	15	2		8	6	3	
Paving Cutters.	9		150				
Plumbers.	71	6	6,500	31	4	11	9
Plate Printers.	1		50		1		
Printing Pressmen.			1,000				
Potters.	8	1	931	1			
Railway Clerks.			500				
Railway Employees, Street.	68	10	5,000	3	3		3
Railway Trackmen.	78	57	1,200	2	1		
Railroad Telegraphers.	13	3					
men.		2	7,115				
Stage Employees.	15		1,000	12	2	4	
Stove Mounters.	13	2	384		1		1
Tailors.	52	7	2,000	41			
Tile Layers.	10	2	748				
Tin Plate Workers.	3	1	300				
Tobacco Workers.	23	17			1	1	
Trunk and Bag Workers.	1	1	114				
Typographical Union.	99	17	4,511	11		3	5
Upholsterers.	14	6	1,000	2			
Weavers, Wire.			22				
Woodworkers.	61	20	2,500	10			5
Totals.	4,056	1,150	384,410	585	242	37	153

* Of this number 383 were suspended for non-payment of per capita tax, 146 absorbed by newly formed National and International unions and 23 disbanded.

The following table gives the average reduction in hours per day secured by National and International organizations and local trade and federal labor unions affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor, the increase in wages and the number of members involved in strikes, number benefited, number worsted, and cost:

ORGANIZATIONS.	Reduction in hours per day.	Percent increase in wages.	No. involved.	No. benefited.	No. worsted.	Cost.
A. F. of L.	1½	16½	15,749	10,821	415	\$25,010 40
Allied Metal Mechanics	1	5	2,000	1,975	25	
Bakers	1	5	1,078	989	18	1,900 00
Barbers			289	289		
Blacksmiths	¾	10	500	400	100	1,500 00
Boiler Makers	1 ¼	8½	1,987	1,047	252	22,185 00
Bookbinders						
Boot and Shoe Workers			22			66 00
Brick Makers		10	1,500	900		6,000 00
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers						
Broom Makers		10	120	100	20	250 00
Carpenters, Brotherhood						
Carpenters, Amalgamated Society	4	5				2,000 00
Carvers, Wood		12½	123	58	65	8,046 00
Car Workers			8,000		8,000	
Cigar Makers				8,585	122	
Clerks	2					
Coopers	1	5	1,000	800		2,000 00
Core Makers	1	12½	180	100		4,000 00
Drivers, Team	1½	22	7,200	6,400	800	
Electrical Workers	½	25				
Engineers, Coal Hoisting		15	200		200	
Engineers, Steam		10				
Engravers, Watch Case		15	175	45		10,192 00
Firemen	4	15	1,222	1,402	40	8,000 00
Fitters and Helpers, Steam						
Garment Workers, United		15	11,000	10,912	88	4,500 00
Garment Workers, Ladies		25	2,000	1,500		8,000 00
Glass Bottle Blowers		7				
Glass Workers, Amalgamated		6	75	75		
Granite Cutters	¾	15	2,846			
Horse Shoers	1		500	500		5,000 00
H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L.	2½	10	1,787	1,200	2,800	
Jewelry Workers	1	85				
Lathers	1					
Laundry Workers	1		8,000	2,000	600	1,900 00
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	1	5	8,900			10,000 00
Longshoremen		6½	8,000	7,850		5,000 00
Machinists	1	10	75,000	75,000		200,000 00
Meat Cutters		15	2,000	600	1,400	4,000 00
Metal Polishers	1					525 00
Metal Workers, Sheet						
Metal Workers, United	1	12½	2,000	2,000		1,900 00
Molders, Iron	1	5	619			114,944 00
Painters	1	20	4,600	3,500	1,100	4,100 00
Paper Makers	1	10	460	1,000		
Pattern Makers	1	10	400	600		6,000 00
Paving Cutters	1					
Plate Printers		5	50	150		7,000 00
Pressmen, Printing						
Potters		25	7	7		67 00
Railway Employees, Street	2		2,000	1,400	600	5,000 00
Railway Trackmen	1	20	4,000	6,000		8,000 00
Railroad Telegraphers						
Seamen			8,500			28,000 00
Stage Employees	1	45	750	1,500		12,000 00
Stove Mounters	1		49		7	68 00
Tailors		10	1,600	1,566	14	8,600 00
Tile Layers	1	6½				
Tin Plate Workers	1	9				
Tobacco Workers			80			7,000 00
Trunk and Bag Workers		5				
Typographical Union	1	25	366	164	141	
Upholsterers		80				3,000
Watch Case Makers		17½				18,000
Wood Workers	1		4,944	2,850	900	5,000
Totals	40%	616½	171,228	153,505	12,707	\$548,008 75

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

Alled Metal Mechanics.—Charters issued, 25; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 10; won, 8; lost, 1. Number of persons involved in strikes, 2,000; benefited, 1,975; worsted, 25. Gains in wages, 5 per cent. Reduction in hours, 9-hour day for 1,000 men. Recognition of union.

akers.—Charters issued, 72; surrendered, 19. Gain in membership, 3,762. Number of strikes, 12; won, 8; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved in strikes, 1,073; benefited, 989; worsted, 18. Gains in wages, 15 per cent. Gains in other respects—increase in membership and establishing day work in some localities. Cost of strikes, \$1,800. Advantages gained without strikes—shorter hours of labor, better pay and recognition. Reduction in hours of labor, in the average, 1 hour per day.

barbers.—Charters issued, 146; surrendered, 20. Gain in membership, 9,686. Number of strikes, 3; won, 3. Number of persons involved in strikes, 289; benefited, 289. Gains in other respects have been general. Advantages gained without strikes have also been general. The gains made by our union in hours and wages have been general all along the line. We have gained more in the past year alone than in any five years heretofore. As hours and wages differ in our craft according to locality, there can be no established rule for computing the gains. The nearest approach to actual statistics ever prepared by our union on these subjects were presented by the undersigned to our last convention, and will be found on page 57 of "A Few Statistics" of the proceedings, sent herewith. A perusal of the same will show gains which will compare favorably with the most prosperous unions in the A. F. of L. As to the reduction in hours of labor, it is almost impossible to give correct figures for our union.

blacksmiths.—Charters surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 2,500. Number of strikes, 25; won, 15; compromised, 5; lost, 5. Number of persons involved in strikes, 500; benefited, 400; worsted, 100. Gains in wages, 10 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$15,000. Advantages gained without strikes—advanced wages, and reduced hours in many cases. Reduction in hours of labor, net results about 4 hours per week.

Referring further to matter contained in this report, we desire to say that in the past six months the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths have taken an active part in the nine-hour movement. We are pleased to be able to report that this has been very successful. In large numbers of cases where there had been no strikes, the 9-hour day has been granted, and we figure that seventy-five per cent of the members of our organization are now working nine hours per day, a large number of them at a substantial increase in wages.

The International Brotherhood has recently held a very successful convention at which many important changes in our laws were made. One striking feature has been the appointment of a paid organizer, something this organization has not hitherto been able to do, and we wish further to call the attention of all American Federation of Labor and other organizers to the fact that a campaign of organizing is now being inaugurated which it is confidently expected will be able to more than double our membership in the coming year, and we desire above all things their co-operation and assistance in this good work.

boilermakers.—Charters issued, 86; surrendered, 11. Gain in membership, 4,637. Number of strikes, 47; won, 28; compromised, 4; lost, 7. Number of persons involved in strikes, 1,937; benefited, 1,047; worsted, 252. Gains in wages, 10 per cent. in 12 shops, 8 per cent. in 2 shops, 6 per cent. in 1 shop, and 5 per cent. in 4 shops—average, 8½ per cent. Gains in other respects, 10 per cent. without asking, in Springfield, Mo., and 10 per cent. on Lake Shore Railroad. Cost of strikes, \$22,135.88. Advantages gained without strikes, 10 per cent. on Northern Pacific Railroad and Missouri Pacific Railroad. Reduction in hours of labor, 1 hour per day in 8 shops. In several places we were successful in having members reinstated who were discharged for acting on committees. In St. Louis we were successful in having the 9-hour day contract renewed, which the company at first refused to sign. In the shops we secured time and half for overtime, and one shop retained the extra time for overtime, which the company cut off. The lost strikes were in sympathy with the machinists who returned to work without notifying our men. In New Castle, Pa., the machinists and blacksmiths returned to work. The boilermakers remained out and secured the 9-hour day for all hands. In Chicago, Ill.; Harvey, Ill.; Utica, N. Y., and Denison, Tex., we were successful in having handymen taken off boilermakers' work. In looking over the enormous expense of strikes, we are satisfied that the only way to prevent same is to have an agreement among the metal trades on railroads and shipyards, where an injustice to one will be the concern of all.

- Boat and Shoe Workers.**—Charters issued, 64; surrendered, 20. Gain in membership, 4,891. Number of strikes, 1. Number of persons involved in strikes, 22. Cost of strikes, \$66.88.
- Brick Makers.**—Charters issued, 29; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 2,164. Number of strikes, 10; won, 6; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved in strikes, 1,500; benefited, 900. Gain in wages, 10 per cent. Gain in other respects, recognition of union. Cost of strikes, \$6,000. About 1 hour gained.
- Broom Makers.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 7. Number of persons involved in strikes, 120; won, 6; compromised, 1; lost, 1; benefited, 100; worsted, 20. Gain in wages, 10 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$250. Advantage gained without strikes, 10 per cent to about one-third of membership. Reduction in hours of labor, all piece work.
- Carpenters—Brotherhood.**—Charters issued, 308; surrendered, 63. Gain in membership, 27,000.
- Carpenters, Amalgamated Society.**—Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 665. Gain in wages in ten cities, varying from 1½ cent to 5 cents per hour. An 8-hour day has been gained in New Haven, Conn., Port Chester, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn. Cost of strikes, \$2,000, which is a large decrease as compared with previous year.
- Carvers, Wood.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 134. Number of strikes, 22; won, 8; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved in strikes, 123; benefited, 58; worsted, 65. Gain in wages, 10 to 15 per cent. Gains in other respects, one shop gained a weekly pay; one gained day work, with increase to 25 cents per hour, minimum scale. Cost of strikes, \$3,048.75. Advantages without strikes, 10 per cent of our members gained the 9-hour and day work, and 25 per cent gained from 10 to 15 per cent increase in wages.
- Car Workers.**—Charters issued, 8. Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved in strikes, 3,000; worsted, 3,000. Advantages gained without strikes, settlements made, three.
- Cigarmakers.**—Charters issued, 116; surrendered, 15. Gain in membership, 6,000. Number of strikes, 139; won, 73; compromised, 21; lost, 16. Number of persons benefited, 8,585; worsted, 122.
- Clerks.**—Charters issued, 170; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 5,000. Reduction in hours of labor, in some places half a day or Sundays, and 6 to 8 hours per week.
- Coremakers.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 600. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 180; worsted, 80 still out at San Francisco. Gains in wages, 25 cents a day. Gains in reduction of hours, 9 hours a day. Cost of strikes, \$4,000.
- Coopers.**—Charters issued, 41; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 1,300. Number of strikes, 28; won, 6; compromised, 17; lost, 5. Number of persons involved in strikes, 1,000; benefited, 800; Gain in wages, 5 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$2,035. Advantages gained without strikes, 10 per cent; gains in other respects, 5 per cent. Reduction in hours of labor, 4 per cent.
- Curtain Operatives.**—Gain in membership, 36.
- Drivers, Team.**—Charters issued, 167; surrendered, 54. Gain in membership, 23,000. Number of strikes, 44; won, 32; compromised, 4; lost, 8. Number of persons involved in strikes, 7,200; benefited, 6,400; worsted, 800. Gain in wages, 22 per cent. Gains in other respects, in about 80 cases complete recognition of the union. Cost of strikes, no accurate record. Advantages gained without strikes, in about 90 cases increases of wages or shorter hours of labor. Reduction in hours of labor, average, 1½ hours per day for about 3,000 men.
- Electrical Workers.**—Charters issued, 83; surrendered, 31. Gain in membership, 3,441. Gains in wages, 25 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours, in many places 1 and 2 hours.
- Engineers, Coal Hoisting.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 7. Decrease in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved in strike, 200; worsted, 200. Gain in wages, \$5 per month for 500 men. Gain in other respects, 15 per cent increase in territory covered. Cost of strike, \$1,500. Advantages gained without strikes, the \$5 advance referred to above.
- Engineers, Steam.**—Charters issued, 32; surrendered, 9. Gain in membership, 2,743. Advantages gained without strikes, shorter hours and increased wages; increase in wages running from 1½ per cent. to 66 per cent.
- Firemen.**—Charters issued, 47; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 2,406. Number of strikes, 24; won, 17; compromised, 3; lost, 3; pending, 2. Number of persons involved, 1,222; benefited, 1,102; worsted, 40. Gains in wages, 15 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours, 1,102 men work 8 hours instead of 12. Gains in other respects, better treatment. Cost of strikes, \$3,026. Advantages gained without strikes, 2,137 men work 8 hours instead of 12.
- Fitters and Helpers, Steam.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 6. Decrease in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 4; won, 1; 3 pending. Number of persons involved, 400.

Garment Workers, United.—Charters issued, 45; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 4,500. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; lost, 1. Persons involved in strikes, 11,000; benefited, 10,912; worsted, 88. Gain in wages, 15 per cent. Gains in other respects, union shops. Cost of strikes, \$5,400. Advantages gained without strikes, wages raised about 5 per cent all around. About 10,000 members in New York received a reduction in the hours of labor from 1 to 3 hours per day.

Garment Workers, Ladies.—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 150 individual shop strikes; compromised, 180; lost, 20. Number of persons involved in strikes, 2,000; benefited, 1,500; worsted, 500. Gain in wages, 25 per cent, but it is necessary to make new prices every season, so that the gain is not permanent. Cost of strikes, \$3,000 by locals, especially local 1 of New York, where \$6,500 was spent. Number of members benefited, 1,500, and outsiders when union won.

Glass Bottle Blowers.—Charters issued, 31. Gain in membership, \$1,400. Gain in wages, 7 per cent. Reduction in hours of labor, same as in 1900.

Glass Workers, Amalgamated.—Charters issued, 8. Gain in membership, 266. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved in strikes, 75; benefited, 75. Gain in wages, 5 per cent. Cost of strikes paid by the local.

Granite Cutters.—Charters issued, 15. Gain in membership, 1,240. Number of strikes, 20; won, 18. Number of persons involved in strikes, 2,346; benefited, 2,346. Gain in wages, 30 cents per diem for 1,000 members. Reduction in hours of labor, half an hour on Saturdays for 800 members. Gains in other respects—First, more steady employment, consequent on a general reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, in 1900, affecting 5,000 members, and which, calculated on that figure, called for the employment of 625 additional workmen. This demand in turn affected the wages, causing them to raise from 7 per cent to 10 above the ordinarily established rate. Second, the discharge of intolerant or overbearing superintendents or foremen. Third, enforcement of existing agreements, especially on recognition of pay-day and payment in cash.

United Hatters of North America.—Gains, union label running like wildfire.

Horse Shoers.—Charters issued, 20. Gain in membership, 250. Strikes won, 19; number of persons involved, 500; benefited, 500. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, 17 locals, from 10 to 9 hours. Cost of strikes, \$5,000.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees.—Charters issued, 125; surrendered, 31. Gain in membership, 5,644. Strikes won, 27; compromised, 2; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 1,787; number benefited direct, 1,110, apparently, 687. Total gains in wages, average \$1 per week; total gains in reduction of hours of labor, from 1 to 5 hours daily. Recognition of union secured, with better treatment, better food, opportunities to study and more time for home and children. Unionized many establishments, and introduced 68-hour week in three cities, benefiting about 2,800.

Jewelry Workers.—Charters issued, 3. Gains in wages, such as are gained by reduction of hours of labor; total gains in reduction of hours of labor, gradual adoption of 9-hour day. Gains in other respects from 30 per cent to 50 per cent increase for overtime in many cases.

Lathers.—Charters issued, 43; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 935. Total gains in wages, every local that demanded higher wages received them. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, many locals obtained reduction, 8 being standard.

Laundry Workers.—Charters issued, 90; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 2,880. Strikes won, 9; compromised, 1; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 3,000; benefited, 2,000; worsted, 800, 200 doubtful. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, 8 unions, about 300 members have gained 9 hours. Gains in other respects, recognition of union. Cost of strikes, \$1,900.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods.—Charters issued, 26; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 1,500. Number of strikes, 35; won, 29; benefited, 3,900. Gains in other respects, conditions better generally, more friendly feeling between employer and employee. Cost of strikes, \$10,996.22.

Loughshoremen.—Charters issued, 85. Strikes won, 2; compromised, 1; 1 strike pending. Number of persons involved, 8,000; numbers of persons benefited, 7,850. Total gains in wages, 6½ per cent. Cost of strikes, \$5,000.

Machinists.—Charters issued, 125; surrendered, 19. Gain in membership, 10,000. Whole trade involved in 9-hour movement. Number of persons involved, 75,000; benefited, whole trade. Total gains in wages, 10 per cent for whole trade. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor 50,000 gained 9-hour day. Gains in other respects, general improvement in shop conditions and regulation of apprenticeship. Extra pay for overtime. Cost of strikes, \$200,000. Advantages gained without strikes, reduction in hours, increase of wages, etc.

- Meat Cutters.**—Charters issued, 62; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 1,500. Strikes won, 3; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 2,000; benefited, 600; worsted, 1,400. Total gains in wages, in many places about 10 per cent. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, many places 20 per cent. Gains in other respects, better conditions and shorter hours. Cost of strikes, \$4,000. Advantages gained without strikes, better wages, shorter hours, etc.
- Metal Workers, Sheet.**—Charters issued, 74; surrendered, 15. Gain in membership, 1,081. All strikes successful. Sixty persons involved in lockout still pending. Cost of strikes, \$525. Gains in other respects, the year ending October 1, 1901, has been one in which this Association has been attended with success reaching far beyond any expectation. Our membership has increased some 1,600, and with this we have been very fortunate in avoiding strikes, which are apt to occur with the advent of new locals, as they are very ready to assert themselves when they think the backing of an International is secured. We keep no record of the strikes which locals enter into on their own responsibility. These have been numerous, but know of none that failed to carry its point in obtaining a reduction in hours or increase in wages.
- Mine Workers, Northern.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Decrease in membership, 200.
- Molders, Iron.**—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 3,900. Strikes won, 9; lost, 11; 10 still pending. Number of persons involved, 619. Cost of strikes, \$114,944.84. Advantages gained without strikes, increase in wages by arbitration.
- Musicians.**—Charters issued, 56; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 2,100.
- Oil Workers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2.
- Paper Makers.**—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 1,300. Strikes won, 1. Number of persons involved, 450; benefited, 1,000. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, from 6 to 13 hours. Advantages gained without strikes, manufacturers are generally conceding Saturday night off.
- Pattern Makers.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 2. Decrease in membership, 121. Strikes won, 8; compromised, 6; 3 pending. Number of persons involved, 400; benefited, 600. Total gains in wages, 10 per cent. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, 1 hour. Cost of strikes, \$3,202.
- Paving Cutters.**—Charters issued, 9. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, from 9 to 8 hours. We started the year 1901 without a union, and, although we have only been in existence three months, we have 2 locals in Georgia, 2 in Pennsylvania, and 3 in Maine, 1 in Rhode Island and 1 in New Hampshire. The men of our trade are awakening from their indifference and the prospects are good for organizing them everywhere before the end of 1902. Everywhere our locals have succeeded in removing petty grievances, which are so annoying to the workman, and the removal of which is in itself an advance in wages to piece workers. About one-half our membership has the 8-hour day.
- Plumbers.**—Charters issued, 71; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 6,500. Strikes won, 31; compromised, 4; lost, 9; 11 pending.
- Plate Printers.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 50. One strike compromised; number of persons involved, 50; benefited, 150. Total gains in wages, about 5 per cent. Gains in other respects—recognition of union and laws governing same. Cost of strikes \$7,000 (approximately); apprentices. The strike referred to occurred in three shops in the City of Philadelphia, Pa. One firm compromised and made its shop strictly union; one is now holding conference with committee for the purpose of making a settlement; the other shop is of such little importance that nothing has yet been done towards a settlement, but will later. The trade is in a most flourishing state. All members of our organization are employed, and the supply hardly meets the demand for union plate printers.
- Potters, Operative.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 981. Strikes won, 1; number of persons involved, 7; benefited, 7. Total gain in wages, 25 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$87. Advantages gained without strikes: We gained in conference a 5 per cent increase for pressers and diskmakers, which comprise about 40 per cent of the members of our trade. A limitation of apprentices in pressing and turning departments; uniform lists in printing and kilndrawing departments, and abolished unjust conditions in figger department.
- Railway Employees, Street.**—Charters issued, 68; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 5,000. Number of strikes, 12; won, 3; compromised, 3; lost, 3; 3 pending. Number of persons involved, 2,000; benefited, 1,400; worsted, 600. Gains in wages, to entire organization, \$300,000. Gains in reduction of hours, average 2 hours per day. Cost of strikes, \$5,000.
- Seamans.**—Charters surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 7,115. Strikes compromised, 1; number of persons involved, 3,500. Gains in other respects, right to organize. Cost of strikes, \$23,000. Advantages gained without strikes—establishment of scale of wages on Atlantic coast. The only strike we have had during the last year was in San Francisco, of which no doubt you have all the details. It was a deliberate attempt on the part of the employers to wipe out unionism entirely. After nine weeks' fight, we went back as union men, the non-union in the employment to remain at present, but to be gradually replaced by union men.

Spinners, Mule.—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 1. Total gains in wages, through a revision of prices, some of our members have been benefited. Advantages gained without strikes, revision in wage scale; the men accepted and the men have been working under it since September 9. The local is in Utica, N. Y. The condition of our association is satisfactory but we have had some exciting times here recently. We had a narrow escape from a general strike, but it was averted by the action of two of the unions voting against it. At present matters are in their normal condition, with prospects of peace for the winter.

Stage Employees.—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, none. Gain in membership, 1,000. Strikes won, 12; compromised, 2; 4 pending. Number of persons involved, 750; benefited, 1,500. Total gains in wages, from 25 per cent to 75 per cent. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, always on 8-hour basis. Gains in other respects, weekly salary. Cost of strikes, \$12,000.

Stove Mounters.—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 381. Strikes com. promised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 49; benefited, none; worsted, 7. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, 1. Gains in other respects, recognition of committees where formerly ignored. Cost of strikes, \$38. Advantages gained without strikes, increase in day rate and on piece prices. The increase in wages involves about 120 members; in no instance were wages reduced. The strike lost, was at Mansfield, where discrimination against union men was shown, but the strikers all secured positions elsewhere, thus leaving the shop open and unprotected.

Tailors.—Charters issued, 52; surrendered, 7. Gain in membership, 2,000. Strikes won, 41. Number of persons involved, 1,630; benefited, 1,596; worsted, 14, lost their jobs shortly after. Total gains in wages, \$75,000. Gains in other respects, 6,000 members secured 10 per cent advance, amounting to \$300,000. Cost of strikes, \$3,623.25.

Tile Layers.—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 552. Total gains in wages, reports since June 15 show an average gain in wages of 30 cents per day, and decrease of 1 hour of labor.

Tin Plate Workers.—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 800. Total gains in wages, from 3 per cent to 15 per cent. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, the 8-hour system prevails in many plants. Advantages gained without strikes, advance in wages and improved conditions of work. Owing to the fact that our work is confined particularly to the tin-plate business our association can grow only as that business grows, since we have it practically organized at this date. Our relations with our employers as an organization are the most amicable that they have ever been in the history of the organization. We are also assured that our commercial credit is the best that it has ever been. We anticipate a steady growth during the coming year.

Tobacco Workers.—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, 17. Decrease in membership, 1,705. One strike pending; number of persons involved, 30. Cost of strikes, \$7,000. Advantages gained without strikes, our chief gain has been through our label, in its more permanent establishment.

Trunk and Bag Workers.—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 62. Gains in wages, 5 per cent over last year.

Typographical Union.—Charters issued, 99; surrendered, 17. Gain in membership, 4,511. Strikes won, 11; lost, 5; pending, 3. Number of persons involved, 366; benefited, 164; worsted, 141.

Total gains in wages; since November 1, 1900, 46 unions have increased the wages of their members employed at hand composition in book and job offices; 15 report advances on morning newspapers; 30 on evening, and 24 on weekly papers. The wages of machine operators on morning papers were advanced in the jurisdictions of 18 unions. On evening papers, 23 unions report increases, while machine operators on weekly papers and in book rooms were advanced in 11 and 12 instances, respectively. These advances in wages vary from 5 to 50 per cent, the greatest increases in wages being in the recently organized towns. The instances where the wages of hand compositors have been increased number 115; machine operators, 59. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor: There has also been a downward tendency in the hours of labor, reductions in the hours of hand compositors having been reported as follows: In book and job rooms, 52 unions; on weekly, evening and morning papers, 28, 36 and 16 unions, respectively. In the jurisdiction of 9 unions the hours of machine operators have been reduced on morning papers; 18 report a decrease on evening and 7 on weekly papers, while 10 unions have reduced the hours of operators in book rooms. In some instances, the hours have been lessened 6, and in others from 1 to 5 per week. Since November 1, 1900, the hours of hand compositors have been decreased in 130 instances, and those of machine operators in 44. The table demonstrates the correctness of the claim of the International Union that it controls practically all machine tenders and operator machinists:

	Union.	Non-union.	Total.	Per cent union.
Male machine operators.....	6,406	557	6,963	.92
Female machine operators.....	166	99	265	.63
Machine tenders.....	475	73	548	.86
Operator machinists.....	730	.....	730	100
Total.....	7,777	727	8,506	.91

- Upholsterers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 1,000. Strikes won, 2; number of persons involved, 120; benefited, 120. Total gains in wages, 30 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$3,000. Advantages gained without strikes, many locals reported an increase in wages, varying from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, recognitions of the unions, and a demand for the union label, which has increased to about 17,000 labels more per month than a year ago.
- Watch Case Engravers.**—Decrease in membership, 33. Number of lockouts, 5; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 185. Total gains in wages, 17 per cent throughout the trade. Gains in other respects, wages, steady employment. Cost of strikes, \$18,000. Advantages gained without strikes, increase in wages.
- Watch Case Engravers.**—Decrease in membership, 33. Number of strikes since October 1, 1900, 5; won, 1. Persons involved, 176; benefited, 45. Gains in wages, 15 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$10,192.25. Advantages gained without strikes, increase in wages, better treatment.
- Weavers, Elastic Goring.**—Charters issued, none; surrendered, 1. Decrease in membership, 51. Loss in membership is due to poor condition of our trade. The proportion of union men working at the trade is about the same as formerly, about 98 per cent of men employed in the trade being members of our organization.
- Weavers, American Wire.**—Gain in membership, 22.
- Woodworkers.**—Charters issued, 61; surrendered, 20. Gain in membership, 2,500. Number of strikes, 18, of which we have been advised; won, 10; lost, 5. Number of persons involved, 4,940; benefited, \$2,350; worsted, 900. Total gains in wages, about \$100,000. Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, San Francisco cabinet makers won 8-hour day. Cost of strikes, \$5,181. Advantages gained without strikes, Los Angeles gained 8-hour day. Many other cities gained 9-hour day. Three of our strikes, *i. e.*, San Francisco, Tampa and Houston, were sympathy strikes. The first embraced 500 box makers, who struck in sympathy with the teamsters; in Tampa they struck in sympathy with the cigarmakers, and in Houston with the carpenters. These strikes are not included among the lost nor won.

LOCAL UNIONS.

- Aluminum Workers, 8061 (New Kensington, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 25. Gain in wages, about 10 per cent.
- Amalgamated Glass Workers, 6 (St. Louis, Mo.).**—Decrease in membership, 17.
- American Society of Plate Engravers, 9003 (Washington, D. C.).**—Gain in membership, 56.
- Architectural Iron Molders Helpers, 7413 (St. Louis, Mo.).**—Gain in membership, 10. Gain in wages, 10 per cent. Won 1 strike, involving 100 or more; benefiting the same number, and secured recognition of the union. Advantages gained without strikes, 10 per cent for shops that came in after the strike.
- 10 per cent. Slight gain to workmen in conditions, in regard to treatment, etc. Advantages gained without strikes, small advance in wages and conditions.
- Atlantic Union, 8393 (Brunswick, Ga.).**—Number of persons benefitted, 100. Gains in wages, 7½ per cent. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, 1 hour.
- Arch Terra Cotta Pressers and Finishers, 9085 (Philadelphia, Pa.).**—Advantages gained without strikes, have had concessions.
- Assorters and Packers, 8316 (Hartford, Conn.).**—Gains in wages, 12½ per cent, making \$5.40 for sorters, and \$6.72 for sorters, and \$6.72 for assorters and packers. Advantages gained without strikes, 12½ per cent in wages, with a promise of 12½ per cent in autumn.
- Artesian Well Diggers' Union, 9321 (Wilkes Barre, Pa.).**—One strike, involving 19 persons.
- Axle Workers, 8815 (Wilkes Barre, Pa.).**—Cost of strikes, for benefit of strikers not our own members, \$40.30.
- Brushmakers, 7394 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership, 10.
- Buttop Makers' Prot., 7181 (Warsaw, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership, 11.
- Building Laborers, 8430 (Cleveland, O.).**—Gain in membership, 100. Number of persons benefited, 12. Gains in wages, \$2. Working eight hours. Advantage gained without strikes, since April 1 we raised the wages from \$1.45 to \$2.
- Blacksmith Helpers, 6931 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).**—Gains in membership, 50. Strikes in three shops, with two unsettled and 28 persons involved. Cost of strikes, \$200. Gains in reduction of hours, 1 hour; six shops working 9 hours instead of 10.
- Bottlers, 8647 (Washington, D. C.).**—Gains in membership, 8.
- Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Helpers, 8465 (Toronto, Canada).**—Gains in membership, 10. One strike settled by arbitration in favor of the union, involving 95 persons and benefiting 40. Gains in wages, 10 per cent. Gained a complete recognition of our union, which the employers had heretofore refused to recognize. Cost of strike, \$50.

- Boomers, 9410 (Manistee, Mich.).—Membership, 62. No trouble.
- Brewery and Ice Plant Laborers, 7481 (Terre Haute, Ind.).—One strike compromised, involving 19 persons and benefiting 10. Cost of strike, \$10.
- Billers' Prot., 8870 (Indianapolis, Ind.).—Advantage gained without strikes, increase in wages of \$1.50 to \$3 per week.
- Bill Posters and Billers, 9312 (St. Louis, Mo.).—Have had no occasion to ask any of our members to strike.
- Blacksmiths' Helpers, 8159 (Patterson, N. J.).—Decrease of members, 20. Won one strike, involving 8 persons. Cost of strike, \$48. Gain in wages, 5 per cent. Gains in other respects, from 5 to 20 per cent. Advantages without strikes, from 7½ hours to 10 hours for a day's work.
- Belt Makers and Helpers, 7221 (St. Louis, Mo.).—Membership 25. Everything quiet.
- Bricklayers' Tenders, 9231 (Portland, Me.).—Gain in membership, 48.
- Bolt and Nut Workers, 7875 (Detroit, Mich.).—Decrease in membership, 59.
- Blacksmiths' Helpers, 9151 (Chicago, Ill.).—Increase in membership, 60.
- Button Workers' Prot., 7023 (Rochester, N. Y.).—Gain in membership, 56. Number of persons benefited, 14. Gains in wages, 5 per cent. Advantages gained without strikes, 5 per cent for sawyers.
- Bollemakers, Blacksmiths and Machinists' Helpers, 9156 (Oelwein, Ia.).—Gain in membership, 110. Won 1 strike. One hundred and fifty persons involved; 150 persons benefited. Gains in wages, 15 cents per day. Gained the respect of mechanics.
- Bolt and Nut Workers, 9198 (Louisville, Ky.).—Gain in membership, 41. Won 1 strike, involving 48 persons; 30 benefited. Gains in wages, \$2 to \$3 per week.
- Blue Label Squib Workers, 9828 (Plymouth, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 46.
- Brass Bobbin Workers, 8628 (Wilkes Barre, Pa.).—Gains in membership, 32. Won three strikes, involving 27 in the first, and about 50 in the other two. Ninety-five persons benefited. Gains in wages, 120 per cent. Gains in other respects, apprenticeships as lace curtain weavers. We have two mills in this city; there was a strike at one mill which was caused by the lace weavers, and we struck with them to help them win. The strike lasted from March, 1900, until January, 1901. Gain of \$1 per week. Our work is by the piece; we received before the strike, 10 cents per thousand, and after the strike we received 22 cents per thousand.
- Brass Workers' Prot., Women's, 9207 (Waterbury, Conn.).—Gains in membership, 50. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, 8 hours for all building trades.
- Building Laborers, 7471 (Birmingham, Ala.).—Gained better recognition of union. Our present wages are from \$1.15 to \$1.35 per day, with 8 and 9 hours for a day's work.
- Button Workers' Prot., 8789 (Davenport, Ia.).—Decrease in membership, 59. Lost 1 strike, involving 86 people; 30 people benefited. Cost of strike, \$200. Gains in wages, about \$3 per week.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, 9181 (Columbus, O.).—Gains in membership, 7.
- Cap Makers, 9412 (Cleveland, O.).—Gain in membership, 38.
- Car Builders, 7304 (Scranton, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 50. Lost 1 strike, involving 1,500 persons.
- Caulkers' Prot., 8904 (Berkley, Va.).—Gains in membership, 15.
- Carpet Layers, 9061 (Pittsburg, Pa.).—Gains in membership, 37.
- Cloak Pressers' Prot., 8213 (Cleveland, O.).—Gains in membership, 20. Won 2 strikes. Gains in wages, \$2.
- Cut Nail Workers, 7029 (Belleville, Ill.).—Advantages gained without strikes, 8.
- Car Wheel Workers, 9128 (Rochester, N. Y.).—Gains in membership, 35. One strike compromised, involving 60 persons; 50 benefited. Gains in wages, \$1.100.
- Cement Workers, 8917 (Los Angeles, Cal.).—Gains in membership, 86. Won one strike, involving 85 persons; 150 persons benefited; 5 worsted. Gains in wages, 50 cents per day. Advantages gained without strikes, one-half of cement contractors gave all we asked. Gained reduction of hours from 1 to 8; the 8-hour day for all cement workers. We were working from 9 to 11 hours a day and no extra pay for overtime, Sundays or holidays. March 22 notified contractors that on May 1, 8 hours shall be a day's work and 1½ time for overtime, Sundays and holidays without any reduction in wages. This was granted without any trouble. May 24, sent a communication to all contractors demanding a raise of 50 cents a day, to go into effect July 1st; one-half of the contractors granted the demand. The others stopped work, but on July 3d they asked for a conference and were granted our increase.
- Cement Workers, 9424 (Wellston, O.).—Gain in membership, 17. Advantages gained without strikes, 2.
- Cloth Spongers and Finishers, 9100 (New York, N. Y.).—Gains in membership, 11. Won one strike, involving 15 persons; 15 benefited. Gains in wages, 40 per cent, and gained recognition. Secured reduction in hours of labor, 10 per cent.
- Chippers and Helpers, 9250 (Pittsburg, Kans.).—Gains in membership, 18. Advantages gained without strikes, 10 to 15 cents per day per man.
- Calico Printers Backtenders, 9361 (Norwich, Conn.).—Gains in membership, 11.

- Distillers and Yeast Workers, 9117 (Cincinnati, O.).**—Gain in membership, 93. Advantages gained without strikes, a few of oldest men received a small raise.
- Egg Canners and Packers, 9280 (Kansas City, Mo.).**—Our union is small, but by next spring we expect to have a large membership.
- Federal Labor, 8971 (Sullivan, Ind.).**—Gain in membership, 150. Won 1 strike; compromised 1. Number of persons involved, 14; benefitted 14. Gains in wages, 15 cents per hour for 9 hours work against 7½ cents and 11 cents for 10-hour day. Gains in other respects, we keep country people from coming in and taking our work in the fall. Advantages gained without strikes, recognition of union.
- Federal Labor, 9443 (Cayuga, Ind.).**—Gains in membership, 46.
- Federal Labor, 9135 (Cuba, Ill.).**—Gains in membership, 87. Advantages gained without strikes, 25 cents on the day, and reduction of 1 hour in the hours of labor.
- Federal Labor, 8732 (Moweaqua, Ill.).**—Gains in membership, 40. Gains in wages, 10 per cent.
- Federal Labor, 7550 (Washington, N. J.).**—Decrease in membership, 145. Secured reduction of 1 hour in hours of labor, working 9 hours instead of 10; gained without strike.
- Federal Labor, 9267 (Marietta, Ga.).**—Gains in membership, 70.
- Federal Labor, 7174 (Jermyn, Pa.).**—Secured early closing of stores. Secured reduction in hours of labor from 10 to 9.
- Federal Labor, 8329 (St. Thomas, Ont.).**—Gains in membership, 225. Lost one strike, involving 16 persons; 25 persons benefitted. Gains in wages, 10 cents per day.
- Federal Labor, 8499 (Charleston, S. C.).**—Gains in membership, 45. Some of the men gained 10 cents per day in wages. Secured reduction of 1 hour in hours of labor for some of the men.
- Federal Labor, 8508 (Charleston, S. C.).**—Decrease in membership, 159. Secured 1 hour in reduction of hours of labor.
- Federal Labor, 9184 (Vincent, O.).**—Gains in membership, 23.
- Federal Labor, 8681 (Tonawanda, N. Y.).**—Decrease in membership, 4.
- Federal Labor, 9104 (Wadsworth, O.).**—Gains in membership, 32.
- Federal Labor, 9279 (Greenburg, Ind.).**—Gains in membership, 38. Won 1 strike, and lost 2; 12 persons involved; 8 or 9 benefitted; 6 worsted. Cost of strikes, brothers were out of work 6 or 8 days. Gains in wages, \$1.50 per day. Gain in reduction of hours of labor from 10 to 9 hours, at same wages. Gained interest in the union.
- Federal Labor, 9399 (Morehouse, Mo.).**—Gains in membership, 25.
- Federal Labor, 7291 (Knoxville, Tenn.).**—Gains in membership, 12. One strike compromised; 1 lost and 2 pending; 8 marble workers and 1 woolen mills; 900 persons involved in strikes. Advantages gained, good education to woolen mills.
- Federal Labor, 8533 (Marissa, Ill.).**—Gains in membership, 15. Gained 8 and 9 hours for day's labor.
- Federal Labor, 8888 (Danville, Va.).**—Gains in membership, 45. Lost one strike, involving 1,900 persons; 1,750 persons benefitted; 50 worsted. Cost of strike, \$4,000. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, one and a half hours.
- Federal Labor, 6415 (Marion Ill.).**—Gain in membership, 57.
- Federal Labor, 9118 (Arcadia, Ind.).**—Gains in membership, 88.
- Federal Labor, 9389 (Dexter, Mo.).**—Gains in membership, 65.
- Federal Labor, 7211 (Dover, N. J.).**—Gains in members, 18. On 7 men the hours of labor were reduced from 9 to 8 and wages increased from \$1.45 to \$1.50 per day. On 3 men wages were increased from \$1.15 to \$1.50 per day.
- Federal Labor, 6998 (Higginsville, Mo.).**—Decrease in membership, 5. One strike compromised, involving 154 persons; 154 benefitted; about 12 worsted. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, 2 hours per day in city work.
- Federal Labor, 8374 (Decatur, Ill.).**—Decrease in membership, 4.
- Federal Labor, 9280 (Metropolis City, Ill.).**—Gains in membership, 404.
- Federal Labor, 8487 (Eldorado, Ill.).**—Decrease in membership, 59. Gains in wages, about 10 per cent.
- Federal Labor, 8769 (Mascoutah, Ill.).**—Gain in membership, 43. Our local was never involved in a strike.
- Federal Labor, 7241 (Dundee, Ill.).**—Gains in membership, 15. Gains in wages, 25 per cent, and reduction of one hour in hours of labor.
- Federal Labor, 7381 (Charleston, Ill.).**—Won 2 strikes and compromised 1; 25 or 30 persons involved in strikes; 85 or 40 benefitted. Gained 16½ per cent per day in wages, and 1 hour in reduction of hours per day.
- Federal Labor, 8563 (Carbon Cliff, Ill.).**—Decrease in membership, 7. Won 1 strike, involving 47 persons; 1 benefitted. Gains in wages, \$5. Cost of strike, \$6.

- Federal Labor, 8770 (Witt, Ill.).—Gains in membership, 40. Before we organized the wages were usually \$1 per day. We now receive \$1.50 for 10 hours' labor, common work, and for digging wells, \$2 per day of 10 hours, with top man furnished.
- Federal Labor 8808 (Athens, Ill.).—Gain in membership, 17.
- Federal Labor, 8028 (Harvey, Ill.).—Gain in membership, 59. Won 1 strike, involving 52 persons; 52 benefited. Prevented increase in hours daily, and secured recognition of union. Advantages gained without strike, increase in membership.
- Federal Labor, 9382 (Brookport, Ill.).—Gains in membership, 33.
- Federal Labor, 8968 (Dixon, Ill.).—Gains in membership, 49. Secured growing union sentiment in town. Secured in reduction of hours of labor, 1 hour on public work, and 6 hours per week for clerks.
- Federal Labor, 9079 (New Baden, Ill.).—Gain in membership, 18. Advantages gained without strikes, reduced hours from 10 to 9, and increased wages 25 cents.
- Federal Labor, 8208 (DuQuoin, Ill.).—Gains in membership, 63.
- Federal Labor, 8327 (Little Falls, N. Y.).—Gain in reduction of hours of labor, 1 hour per day.
- Federal Labor, 7501 (Pana, Ill.).—Gained in membership, 6. Won 2 strikes involving 11 persons; 10 benefited; 1 worsted. Gained in wages, 40 per cent. Cost of strikes, about \$5. Secured reduction of 84 hours. Advantages gained without strike, reduction of 8 hours for 8 men.
- Federal Labor, 8339 (Peru, Ill.).—Gained in membership, 10. Gain in wages, 20 per cent. Advantages gained without strike, city council granted an 8-hour day and 22 cents per hour. All contractors have agreed to employ union labor and pay union scale of wages.
- Federal Labor, 9444 (Elkville, Ill.).—Just organized and getting in working shape.
- Federal Labor, 8185 (Selma, Ala.).—Decrease in membership, 30. Gained 1 hour in reduction of hours of labor.
- Federal Labor, 8037 (Roanoke, Va.).—Decrease in membership, 4. Gain in wages, from 3 to 5 per cent. Secured recognition of union.
- Federal Labor, 9445 (W. Palm Beach, Fla.).—Gained in membership, 20.
- Federal Labor, 8941 (Jacksonville, Fla.).—Gained in membership, 80. Suffered great misfortune from the fire.
- Federal Labor, 9267 (Renovo, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 32. Secured good will of employer.
- Federal Labor, 8957 (Wilkes Barre, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 200. Won 1 strike, involving 200 persons; all benefited. Secured better treatment. Cost of strike, loss of a few days' work.
- Federal Labor, 8321 (Marine, Ill.).—Gained in membership, 23.
- Federal Labor, 8464 (Council Bluffs, Ia.).—Decrease in membership, 24. Gained a reduction of hours of labor for city street work from 10 to 8 hours.
- Federal Labor, 8227 (South Ottumwa, Ia.).—Decrease in membership, 28. Gain in wages, 10 per cent.
- Federal Labor, 9371 (Covington, Ky.).—Gain in membership, 41. Gain in wages, 25 cents per day.
- Federal Labor, 8912 (Morton's Gap, Ky.).—Gained in membership, 40.
- Federal Labor, 8678 (Jacksonville, Fla.).—Gain in membership, 4. Advantages gained without strike, 25 per cent in wages.
- Federal Labor, 9362 (Portage, Wis.).—Gain in membership, 25.
- Federal Labor, 8874 (Shenandoah, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 30. Lost 1 strike, involving 59 persons; 59 worsted.
- Federal Labor, 9850 (Lebanon, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 120. Advantage gained without strike, 25 per cent increase.
- Federal Labor, 8836 (Forest City, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 95. Gains in wages, 25 cents for carpenters. Gains in reduction of hours, 2½ hours for clerks, and 1 hour for carpenters.
- Federal Labor, 7204 (Carbondale, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 27.
- Federal Labor, 9208 (Athens, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 75.
- Federal Labor, 8875 (Scranton, Pa.).—Lost 1 strike, involving 600 persons; none benefited.
- Federal Labor, 9178 (Mauch Chunk, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 58.
- Federal Labor, 9267 (Marietta, Ga.).—Gain in membership, 2.
- Federal Labor, 8786 (Austin, Tex.).—Gain in membership, 92. Number of male members, 99; female, 1. Gains in reduction of hours, city work from 9 to 8 hours; others from 10 to 9. Advantages gained without strikes, city works and Ben. C. Jones Co., in reduction of hours.
- Federal Labor, 7065 (Dayton, O.).—Decrease in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 1 lockout, 1 strike; lost, 1 strike; 1 pending at Davis; 12 persons involved in lockout, 2 in strike; 11 benefited; 12 worsted. Cost of strikes, \$60. Advantages gained without strikes, recognition of union and adoption in one small bottling concern.
- Federal Labor, 9383 (Weatherford, Tex.).—This is a hard town for the workingman.

- Federal Labor, 8538** (Little Falls, N. Y.).—Gain in membership, 25. Gains in reduction of hours, 6 hours per week. Advantages gained without strikes, 9-hour day. This 9-hour day took effect January 1, 1901, and prior to that we were working 10 hours. There was no change in the wage scale, only a reduction in the hours of labor.
- Flour Millers and Laborers, 8263** (Franklin, Wis.).—No record.
- Fish Dressers, 8537** (Lorain, O.).—Gain in membership, 5.
- Freight Handlers, 8821** (New Orleans, La.).—Gain in membership, 45.
- Federal Labor, 8799** (What Cheer, Ia.).—Gain in membership, 15. Gains in reduction of hours, 1 hour per day. Advantages gained without strikes, shorter hours and increased pay.
- Federal Labor, 8901** (Carlyle, Ill.).—Gain in membership, 110.
- Federal Labor, 8567** (Bessemer City, N. C.).—Gain in membership, 7. Number of male members, 70; female, 7.
- Federal Labor, 9182** (Ashland, Pa.).—Won 1 strike, involving 32 persons; 32 benefitted.
- Federal Labor, 9123** (Sayre, Pa.).—Lost 1 strike, involving 57 persons; 4 worsted.
- Federal Labor, 9201** (Savannah, Ga.).—Our members are composed mostly of apprentices of different trades who have only been at their trade about two years.
- Federal Labor, 8812** (Port Gibson, N. Y.).—Gains in wages, 25 cents per day on each one.
- Federal Labor, 8690** (Frankfort, Herk. Co., N. Y.).—No record.
- Federal Labor, 9374** (Geneva, N. Y.).—Gain in membership, 26. One strike, involving 15 persons.
- Federal Labor, 9421** (Scranton, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 10. Number of male members, 4; female, 6.
- Federal Labor, 8649** (Sidney, O.).—Decrease in membership, 175.
- Federal Labor, 9370** (Needmore, Ind.).—Gains in wages, 5 to 10 cents per day. Gains in reduction of hours, 1 hour.
- Federal Labor, 8217** (Brookline, Mass.).—Gains in wages, 25 cents per day. Advantages gained without strikes, 25 cents per day.
- Federal Labor, 9202** (New Iberia, La.).—Gain in membership, 52. Won 1 strike, involving 20 persons; 4 benefitted. Gains in wages, 35 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours, 1 hour. Gains in other respects, general raise in wages.
- Federal Labor, 8250** (Port Huron, Mich.).—Gain in membership, 15. Our scale [of wages for the past year has been 15 cents per hour for 10 hour day.
- Federal Labor, 8536** (Syracuse, N. Y.).—Decrease in membership, 1.
- Federal Labor, 9056** (Owosso, Mich.).—Gain in membership, 100. Gains in wages, several gains throughout the city. Gains in other respects, fire escapes, child labor and alien labor laws enforced. We have made great progress in the child labor law; also have seven fire escapes placed in manufactories and one case of alien labor law investigated and now under surveillance. Since organized have created a very healthful and desirable feeling towards the union by all classes in the city.
- Federal Labor, 9337** (Sebewaing, Mich.).—Gains in wages, we have raised wages 25 cents since we started our local.
- Fertilizer Workers, 8825** (Moosic, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 30. Won 1 strike, involving 45 persons; 45 benefitted. Gains in wages, 20 per cent. Gains in other respects, better management.
- First House Mens, 8695** (Keating Summit, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 10. Gains in wages, 5 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours, 1 hour. Gains in other respects, union mill. Advantages gained without strikes, 5 per cent and 1 hour per day.
- Flour, Feed and Corn Millers, (Hudson, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 16.**
- Freight Handlers, 8214** (Dayton, O.).—Decrease in membership, 4. Won one strike, involving 44 persons; 40 benefitted. Gains in wages, 14 cents per day.
- Furnace Workers, 8360** (Buffalo, N. Y.).—Gain in membership, 200. Won one strike, involving 204 persons; 200 benefitted. Gains in wages, 10 per cent. Gains in other respects, preference and recognition. Cost of strikes, \$400. Advantage gained without strikes, on two occasions by influence of Mr. Tracy.
- Federal Labor, 9129** (Valdosta, Ga.).—No record.
- Freight Handlers, 9323** (Nashua, N. H.).—Gain in membership, 59.
- Fire Works Factory Employees, 9170** (E. St. Louis, Ill.).—Gain in membership, 50. Number of male members, 20; female, 30. Our union is newly organized and getting along all right. We are working for the 9-hour day, which I think we will get.
- Flour Packers and Nallers' Prot., 7548** (Minneapolis, Minn.).—Gain in membership, 310. Gains in wages, 25 cents per day. Gains in other respects, less work and a greater uniformity.
- Granite Workers, 9289** (Graniteville, Mo.).—Won 1 strike; compromised 1; 60 persons involved 150 benefitted. Gains in wages, 40 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$200.
- Granite Polishers, 8613** (Penacook, N. H.).—Decrease in membership, 5. Won 1 strike, involving 16 persons; benefitted, 16. Gains in wages, 25 cents per day. Gains in reduction of hours, hour.

- Granite Polishers, 8642 (Barre, Vt.).**—Gain in membership, 22.
- Gas Workers, 7498 (Syracuse, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership, 8. As our work has been seven days a week, we have succeeded in getting them to shut down on Sundays for the summer months from May 1 to October 1.
- Gas Workers, 8961 (Rochester, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership, 65. For the gas makers or firemen, a decrease of work, with same hours and wages. For the boiler firemen, an increase of 25 cents per day. For the laborers in the yards, an increase of 25 cents per day. We compromised on the following: The gas makers or firemen received an increase in pay of 10 per cent, the boiler men of 12½ per cent, and the yard or laboring men of 10 per cent.
- Grain Handlers, 7445 (Springfield, Mass.).**—Gain in wages, \$3 per week. Cost of strikes, \$25; sympathetic.
- Hod Carriers, 8058 (York, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 50. Gains in wages, 40 cents per day. Gains in reduction of hours, secured 9-hour day.
- Hod Carriers, 5435 (Pittsburg, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 36. Won 1 strike, involving 800 persons; 800 benefitted. Gains in wages, 2½ per cent. Gains in other respects, recognition of union.
- Hod Carriers, 8501 (Easton, Pa.).**—Decrease in membership, 12. Gains in wages, 14 cents per hour.
- Hod Carriers, 7642 (Allegheny, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 21. Won 1 strike. Gain in wages, 31½ cents per hour. Gains in reduction of hours, 1 hour.
- Hod Carriers, 9301 (La Fayette, Ind.).**—Gain in membership, 20. Gains in wages, 25 cents per day.
- Hod Carriers' Prot., 8062 (Elizabeth, N. J.).**—Gain in membership, 9. Won 1 strike; compromised 1. All labor unions involved; all benefitted. Gains in wages, 24 cents. Gains in reduction of hours, 6 per week.
- Hod Carriers, 8048 (Omaha, Nebr.).**—Gain in membership, 58. Gains in wages, 2½ cents per hour. Gain in other respects, secured control of all building work. Advantages gained without strikes, 2½ cents for hod carriers and mortarmen.
- Hod Carriers, 8773 (Akron, O.).**—Gain in membership, 28. Gains in wages, 7 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours, 1 per cent.
- Horsenail Makers, 7180 (Chicago, Ill.).** Gain in membership, 14. Number of male members, 38; female, 56. Gains in reduction of hours, 1 hour per day. Advantages gained without strikes, 1 hour per day.
- Horsenail Finishers and Assorters, 7091 (New Brighton, Pa.).** Decrease in membership, 34. Advantages gained without strikes, 9 hours with 10 hours' pay.
- Hod Carriers and Tenders, 8981 (Chillicothe, O.).**—Gain in membership, 30.
- Hospital Attendants' Prot., 8097 (Anacostia, D. C.).**—Decrease in membership, 33. Number of male members, 46; female, 6.
- Hod Carriers, 9144 (Mamaroneck, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership, 80. Gains in reduction of hours, secured 8-hour day. Advantages gained without strikes, \$3 per day and 8 hours.
- Hod Carriers and Mortar Mixers, 9092 (Centralia, Ill.).**—Gain in membership, 20. Gains in wages, 65 cents. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, 1 hour.
- Hosiery Workers 8858 (Plymouth, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 28. Number of male members, 1; female, 25. Won 1 strike. Number of persons involved, 40; benefitted, 35. Gains in wages, menders, 1 cent on the dozen; knitters, 1½ cents on the dozen; and stoppers, 5 cents on the dozen. Cost of strikes, paid out for three months, \$3.80.
- Hosiery Workers, 8844 (Plymouth, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 15. Gains in wages, 15 per cent.
- House Shorers and Movers, 7417 (Manhattan, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership, 40.
- Insurance Agents, 8673 (St. Louis, Mo.).**—Gain in membership, 1. Advantages gained without strikes, succeeded in getting the officers of some insurance companies to look with more favor on the formation of unions among the agents.
- Iron Molders Helpers, 7321 (Mt. Vernon, O.).**—Decrease in membership, 100. Strikes compromised, 1. In the Mt. Vernon Bridge Works the men about all joined the union. The officers noticed this and fearing trouble, raised the wages from \$1.25 to \$1.35 for 10 hours' work.
- Iron Molders and Core Makers Helpers, 9108 (E. St. Louis, Ill.).**—Gain in membership, 80. Two strikes compromised, involving 400 persons; benefiting 390; 10 were worsted. Secured a gain in wages of 15 cents per day, and a gain of an extra man for every 5.
- Ice Cream Salesmen and Workers, 8258 (Buffalo, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership, 4. Advantages gained without strikes, wages for laborers \$3 per week, and drivers \$2 to \$3 per week.
- Street and Building Laborers, 9147 (Utica, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership, 39. Gains in wages and hours, \$1.50 per day for 8 hours.
- Foundrymen and Iron Workers Helpers, 8259 (Rochester, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership 5. Won 1 strike, involving 40 persons, and benefiting same. A gain of 10 cents per day in wages. Cost, only loss of time.
- Iron Chippers, 8589 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).**—Decrease in membership, 10.

- Iron Workers, 9261 (Lancaster, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 176. Won 1 strike, involving 200 persons; benefitting same. Gain in wages from 10 to 50 cents per day. Secured recognition of union and mill committees. The strike in Lancaster at the Pennsylvania Iron Works was the means of raising the wages of about 4,000 men in the district—that is, York, Columbia, Lebanon and Harrisburg.
- Iron Workers, 9834 (Columbia, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 229. Gain in wages, \$1 per ton.
- Iron and Steel Workers, 7518 (Reading, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 1,591. Won 1 strike, compromised 1 strike, involving 3,000 persons; benefitting same. Gains in wages, 15 per cent. Recognition of shop committees. Cost of strikes, \$18,000. Advantages gained without strikes, 25 cents per ton on puddling.
- Japanners and Finishers, 9089 (Jamestown, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership, 85. Won 1 strike involving 100 persons; benefitting same. Gain in hours of labor.
- Knot Sawyers, 8338 (Manistee, Mich.).**—Decrease in membership, 27. Won 2 strikes, involving 300 persons; benefitting same. Gain in wages, 25 per cent. Reduction of work amount per man. Advantages gained without strikes, employment of nothing but union men.
- Lace Finishers, 8948 (Wilkes Barre, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 62. Won 2 strikes, involving 48 persons; benefitting same. Gain in wages from 1 to 2½ cents per hour. Also forced employees to enter the union. Cost of strike, \$125. Advantages gained without strikes, stopping of overtime.
- Laborers Prot., 8771 (Tampa, Fla.).**—Gain in membership, 25 cents. Gains in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per day. Gain in reduction of hours, from 10 to 9 per day.
- Laborers Prot., 8280 (San Antonio, Tex.).**—Gain in membership, 38. Gain in reduction of hours, 2 per day. Advantages gained without strike, 2 hours per day, and increase of 25 cents per day.
- Laborers Prot., 8104 (Fort Worth, Tex.).**—Decrease in membership, 75. Won 1 lockout. Lost one strike, involving 400 or 500 persons. One strike compromised. Gain in wages, 10 per cent. Cost of strike, \$100. Advantages gained without strike, increase from 10 to 50 per cent in wages.
- Laborers Prot., 7851 (Reading, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 77. Gain in wages, \$2.25. Reduction of hours to 9 per day.
- Laborers' Prot., 8079 (Mineville, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership, 60.
- Lehr Tenders and Shove Boys, 7583 (Kane, Pa.).**—Advantages gained without strike, about 10 per cent in wages.
- Lock Workers, 9354 (Lancaster, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 58.
- Laborers Prot., 9259 (Ft. Edward, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership, 800.
- Lumber Handlers, 8449 (Troy, N. Y.).**—Decrease in membership, 11. Won 1 strike, involving 6 persons; benefitting 15; six were worsted. Gain in wages, \$1 per week. Reduced hours of labor 1. Cost of strike, \$25.
- Laborers' Prot., 8670 (Coffeyville, Kans.).**—Gain in membership, 95. Won 3 strikes and compromised 1, involving 800 persons. Gain in wages, 10 per cent.
- Lumbermen, 9312 (Manistee, Mich.).**—Gain in membership, 114. Gains in wages, \$3 per month.
- Laborers' Prot., 8049 (Long Branch, N. J.).**—Decrease in membership, 5. Gains in wages, 25 cents per day. Reduction in hours, 1 per day.
- Laborers' Prot., 7120 (Evansville, Ind.).**—Gain in membership, 20. One strike pending, involving 200 persons.
- Machine Blacksmiths' Helpers, 9246 (E. St. Louis, Ill.).**—Gain in membership, 20. Increase in wages from 17½ to 20 cents per hour.
- Marine Firemen's Prot., 8000 (Pittsburg, Pa.).**—Gain in wages from \$45 to \$50 per month.
- Mineral Mine Workers, 8588 (Port Oram, N. J.).**—Decrease in membership, 25.
- Mineral and Soda Water Bottlers, 9275 (Minneapolis, Minn.).**—Gain in membership, 10. Reduced hours to 10 per day. Advantages gained without strike, the glad hand of the employer.
- Milk Dealers, 8226 (Baltimore, Md.).**—Decrease in membership, 65.
- Marble Cutters, 9388 (Rutland, Vt.).**—Gain in membership, 23.
- Marble and Mosaic Workers, 8909 (Pittsburg, Pa.).**—Gain in membership, 30. Reduced hours of labor to 8 per day.
- Milk Condensers, 9158 (Elgin, Ill.).**—Gain in membership, 50.
- Milkmen's Prot., 7571 (Niagara Falls, N. Y.).**—Gain in membership, 1.
- Masons' Tenders, 9436 (Jackson, Mich.).**—Gain in membership, 14.
- Mattress Makers, 8278 (St. Paul, Minn.).**—Decrease in membership, 16.
- Nutmakers' Prot., 9251 (Cleveland, O.).**—Gain in membership, 89. Increase in wages, 6 per cent.
- Oystermen, 8201 (Sayville, L. I.).**—Immediately after organizing every member was locked out.
- Powder Workers, 8796 (Lafin, Pa.).**—Advantages gained without strikes, 20 cents per day.
- Powder Workers, 7521 (Fontanet, Ind.).**—Gain in membership, 15. Gain in wages, 15 cents per day. Reduced hours of labor from 1½ to 2 hours. Also gained \$2.60 per day for 13 men.
- Paper Carriers P. & B., 5783 (St. Louis, Mo.).**—No record.
- Paper Box Makers, 8972 (St. Louis, Mo.).**—Gain in membership, 100. Won 1 strike, involving 51 persons. Secured better treatment. Cost of strike about \$20.

- Packers, Porters and Warehousemen, 8885 (San Francisco, Cal.).—Gain in membership, 200.
- Poultry Dressers, 9429 (Jacksonville, Ill.).—Gain in membership, 28.
- Plow Workers, 8746 (Peoria, Ill.).—Gain in membership, 56. Lost one strike, involving about 250 persons; worsted, 150.
- Powder Workers, 8742 (Olivers Mills, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 75. One strike compromised; 75 persons involved; 75 benefitted. Gains in wages, \$12 a year. Gains in other respects, employer and employe have been drawn more closely together. Advantages gained without strikes, said number of kegs per day, and per cent for all over.
- Powder Makers, 8963 (Shamokin, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 20. Won 1 strike, involving about 10 persons; benefitting same. Gain in wages, about 25 cents per diem.
- Powder Workers, 8747 (Moosic, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 46. Won 1 strike, benefiting 46 persons. Gain in wages, 12½ per cent.
- Powder Workers, 8974 (Wapwallopen, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 73.
- Paper Mill Workers, 8655 (So. Glens Falls, N. Y.).—Gain in membership, 143. Reduced hours of labor to 13 per week, divided between two crews.
- Packers and Nailers, 7490 (Toledo, O.).—Won 1 strike, involving 6 persons; benefiting same. Cost of strike, \$30.50.
- Pulp Mill Workers, 9180 (Northampton, Mass.).—Gain in membership, 115. Won 1 strike, involving 115 persons; benefiting same. Gain in wages, 10 per cent. Also reduced the hours of labor 1 per day. Cost of strike, 90 men 2 weeks' work.
- Plasterers' Helpers, 7485 (Detroit, Mich.).—Gain in wages, 40 cents.
- Plasterers' Prot., 7335 (Lockport, N. Y.).—Decrease in membership, 2. Gains in wages, 50 cents per day without strike.
- Quarrymen's Prot., 9166 (Cleveland, O.).—Gain in membership, 20.
- Quarry Workers, 8233 (Cape Ann, Mass.).—Decrease in membership, 106. Gain in wages, ¼ cent per hour.
- Reed and Rattan Workers, 8693 (Brattleboro, Vt.).—Decrease in membership, 8.
- Rockmen's 8684 (Scranton, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 33. Won 1 strike, involving 27; benefiting same. Compromised one strike. Gain in wages, 60 per cent. Reduction of hours, 3 per day. Advantages gained without strike, from 12 hours per day to 8.
- Rubber Workers, 8622 (Cambridge, Mass.).—One strike pending, involving 1,000. The cost of the strike to date is at least \$800.
- Shipwrights, Caulkers and Ship Joiners, 8734 (Portland, Ore.).—Decrease in membership, 2. Won 2 strikes, involving 20 persons, benefiting all hands. Gain in wages, 50 cents. Reduced hours, 1 per day. Have also all other shipyards unionized. Cost of strike, \$400. Advantages gained without strike, the bosses come to rooms for members. One of the strikes lasted one week and the other four hours. We made a gain of 50 cents in wages and 1 hour in time. We only work 9 hours now instead of 10.
- Ship Carpenters, 8676 (Toledo, O.).—Gain in membership, 60.
- Starch Workers, 8938 (Columbus, O.).—Gain in membership, 8.
- Ship Carpenters and Joiners, 7574 (Elizabeth, N. J.).—Gain in membership, 35. Won 2 strikes, involving 60 persons in one and 20 in the other, and benefiting all members. Gain in wages, 1 hour's pay. Reduced hours of labor 1 hour. Cost of strikes, \$2.10. We reduced the hours from 10 to 9, and secured time and one-half and double time for overtime.
- Stone Pavers, 7612 (St. Louis, Mo.).—About 15 persons organized under a state charter, but two months ago they dropped it and joined our union.
- Soap Workers, 7442 (Dayton, O.).—Decrease in membership, 2. Gains in wages, from \$6.00 to \$9.00.
- Stoneware Potters, 8302 (Red Wing, Minn.).—Secured an increase of from 10 to 20 per cent for 8 members, and a uniform scale for all members.
- Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, 8434 (Chicago, Ill.).—Gain in membership, 5. Gains in wages, 30 per cent. Reduced hours of labor 2, and secured recognition of union.
- Stoneware Workers, 6888 (Akron, O.).—Gain in membership, 92.
- Solar Printers and Operators, 8710 (Chicago, Ill.).—Gain in membership, 25. Won 1 strike and compromised 1, involving entire union and benefiting same. Gain in wages, 50 per cent. Reduced hours of labor from 9 and 10 to 8. Secured an agreement with our employers until June, 1902, for shorter hours.
- Ship Caulkers and Carpenters, 8308 (Key West, Fla.).—Gain in membership, 14.
- Ship Mechanics, 9238 (Tampa, Fla.).—Gain in membership, 25. Gains in wages, 50 cents per day. Secured all demands.
- Sledge Swingers, 8930 (Cleburne, Tex.).—Gain in membership, 16.
- Shipwrights and Boat Builders, 8823 (Portsmouth, Va.).—Decrease in membership, 40.
- Ship Caulkers, 8792 (Elizabeth, N. J.).—Won 2 strikes, involving 250 people in one and 700 in the other; benefitting 1,000. Gain in wages, to caulkers 25 cents per day, and to others better conditions. Cost of strikes, \$800.

- Ship Drillers, 9087 (San Francisco, Cal.).—Gain in membership, 165. One strike pending, involving 165 persons.
- Ship Keepers' Prot., 8970 (Vallejo, Cal.).—Decrease in membership, 1. Advantages gained without strike, reduction of hours of labor.
- Ship Carpenters and Caulkers, 8797 (Tonawanda, N. Y.).—Won 1 strike, involving 85 persons; benefiting same. Gained 9-hour day.
- Shingle Weavers, 9080 (Everett, Wash.).—Gain in membership, 114. Won 1 strike, involving 300. Gains in wages, 10 per cent. Gains in other respects, recognition of union.
- Stablemen, 9026 (San Jose, Cal.).—Gain in membership, 50. Gains in wages, on an average of \$10 per month. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, 2 hours per day. The stablemen did not find it necessary to strike. Our demands were granted with a small amount of trouble, some grumbling, etc. Our position as wage earners has improved somewhat in the way of additional liberty.
- Steel Cabinet Workers, 7294 (Jamestown, N. Y.).—Gain in membership, 41. Gains in wages, 25 cents per day, and time and one-half for all overtime.
- Sheet, Asphalt, Tar, Gravel and Slate Roofers, 8523 (Syracuse, N. Y.).—Decrease in membership, 2.
- Sawsmiths, 9099 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).—Gain in membership, 12. Gain in wages, 20 per cent, and the 9-hour day with 10-hour pay.
- Street and Building Laborers, 7548 (Rochester, N. Y.).—Decrease in membership, 89. Lost 1 strike and compromised 1, involving every member. Cost of same, \$900.
- Sulphite and Beater Workers, 9132 (Niagara Falls, N. Y.).—Gain in membership, 100. Won 1 strike, involving 150 persons; benefiting same. Night force works 5 weeks instead of 6. and receives the same pay as previous to strike.
- Ship Caulkers, 6846 (Toledo, O.).—Gain in membership, 3.
- Saw Smiths, 7173 (Fitchburg, Mass.).—Decrease in membership, 10.
- Steel Plate Transferrers, 8956 (Washington, D. C.).—Gain in membership, 3.
- Shingle Weavers, 7099 (Marinette, Wis.).—Gain in membership, 175.
- Shipwrights, Caulkers and Joiners, 8828 (Seattle, Wash.).—Gain in membership, 74.
- Ship Carpenters and Caulkers, 8419 (Port Huron, Mich.).—Decrease in membership, 14.
- Shingle Weavers, 9159 (Manistee, Mich.).—Decrease in membership, 37.
- Tinners and Slaters, 7382 (New Castle, Pa.).—Won 1 strike, involving 21 persons; benefiting same. Gains in wages, 25 cents per day. Reduced hours of labor, 1 per day, and established 8-hour day.
- Tube Workers, 9375 (Pittsburg, Pa.).—No record.
- Twine Stringers, 8711 (Erie, Pa.).—Decrease in membership, 1. Gain in wages, \$5 on 100 pounds. No shop work done at home, and each woman works to suit herself where it is most convenient for her.
- Tar and Gravel Roofers, 8450 (Buffalo, N. Y.).—Decrease in membership, 30. Gains in wages, 2½ cents per hour.
- Tar and Gravel Roofers, 8450 (Buffalo, N. Y.).—Gain in membership, 5. Roofers also gained 7½ cents per hour in wages. Reduced hours of labor 1 per day. Advantages gained without strike, helpers gained 3 cents per hour and roofers 7½ cents.
- Tub Molders Helpers, 7452 (New Brighton, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 34. Gains in wages, 10 per cent and reduced the hours 1.
- Tube Workers, 8077 (Washington, Pa.).—Gain in membership, 46. Compromised 1 strike, involving about 225; benefiting same. Gained recognition of union from company and an increase in wages.
- Tunnel Miners' Association, 8235 (Cleveland, O.).—Decrease in membership, 6. Won 1 strike involving 25 persons; benefitting 50. Gains, recognition of union; contractors forced out of business.
- United Neckwear Cutters, 6939 (New York, N. Y.).—Won 1 strike and compromised 1, involving about 10 persons; benefiting same. Gained all legal holidays. Cost of strikes, \$300.
- Wire Workers, 9414 (New York, N. Y.).—Gain in membership, 120.
- Watch Workers, 6961 (Elgin, Ill.).—Gain in membership, 337. Gain in wages, 53 hours per week, with no reduction in wages.
- Water Department Workers, 6356 (Boston, Mass.).—Decrease in membership, 12.
- Weiss Beer, Porters and Soda Water Workers, 8581 (San Antonio, Tex.).—Gain in membership, 2. Gains in wages, \$5 per week.
- Warehousemen Prot., 9223 (Crockett, Cal.).—Gain in membership, 504. Compromised 1 strike, involving 504; benefitting 504. Gains in wages, 5 cents per hour. Cost of strike, \$300.
- Window Glass Snappers, 9054 (Arcadia, Ind.).—Gain in membership, 20. Gains in wages, 4½ cents per box. Advantages gained without strikes, settled scale and a raise in wages of 4½ cent per box and the union recognized.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

COST OF ORGANIZERS.

In my last report it was stated that the Federation would be financially able during this year to keep an increased number of organizers in the field. During the year an average of from ten to thirty-five organizers have been constantly at work. The cost was \$32,328.74—\$27,949.70 to general organizers and the balance, \$4,359.04, to district organizers, in small sums, for forming local trade and federal labor unions and for time lost in adjusting local strikes. With a small increase in per capita tax, twenty to forty-five men could be kept actively engaged during the coming year. The following statement will indicate the amounts paid, to whom, and in which States the organizers were employed:

ORGANIZERS.	STATE WHERE WORK WAS DONE.	AM'T REC'D.
J. D. Pierce.....	Missouri, California, Oregon and Colorado.....	\$3,424 00
Sam D. Nedrey.....	Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Ohio and Colorado.....	2,112 02
John A. Flett.....	Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island.....	1,944 81
Thomas Flynn.....	Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York and Ohio.....	1,849 63
Thomas F. Tracy.....	Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio and New York.....	1,449 28
F. C. Roberts.....	New York.....	1,348 85
Martin D. Flaherty.....	Pennsylvania.....	1,201 44
R. E. McLean.....	Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan.....	1,139 85
H. H. Caldwell.....	Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Louisiana.....	1,048 06
M. S. Belk.....	Virginia.....	1,019 72
C. P. Davis.....	North Carolina.....	825 25
W. F. Smith.....	Illinois.....	778 17
Santiago Iglesias.....	Porto Rico.....	758 00
Jerome Jones.....	Georgia.....	560 50
Cal. Wyatt.....	Pennsylvania.....	517 14
D. F. Kennedy.....	Ohio.....	540 90
W. B. Kissinger.....	Kentucky.....	534 48
John Blue.....	Indiana.....	437 25
W. H. Clay.....	Virginia.....	431 40
Herman Robinson.....	New York.....	414 29
Geo. E. Bert.....	Ohio and Virginia.....	389 55
Geo. Thompson.....	Florida.....	377 89
E. R. Reese.....	Pennsylvania.....	356 85
Emma Lanphere.....	Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York.....	315 00
Martin Metzger.....	Wisconsin, Indiana and Pennsylvania.....	297 26
Eva McDonald-Valesh.....	Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.....	285 75
Frank J. Weber.....	Illinois.....	249 55
Fred L. Schwartz.....	Pennsylvania.....	242 85
J. F. Mahoney.....	Massachusetts.....	240 29
H. F. DeGour.....	Pennsylvania.....	231 99
E. L. Daley.....	Massachusetts.....	220 45
H. W. Smith.....	Illinois.....	184 10
A. H. Beschor.....	Pennsylvania.....	182 42
E. H. Theis.....	Ohio.....	179 48
Daniel Wallace.....	Michigan and Ontario.....	158 70
John Ince.....	California.....	154 10
J. J. Magrane.....	Ohio.....	124 15
M. J. Noonan.....	Tennessee.....	124 00
Robert Askew.....	New Mexico, Colorado and Illinois.....	118 77
E. E. Oakes.....	Indiana.....	117 91
W. H. Potter.....	Pennsylvania.....	108 14
W. E. O'Blencoe.....	Iowa.....	100 00
B. H. Willis.....	Georgia.....	79 50
H. A. Duke.....	Oregon.....	75 00
J. G. Hodgson.....	Pennsylvania.....	78 45
L. C. Jones.....	Alabama.....	68 81
James Leonard.....	Louisiana.....	67 95
W. Maurice Tye.....	North Carolina.....	64 30
H. D. Merritt.....	Washington.....	68 00
Samuel Ross.....	Massachusetts.....	62 25
C. A. Diehl.....	Pennsylvania.....	58 10
W. G. Armstrong.....	Washington.....	50 00
J. H. Towey.....	Ohio.....	50 00
S. A. Crossfield.....	Indiana and Illinois.....	50 00
J. H. Williams.....	Georgia.....	40 00
Will H. Winn.....	Georgia.....	40 00
P. H. Strawhun.....	Illinois.....	32 18
Paid to district organ- izers.....		4,359 04
Total.....		\$32,328 74

I herewith submit a statement of the receipts and expenses for the past 21 years, which shows a gradual increase in receipts up to 1898, and a marked gain during the following three years, the direct result of the increased per capita tax and added membership:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1881.....	\$174 95	\$186 20
1882.....	125 00	252 25
1883.....	690 19	352 32
1884.....	336 22	385 07
1885.....	584 03	450 58
1886.....	474 11	510 63
1887.....	1,939 82	2,074 39
1888.....	4,512 55	3,933 67
1889.....	6,838 40	6,578 33
1890.....	23,849 74	21,070 57
1891.....	17,702 86	13,190 07
1892.....	17,834 51	18,324 69
1893.....	20,864 62	21,383 36
1894.....	15,346 43	17,302 08
1895.....	13,751 75	15,612 42
1896.....	16,290 18	15,452 95
1897.....	18,639 92	19,118 88
1898.....	18,894 15	19,197 17
1899.....	36,757 13	30,599 22
1900.....	71,125 82	68,373 39
1901.....	115,220 89	118,708 39

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

During the past three years the labor movement has made phenomenal strides in the line of organization. Nearly every National and International Union has added an unusual number of new unions, increased in membership and secured better wages and shorter hours for its members. Many of the National and International organizations have adopted laws providing for higher dues from their members and, as a result, established defense funds for use in case of strike or lockout. The American Federation of Labor, in accordance with its Constitution, was formed for the purpose of furthering organization; the establishing of National and International trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies; for the organization of central trades and labor unions, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial or Provincial organizations; to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses; to aid and encourage the sale of union-labeled goods; to secure national legislation in the interests of the working people and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor, and to aid and encourage the labor press of America. All of the objects enumerated have been aided to the full extent of the power contained in the Federation. The organization of the wage-workers during the past year has been as rapid as a conservative trade unionist could desire to ensure permanent success. Unusual efforts are being put forth, at the present time, in the State legislatures and in the National Congress on the part of the labor representatives to secure favorable labor legislation, and on the part of those opposed to such legislation to prevent its passage. With the increased membership of the Federation, the securing of legislation in the States and in Congress is but a question of time; the enforcing of the laws secured then rests with the organizations. In accordance with the table shown, you will note that in 1881 the income of the American Federation of Labor was \$174.95, and in 1901 the income to be used for the purposes specified was \$115,220.89. It should be borne in mind that \$33,288.62 was the amount received through regular channels. The \$32,328.74 is extraordinary in character, inasmuch as it is an assessment levied to be used for a stated purpose. It appears to me that the success of the organizers during the past year, not only in forming unions in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor direct, but in organizing local unions for National and International organizations, has demonstrated the good work that can be accomplished with a force of ten to thirty-five organizers when they are kept in the field continuously. The amount of territory that could be covered during the coming year with ten additional organizers, would justify an increase of per capita tax sufficient to meet the expense. I, therefore, recommend that the per capita tax of the National and International unions be increased from one-third to two-thirds of a cent per member per month, to go into effect February 1, 1902.

LOCAL UNIONS.

We have at the present time 1,149 local trade and federal labor unions, with a varying membership. Notwithstanding the fact that new National and International organizations

have been formed out of our local unions and the jurisdiction of the Nationals and Internationals extended so as to bring the local unions within their jurisdiction, the number of local unions is increasing. No provision has been made whereby members of these local unions can be sustained in case of a strike or lockout, except through an appeal to sister unions. The amount of per capita tax paid in 1897 was one cent per member per month, which was increased to two cents in 1898 and to five cents in 1899. While the amount received from the 5-cent per capita tax is sufficient to place organizers in the field and pay for the formation of new local unions, the funds do not justify a strike benefit being paid or an appropriation made to a local organization to assist in carrying on a strike or lockout. The time has arrived when the American Federation of Labor should take action to secure funds to assist local unions in times of trouble. For that reason, I recommend that the dues of local unions be increased from five to ten cents per member per month, and that the increase of five cents be set apart as a special fund to be used for the assistance of local trade and federal labor unions in the case of a strike or lockout, no union to receive benefits until they have paid dues to the Federation for twelve months and complied with the provisions contained in the Constitution. I also recommend that the Secretary be authorized to furnish stamps to local unions to be given to the individual members as a receipt for their dues.

UNION LABELS.

There are now 31 labels and 3 cards recognized by organized labor. The unions using labels endorsed by the American Federation of Labor are:

Cigar Makers, Printers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Hatters, Wood Workers, Garment Workers, Tobacco Workers, Tailors, Molders, Bakers, Coopers, Teamsters, Leather Workers, Brewery Workers, Broom Makers, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Brick Makers, Bicycle Workers, Bottle Blowers, Brush Makers, Metal Polishers, Machinists, Horse Shoers, Engravers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Musicians, Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, Jewelry Workers, Wire Weavers, and Wood Carvers. The Clerks, Barbers and Waiters have a card.

The following crafts and callings use the American Federation of Labor label:

Bottlers, Brushmakers, Badge Makers, Chewing Gum Workers, Cap Makers, Coal Drill Workers, Egg Candles and Packers, Flour Millers and Laborers, Glove Workers, Glass Workers, Horseshoers, Marble Workers, Miners' Tool Workers, Miners' Squib Workers, Powder Workers, Soda Packers and Handlers, Soap Workers, Suspender Workers, Stove Polish Makers, Starch Workers and Wire Workers.

HEADQUARTERS.

The volume of work increased to such an extent during the past year that it became necessary to secure additional quarters. We have now a suite of ten rooms, about one-third more space than we occupied last year. There are employed at headquarters 23 employees, against 12 in 1900 and 4 in 1897. The following statement shows that during the twelve months ending October 31, 1901, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 692 letters, circular letters and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by express and by post	8,099
Packages of literature for organizers	1,739
Proceedings of conventions	4,626
Letters in 2-cent envelopes	81,000
Circulars and circular letters in 1-cent envelopes	103,300

201,764

IN CONCLUSION.

With the termination of this year, I have served as Secretary of the Federation for five years, and during that time, have had the gratification of watching the American Federation of Labor add fully three quarters of a million members to its grand total. To be an officer of an organization during the period of such great success, is in itself something to be ever remembered with the keenest of appreciation, and, under its stimulating influence, I desire, at this particular time, to extend to the delegates here assembled, to the officers and members of affiliated unions and the organizers of the Federation, my sincere appreciation of their services and assistance during the past years, and more particularly for their prompt response to all requests made to them for information to enable me to carry on the work of the office in a satisfactory manner. My colleagues of the Executive Council I desire to thank for their earnest and valuable assistance, which has enabled me to more readily meet the increasing duties devolving upon the Secretary of the Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, American Federation of Labor

Vice-President Duncan stated the report of Secretary Morrison would be referred to the Committee on Secretary's Report, when appointed.

Treasurer Lennon then read his report as follows: (See page 55.)

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

COMRADES: At the expiration of another year it gives me much pleasure to be able to report that the term just closed has been the most successful one, viewed from the standpoint of a trade unionist, ever known in the history of the American labor movement. Not only has the increase of membership been marvelous, but, what is of far greater importance, the evidence is on every hand of the substantial growth of unity and solidarity in our movement.

As our numbers increase the opposition of at least a certain class of employers increases also. As yet only a portion of the employers of our country have come to a full realization of the fact that their own prosperity depends upon the success of the trade union in maintaining a fairly high wage and being able, from year to year, to secure additional advantages for the workers.

Whatever supremacy this country has over other countries of the world in producing merchandise for the world's market is due, in my judgment, more to the incentive created among the working people by high wages and reasonable hours than by anything else, or by all things else connected with our industrial life.

This statement is not made to convey the inference that I believe the trade union movement has reached, or will have reached, its full achievement by the maintenance of high wages; but the achievement of this places us in an impregnable position as to the attainment of other things.

With the increase in our membership, and the consequent stronger opposition of the employers I have been impressed with the absolute necessity of the Federation being placed in a financial position where affiliated unions can be assisted in case of need, and along that line I have offered some constitutional amendments which I hope will receive your consideration.

During all the years I have been Treasurer of the Federation, the last one being no exception, I have been treated with uniform kindness and courtesy by my colleagues of the Executive Council, and by the members throughout the country, and this I highly appreciate.

A statement of the income and expenses for the past year is herewith submitted.

INCOME.			EXPENSES.		
1900.			1900.		
November 1.	Balance	\$11,301 76	November 30.	Warrants	\$5,199 67
November 30.	Income	5,889 31	December 31.	"	5,815 46
December 31.	"	5,926 37	1901.		
1901.			January 31.	"	6,517 82
January 31.	"	4,095 02	February 28.	"	4,947 44
February 28.	"	4,699 42	March 31.	"	7,133 74
March 31.	"	6,564 67	April 30.	"	8,687 08
April 30.	"	8,437 94	May 31.	"	7,665 61
May 31.	"	6,707 43	June 30.	"	7,427 49
June 30.	"	5,699 82	July 31.	"	24,148 82
July 31.	"	22,447 37	August 31.	"	13,296 71
August 31.	"	11,398 68	September 30.	"	12,784 52
September 30.	"	13,165 25	October 31.	"	15,081 58
October 31.	"	20,219 61			
Total funds.....		\$126,522 65	Total expenses.....		\$118,708 39

Total income.....	\$126,522 65
Total expenses	118,708 39
Balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$7,814 26
Balance in hands of secretary.....	1,000 00
Total funds.....	\$8,814 26

Fraternally submitted.

Scranton Convention, December, 1901.

JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer, American Federation of Labor.

The chair stated the report would be referred to the Committee on Treasurer's Report, when appointed.

Delegate Quinn, for Credential Committee, submitted the following:

In the case of the protest of the Tobacco Workers' Union against the seating of Delegate W. Elmore Seal, of the Central Trades and Labor Council, of Richmond, Va., after hearing all parties interested our opinions are, and we so recommend, that the delegate be seated and suggest to Executive Council the feasibility of using its best efforts to organize a second central body in Richmond.

WM. J. GILTHORPE, Chairman,
C. L. SHAMP,
M. F. QUINN, Secretary.

Report adopted:

Your committee also recommends that the difficulty between the Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., and Local No. 5, A. F. of M., shall be settled on the following basis, to wit:

1.—That the C. of T. & L. U.'s of Detroit, Mich., shall unseat the representatives of the musicians now recognized by that body.

2.—That the C. of T. & L. U.'s and Local No. 5, A. F. of M., shall each appoint one committeeman, and this committee shall endeavor to agree on the basis upon which Local No. 5, A. F. of M., shall admit members of the Musicians' Union now recognized by the C. of T. & L. U.'s of Detroit, Mich.; and in case this committee fail to agree they shall mutually agree upon a third committeeman. The decision of this committee shall be final and binding upon both parties.

The agreement in the protest of the American Federation of Musicians against the Council of Trades and Labor Union of Detroit. We recommend its adoption and the seating of the delegate.

WM. J. GILTHORPE, Chairman,
M. F. QUINN, Secretary.

Report adopted:

Delegate Mahon stated that Delegate Greville had not been a party to the agreement but that the suggestion had been brought forth by others interested in the matter.

Delegate Greville requested to be so recorded.

The Scranton Central Labor Union extended an invitation to all delegates to be present at their "smoker" tonight. The invitation was accepted.

Rev. Mr. Ballantine was then introduced and sang a labor song, composed by himself.

Delegate Dernell moved a vote of thanks be extended to Rev. Ballantine. Agreed to.

The following telegram was received and filed:

Peoria, Ills., Dec. 4, 1901.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Hotel Jermyn, Scranton, Pa.:

We send fraternal greetings to the American Federation of Labor now in Annual Convention on behalf of the membership of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, representing forty thousand tried and true men engaged in the movement of the people and commerce of the country as well as across the sea. Through affiliation of the trade unions of the American Federation of Labor all workmen and women derive incalculable benefit, hence every wage worker looks to your honorable body for valuable aid in carrying forward the work began long ago, and thus far successfully prosecuted, anticipating a new impetus through the wisdom of the brothers now assembled at Scranton. We bespeak for your assembly more progress and wisdom in its legislation.

Fraternally yours,

F. P. SARGEANT,
Grand Master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

At 5:50 p. m. the Convention adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow (Friday) morning.

SECOND DAY.—Morning Session.

At 9 a. m. President Gompers called the Convention to order.

First Vice-President Duncan was called to the chair.

Roll Call.—Absentees: Delegates Preeble, Reeves, O'Connor, Voitle, Croke, Eichelberger, Burns, Walsh, Kamer, Geiger, T. J. Smith, Orr, T. J. Sullivan, Gross, Swift, C. J. Smith, W. M. Smith, Bray, Lockwood, Goerlitz, McGinn, Garrison, Wiley, G. N. Burns, Brundage, Hassler, Unang, Thomas, Craig, Brannock, Davenport, T. J. Brown, Mooney, Lee, Hobby, Mears, Rhoads, Mowdy, Keefe, J. M. Lynch, O'Sullivan, Kldd, Braunschweig, Gebelein, Creamer, Higgins, Penje, Priest-ersbach, Sweet, Harzbecker, Price, Malin, Stoll, Bolander, Daly, R. E. Lee, Porter, Carrick, Marr, Collins, McKee, Herlihy, Boam, McCloskey, Dobrydnio, G. E. Smith, Williams, Falson, Noell, Howard, Tierney, Clark, Quinn, Bolan, Powell, Dee, Blackmore, John Clark, Shalvoy, Wilson, Reese, and Huebner.

The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, Delegate Darnell moved to give the delegates, at this time, an opportunity to introduce resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

The resolutions in the program were referred, as follows:

Resolution No. 2.—By John B. Lennon, delegate Journeymen Tailor's Union of America:

ARTICLE X.—DEFENSE FUND ASSESSMENT.

Section 1. The Executive Council shall declare one levy each year on January 1, of ten cents on each member of the American Federation of Labor, said levy shall be payable on or before April 1 following.

Sec. 2. The Executive Council shall have power to declare additional levies, the total levies not to exceed fifty-two cents in any one year, additional levies under this section to be payable within sixty days from date of circular declaring the same.

Sec. 3. The funds created under Sections 1 and 2 of this article shall be used exclusively to assist in the support of affiliated unions engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

Sec. 4. No appropriation shall be made to assist any union where their own laws have not been strictly complied with; where less than ten per cent. of their membership are involved; for the first four weeks or any strike or lockout, or where their own funds are sufficient to sustain their members.

Sec. 5. Any union, International, National, or Local, failing to pay the levies, as provided in Sections 1 and 2 of this article, shall be deprived of representation in conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and in city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor until all arrears have been paid. No union shall be excused from payment.

Sec. 6. The Executive Council shall have power to appropriate moneys from the Defense Fund to unions in need thereof, and also to send a representative of the American Federation of Labor to investigate and report before any appropriation is made, and shall also have the power to discontinue appropriations when advisable, in their judgment, to do so.

Sec. 7. Unions desiring aid from the Defense Fund must make application to the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall submit the same to the Executive Council without delay.

Sec. 8. Unions receiving aid from the Defense Fund must report in full to the President of the American Federation of Labor once each week, giving complete

information regarding the strike or lockout. Failing to do so the appropriation shall cease.

Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 3.—By John B. Lennon, delegate Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Whereas, The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America have determined to abolish, so far as their members are concerned, the tenement and home-work system, and secure from their employers free workshops; and

Whereas, Tenement and home work has been repeatedly condemned by the action of the Federation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in case the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America need the assistance of the American Federation of Labor, financially or otherwise, to enable them to win the battle for free shops, that the Federation hereby pledge itself to render the tailors all the assistance possible.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 4.—By Henry Fischer and John Witzel, delegates Tobacco Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in each of its past Conventions has indorsed and reindorsed the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and

Whereas, It is contrary to the constitution adopted by the American Federation of Labor for that body, or any of its affiliated organizations, to recognize the label or trade mark of any dual and unaffiliated organization, the policy of the American Federation of Labor being that all organizations of the same craft shall affiliate themselves with the National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, There has sprung up in the tobacco industry a dual organization called the "Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union," which is located in the City of New York, and which has adopted a label of its own, advertising to the public that the said label is the only proof that cigarettes are union made; and

Whereas, The said label will conflict with the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, which is placed on bona fide union-made cigarettes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, in Scranton, Pa., condemn the action of the cigarette makers of New York, in forming themselves into an independent union and using a label unauthorized by the American Federation of Labor, when the Tobacco Workers' International Union has jurisdiction over the paper-rolled cigarette industry, and is placing its "Blue Label" upon cigarettes made under union conditions; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor and its friends will not recognize any device which may be gotten up by this, or any other dual organization, to take the place of the Tobacco Workers' Blue Label, but will give the Tobacco Workers' International Union all possible assistance in driving out the cigarettes bearing such device, and use their purchasing power in favor of cigarettes bearing the Blue Label.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 5.—By Henry Fischer and John Witzel, delegates Tobacco Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions by union men; and

Whereas, The Tobacco Workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, in Scranton, Pa., reindorse the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and, be it further

Resolved, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby, requested to demand the Blue Label upon all tobacco or cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of Unionism in a substantial manner.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 6.—By Henry Fischer and John Witzel, delegates Tobacco Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The Tobacco Workers' International Union have been and are still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Tobacco Trust;" and

Whereas, Said trust controls a large proportion of the output of the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Tobacco Workers' International Union in pushing a boycott against each individual brand, and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Companies; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Tobacco Workers' International Union by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 7.—By Henry Fischer and John Witzel, delegates Tobacco Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company of Covington, Ky., have forced upon their employees such unjust conditions that they were compelled to resort to a strike; and,

Whereas, The said tobacco company having cut down the wages of some of said employees, have refused to restore same, or to allow the matter to be arbitrated, as per the request of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Scranton, Pa., place the seal of their disapproval upon the action of the Lovell & Buffington Company, and place their brands of tobacco upon the unfair list; and, be it further

Resolved, That all members of organized labor assist in pushing the boycott on the brands of the Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company, and use their influence against the unfair product.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No 8.—By Post Office Clerks' Union, No. 8703.

Whereas, The post office clerks throughout the country are denied the protection of the eight-hour law because they are not specified therein; and

Whereas, The hours of labor required of the post office clerks are regulated by the postmasters in whose offices they may be employed; and

Whereas, The members of Post Office Clerks' Union, No. 8703, have in the past few years been required to work hours ranging from nine to fourteen per day, and have been denied a Sunday in which to rest for months at a time, thereby endangering their moral and physical welfare; and

Whereas, We believe that the only remedy for these conditions can be given by the Congress of the United States of America; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we appeal to the American Federation of Labor to take such action as lies within their power to bring about the enactment of an amendment to the present eight-hour law as will bring the post office clerks within the jurisdiction thereof.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 9.—By Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America:

Whereas, The Detroit and again the Louisville Convention of the American Federation of Labor, instructed the Executive Council to confer with the National Biscuit Company, with a view of having their employes in their various shops and factories unionized; and

Whereas, Up to this date, all efforts of the committee to reach a satisfactory agreement with the concern have failed; and

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company continues, wherever it can do so, to hurt our organization, and disrupt our locals by discriminating against our members, and driving union-made bread and crackers out of the market, thereby depriving our members from earning a living, sapping the strength of our organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, decides to replace the National Biscuit Company on the unfair list, and be it further

Resolved, To enforce the boycott and instruct the incoming officers to issue a circular letter addressed to all affiliated unions, and the public in general, requesting to refrain from patronizing any store, restaurant, hotel, etc., in which goods manufactured by the National Biscuit Company are handled; and, be it further

Resolved, That this circular letter be issued before February 1, 1902.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 10.—By Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, in convention assembled, in Buffalo, September 16, 1901, expressed their belief that the union label is the best and surest means of organizing and establishing permanent unions; and

Whereas, To advocate the label the members of all unions need constant instructions thereon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we petition the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, to draw up a form of obligation (to be made universal) that will instruct all new members to demand the union label; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That such obligation be added to the form of obligation already in use by all National and International Unions.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 11.—By Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Council:

Whereas, All history warns humanity to beware of pitfalls and quagmires of the past, which has ruined and destroyed legitimate trade, and bona fide labor unions. No cause ever had more reason to beware of innovations upon its established customs more than the trade union movement; and

Whereas, We realize after 21 years of trial in the ranks, how the trade union movement has withstood all efforts to swerve it from its legitimate foundation, "Strict Trade Autonomy," the rock upon which it has been built, and has prospered so wonderfully, that we apprehend any movement, whether inside or outside of the ranks, tending to restrict or interfere in the management of National or Local Unions by any other than their own national or local officers, then will commence the disintegration of the trade union movement; and

Whereas, We earnestly appeal to all trade unionists to be steadfast in upholding first principles, calling attention to the misfortunes of running after false and untried methods, and especially do we remind you that the downfall of the once powerful organization known as the Knights of Labor was brought about by trade unionists attempting to control industries from a community standpoint; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and delegates of the Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo., in regular session assembled, do most earnestly and unhesitatingly appeal to the officers and delegates of the Twenty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor to join with their brethren throughout the country, in upholding and enforcing Article II, Section 3, of the American Federation of Labor constitution, and give to each craft strict trade autonomy, so that your work may

forever bless future generations, being admonished to prove all things and hold on to that which is good, we earnestly pray will be the motto of the Twenty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 12.—By International Typographical Union Delegation:

To amend Article XII of the Constitution, as follows:

Sec. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies indorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm or corporation on an unfair list, until the Local Union desiring the same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the central body for investigation, and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 13.—By P. B. Preble, delegate Federated Trades Council of Alameda County, Cal.:

Whereas, The present ballot method of electing legislators, municipal boards, delegates to conventions, political committees, and officials of other organizations is essentially misrepresentative in its results, rendering the present assumption that "the people rule," the great lie of the century; and

Whereas, A method has been devised by which every voter can not only vote, but make his vote effective; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor adopt and recommend the "Hrae-Astor" proportional preferential ballot system to elect all delegates to conventions, some committees and the officials of our organizations; the objects therefore, being to disseminate a knowledge of the process and its advantages, so as to pave the way in securing its adoption in municipal and legislative elections; and, be it further

Resolved, That as the labor organizations of the country were the entering wedge that brought the Australian ballot to the United States, may they again become the wedge to bring to the people of this nation the sure ballot (as they did the pure one), which has been adopted in Belgium, in Tasmania (one of the States of the Australian Federation), and will soon be adopted by South Australia, the original home of the Australian ballot.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 14.—By E. F. Dowd, delegate Holyoke (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The principle that dominates, and that should always be foremost in the great organization of the American Federation of Labor, to spread the doctrine of unity, and bring within its ranks all wage-workers, whether they be in unions of national or international bodies; and

Whereas, Some of the large National and International Unions are as yet outside of the American Federation of Labor, it shall be the duty of this Convention to devise means of increasing the numerical standing of the American Federation of Labor to a greater extent by gaining the affiliation of one, if not all, the Nationals and Internationals during the coming year. By securing the affiliations of the unions referred to, we will be advancing in line and in accord with the principles of the trade union movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That action shall be taken at this, the Twenty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to bring within its ranks the affiliation of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of the United States and Canada, whose membership is close to 60,000; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the President shall appoint a delegation at this Convention, and before it adjourns sine die, to consist of two delegates, said delegates to attend the convention of Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, which will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing January 13, 1902, for the purpose of bringing about affiliation of this large organization with the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 15.—By George Beinke, delegate International Union of Steam Engineers:

Whereas, the red hand of anarchy, by dastardly assassination, has brought upon the people of the United States a sad calamity, plunging the nation into grief; and

Whereas, Anarchists and anarchistic teachings are a menace to our free institutions; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, with unbounded love of our glorious country and unsullied flag, desire to take a high stand against the infraction of law and order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby, instructed to frame a law to be submitted to the Congress of the United States, making it treason against the United States for any man or set of men to promulgate anarchistic teachings, and a capital crime for any person to kill or attempt to kill the President, Vice-President, or the Cabinet of the President of the United States, with the view of relieving this country from the menace of such deadly teachings and acts.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 16.—By M. P. Geiger, delegate Dayton (O.) Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The spirit of the times is toward specialization of work, and in order that the American Federation of Labor may be abreast of the times; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Bureau of Organization be established by the American Federation of Labor, and a secretary to such Bureau of Organization shall be elected, upon whom shall devolve the direction of the work of organization.

Resolved, That all local unions having no national or international head, but chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, shall have one cent per member per month, of the five cents per member per month paid by them as per capita tax, set aside as a Defense Fund for their exclusive use.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor shall submit to unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor a half-yearly report of the total membership of such unions, total per capita tax paid by them, and amount set aside as a Defense Fund.

Resolved, That a more democratic method of electing the officers of the American Federation of Labor be introduced, and that the referendum be used to that end.

Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 17.—By Peoria (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly:

Whereas, Certain labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have, by their actions, official and otherwise, placed themselves notoriously in conflict with the essential principles and foundation upon which rests the whole superstructure of the American Federation of Labor, as embodied in Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution; and

Whereas, We are deeply impressed with the thought that the very existence of the American Federation of Labor depends upon the principles of trade autonomy; and

Whereas, We believe that nothing else but the fundamental principles as embodied in Article II and Section 2 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor has placed it in the foremost ranks; and

Whereas, We believe that anything that would tend to change the explanation or meaning of that section would be detrimental to the best interests of the organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our representative to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Scranton, Pa., be instructed to demand that Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution be lived up to in its plain, literal sense, and not in the so-called broad sense as gathered from the report of the Grievance Committee at the late Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Louisville, Ky.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 18.—By Edward Jones, delegate Glass Workers' Union No. 9441, Streator, Ill.:

Whereas, It was resolved by the delegates to the Twelfth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, convened in regular session at Louisville, Ky., that general organizers be put in the glass fields of Illinois and Indiana, for the purpose of organizing the unskilled labor employed in glass-bottle houses; and

Whereas, But a small per cent. of these glass fields have been visited by organizers of the American Federation of Labor for said purposes; and

Whereas, The unorganized condition of these laborers is a menace to the members of the Glass Workers' Union, No. 9441, of Streator, Ill., and Federal Labor Union, No. 7087, of Belleville, Ill., and Federal Labor Union, No. 8986, of Cicero, Ind.; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that general organizers be kept in said competitive glass fields until the purpose of Resolution No. 33, adopted by the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, is fulfilled.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 19.—By J. T. Morgan, delegate Portland (Ore.) Federated Trades Council:

Whereas, Those laws of Congress commonly known as the Chinese Exclusion Laws will expire on the 5th day of May, 1902; and

Whereas, Unless the said laws be re-enacted our country will be overrun with countless hordes of Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatic laborers equally objectionable; and

Whereas, Their unrestricted immigration here would work incalculable injury to our miners, mechanics, and unskilled laborers and wage-earners generally throughout the length and breadth of the land by reason of the grinding competition to which they would be thereby subjected, the lower standard of comfortable living to which they would be reduced and the numerous other evils of a most calamitous nature that would be entailed upon them; and

Whereas, All our smaller dealers in various kinds of business and most of our professional classes would in a very short time fall victims to the deplorable effects of such unlimited immigration from the quarters here alluded to; and

Whereas, Our country and our people as a whole would ultimately suffer therefrom a fatal blow to their future advancement toward a still higher state of enlightened civilization and be shorn of much of their prestige, greatness, and glory as a nation; and

Whereas, A failure to re-enact the said Exclusion Laws would be an unwise and a dangerous reversal of a policy we have found imperatively necessary during the last twenty years—a policy which has enabled us to preserve a much greater degree of peace, good order, and tranquillity within our borders than would otherwise have been possible; and

Whereas, Our miners, mechanics, unskilled laborers and wage-earners generally are strongly in favor of a reenactment of the said laws—a fact particularly true of the wage-earners of our Pacific Coast and Intermountain States without exception; and

Whereas, The remainder of our fellow citizens the whole country over, not embraced within the several descriptions of persons above mentioned, are for the most part also in favor of a reenactment of the said laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the sense of the American Federation of Labor now in regular session assembled;

First. That the said Exclusion Laws should be immediately reenacted at the present session of Congress, to the end that they may be kept in continuous and unbroken effect.

Second. That the said laws should be so widened in their scope as to be made to apply to the Japanese and all other Mongolian or Asiatic races in the same manner as to the Chinese, and to be furthermore so modified as to be unlimited in their period of operation.

Third. That the President of the American Federation of Labor and the members of the Executive Council thereof, be, and they hereby are, requested to forthwith call the attention of the President of the United States and the members of both branches of Congress to the adoption of these resolutions by this body, and to use all other honorable means within their power to urge upon them an early reenactment of the said laws with the modifications thereof in these resolutions specified.

Fourth. That they be, and hereby are, furthermore requested in like manner to urge upon Congress and the treaty-making power of Government to take such immediate steps looking to such treaty modifications, if any, as may be necessary or expedient to prepare the way for the reenactment of the said laws with the changes hereinbefore mentioned.

Fifth. That they present, or cause to be presented, a duly certified copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to mail or otherwise transmit copies thereof to each of the Representatives and Senators of the United States Congress.

Committee on Chinese Exclusion.

Resolution No. 20.—By the Tampa (Fla.) Central Trades and Labor Assembly:

Whereas, The Constitution of the American Federation of Labor guarantees strict trade autonomy to organizations affiliating with said American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, There is now shown a tendency in certain quarters toward industrial autonomy which is in direct violation of Section 2, Article II, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of the City of Tampa, that we protest against said violation of Section 2, Article II, and demand that the officers of and delegates to the Scranton Convention take such measures as will bring about a strict enforcement of the said Section 2, Article II, of said Constitution.

Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegate George Beinke, International Union of Steam Engineers:

Whereas, There have been various interpretations of the word "Autonomy" at the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; be it

Resolved, That the International Union of Steam Engineers demand of the American Federation of Labor an official interpretation of Article II, Section 2, of the American Federation of Labor, as to whether said article should be understood in its plain, literal sense or in the accommodated or so-called broad sense, gathered from the report of the Grievance Committee at the late Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Louisville, Ky.

Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegates Gompers, Dornell, and Tracy, of Cigarmakers' International Union:

Whereas, The act excluding Chinese laborers from the United States will expire May 5, 1902, and strenuous efforts are now being made with the object of preventing the reenactment of this or enactment of a similar law:

Whereas, It is held by those who favor the unlimited immigration of Asiatic coolies that the reenactment of the Exclusion Law would be detrimental to the commercial interests of the United States when, as a matter of fact, the limited benefits of trade to be obtained by the so-called open-door policy for China cannot, in even the smallest degree, recompense our people for the immensely greater loss caused by the displacement of so many of our own countrymen who are consumers as well as producers, while the contracted consuming power of the Chinese laborer is limited almost exclusively to products of China, and the surplus of his earnings is sent out of this country, where it is earned, and checking its prosperity, while the money paid as wages to our own people remains and correspondingly enriches us, stimulating our own industry and trade, thereby tending to continue National prosperity, the very opposite effect as obtained by the employment of Chinese;

Whereas, The exclusion of Chinese is no more a question of cheap labor than it is a question of American citizenship; the quality of which is largely determined by the general economic condition of the individual citizen;

Whereas, The presence in our country of a people entirely out of harmony and training with the American comprehension of liberty and citizenship, alien to our customs and habits, as different from us in political and moral ideals as it is possible for two peoples to be, so thoroughly grounded in race characteristics that even the generations born and reared amongst us still retain them, can not but exercise a most demoralizing effect upon the body politic, social life, and civilization of the people of our nation, now and for all time;

Whereas, The fifty years of residence of Chinese in the United States—notably in California—has demonstrated their utter disregard for all our laws, civil or criminal, while enforcing their own illegal edicts of blackmail and murder emanating from representatives of their tongs or companies;

Whereas, Official investigations have exposed a condition of affairs in the State of California—the people of which had and still have to bear the brunt of this Asiatic contamination—almost discreditable to our people, in which gambling hells, opium joints, dens of iniquity and vice, are but superficial evidences of a moral standard as degrading in its exhibition as it is demoralizing by its contact; and,

Whereas, By reason of their low wages, the Chinese have successfully invaded a number of trades and callings, displacing many thousands of our own people, and lowered the standard of wages, living, and morals of all others, affecting thereby the most important factors essential to our industrial and social development;

Whereas, The pro-Chinese in our country are endeavoring to deceive the people into the belief that because the treaty for the Chinese exclusion does not expire until 1904, that, therefore, legislation is unnecessary until that year, when, as a matter of fact, unless the Exclusion Act, which terminates May 5, 1902, is reenacted, the treaty stipulation, excluding the Chinese, will be ineffective and inoperative;

Whereas, Failure to reenact the Chinese Exclusion Law would open the gates of the United States and afford the opportunity for millions of this, the most dangerous and undesirable element, to further invade and utterly ruin trades now providing a living to American mechanics and laborers, to whom such immigration would be nothing short of a calamity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the organized labor movement of America, in Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled at the city of Scranton, Pa., voicing the sentiments, hopes, and demands of the workers of the United States, urgently request the Congress of the United States to speedily, and before termination of the present law, re-enact and strengthen the existing act excluding Chinese persons from entering any part of the United States or its domain; and, be it furthermore

Resolved, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each United States Senator and Member of Congress, with the urgent solicitation for their cooperation in the adoption of an act excluding Chinese from our country and wherever our flag floats.

Committee on Chinese Exclusion.

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegates A. F. Furuseth, Wm. Penje and Wm. H. Frazier, International Seamen's Union of America:

Whereas, The Chinese have for centuries sacrificed production to population by discouraging all so-called labor-saving devices; and

Whereas, China is now being compelled to adopt the American system of using power-driven machinery in all cases where applicable; and

Whereas, Such change must necessarily throw millions of skilled hand workers out of employment to starve or seek work outside of China during the period of industrial readjustment; and

Whereas, In our opinion they will come to these United States in increasing large numbers each year, thereby reducing our standard of living, and checking the growth of our Caucasian population; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that we urge the reenactment of the Geary Exclusion Act, so amended as to include other Asiatics, and to prevent the use of our Pacific Island possessions as a bridge over which excluded races may pass, thereby evading any exclusion law which may be enacted.

Committee on Chinese Exclusion.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegates Furuseth, Penje and Frazier, International Seamen's Union of America:

Whereas, Treaties entered into between the United States and other nations give to those nations and vice versa the right to cause the arrest, detention and reclamation of seamen, who have simply violated a civil contract to labor on board ship; and

Whereas, Such stipulations treat the seaman as the property of the vessel upon which he is engaged; and

Whereas, Such provisions are alike dishonorable to the seamen, and unnecessary for the carrying on of commerce, and utterly repugnant to modern ideas of liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the President and the Senate of the United States are hereby petitioned to cause these conditions be so amended as to restore to the seaman the ownership of his own body, and thus give to him the full right to quit any merchant vessel on which the service has become obnoxious to him, in any safe port in which such vessel may be at the time.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 25.—By Delegates Furuseth, Penje and Frazier, International Seamen's Union of America:

Whereas, Rafts containing several million feet of lumber either cut, in logs, or in piles, are being built and towed in the ocean; and

Whereas, Such rafts very often break loose from the steamer towing them and become extremely dangerous to navigation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, that such rafts ought to be entirely prohibited by law; and, further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Committee on Commerce, of the Senate, and the Committee on Interstate Commerce, of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 26.—By Delegates Furuseth, Penje and Frazier, International Seamen's Union of America.

Whereas, E. W. Clark is still in Thomaston prison, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor renew its efforts to obtain a pardon for this man, who, by this time, surely has suffered enough to expiate his offense.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 27.—By Delegate H. Grossman:

Whereas, The firms of Indlg, Schwartz & Co., Lehr, Bonwit & Levy, A Beller & Co., and Blauner Bros., all of the City of New York, have refused to concede the just and reasonable demands of their employees;

Whereas, The said firms have conspired to reduce the wages in the cloak trade to an impossible minimum and to destroy the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers;

Whereas, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America, of which Union the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers is a component local, has rightfully condemned the said firms and has justly appealed to the fair-minded public not to patronize the said firms; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we approve the stand taken by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and that we request all fair-minded men and women who are in sympathy with the aspirations of organized labor to refuse to patronize the said firms or any of them.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 28.—By C. O. Sherman, United Metal Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The United Metal Workers' International Union cover the full jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural and Architectural Iron Workers;

Whereas, There are several Unions now organized in Bridge and Structural and Architectural Iron Workers, and are not connected in any way with the American Federation of Labor;

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be hereby instructed to make a special effort to get such independent Bridge and Structural and Architectural Unions to become affiliated with the United Metal Workers' International Union.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 29.—By Delegates Gilthorpe and Flynn, of Bollermakers and Iron Ship Builders:

We, the Brotherhood of Bollermakers and Iron Ship Builders, desire to present to your notice a grievance existing between the Structural Iron Workers and this Brotherhood, consisting of many encroachments on our trade, by the aforesaid union, particularly one on now in South Chicago, Ill., where large elevators are being erected. All templating, laying out and mechanical skill required in preparing the work is now being done in the shop by a bollermaker, but the erecting and fastening, bolting up and riveting the heads are being done by the Structural Iron Workers, although repeatedly warned that all such work came under our jurisdiction, as belonging now and in the past to our business. Our lodges, No: 1 and No. 39, of Chicago, have protested to the Structural Iron Workers and to the employers without avail. We now ask this convention to establish the status of each craft, so that no more controversies may arise, our claim being that this kind of work has always been prepared and erected by Bollermakers since the beginning of such work, and that the Structural Iron Workers' business consisted of, until a few years ago, of erecting iron fences, railings, fancy fronts for stores and houses where these were made of cast iron. Besides this, they have been known as Derrick Men and Riggers, but at this time they put up the claim of fastening all work that they hoist, providing no hydrostatic test is required, or steam generated by the piece of work under erection.

We beg to say, if the Structural Iron Workers claim steam, water, oil, ammonia tanks, or smoke stacks, elevators, conveyors, furnaces then their membership should be held inside of this Brotherhood.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegates Gilthorpe and Flynn, Boller Maker and Iron Ship Builders:

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE IX, SECTION 11.

Whereas, Much, annoyance, dissatisfaction, questions of jurisdiction and authority are constantly arising from the fact, or lack of system and exactness in issuing charters to National, International and Federal Trade Unions. In order to protect the officers of the American Federation of Labor and all affiliated bodies therewith; be it

Resolved, That Article IX, Section 11, be amended so as to read: No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, or Federal Trade Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant. Said definition must cover all branches belonging thereto, each branch of the trade must be given separately and distinctly, and only those branches enumerated shall be recognized as belonging to said applicant, and no charter shall be granted until all National or International Unions are notified by the President of the Federation, he giving each branch of the trade that the applicant claims, and a favorable reply is received. The charter shall not be granted until the existing affiliated unions give their consent, and no union thus chartered will be permitted to exercise jurisdiction over any other branch of their craft, only those enumerated at time of receiving charter.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 31.—By Delegates Gilthorpe and Flynn, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:

Whereas, The Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America desire to present to your consideration what our craft are identified with, our members have served their time to learn, and continually worked at as craftsmen since such were established and necessary for promoting trade and the comforts of life; therefore

We present the trade, with all its various branches, for the information of this Convention and affiliated bodies, so that no charter shall be issued to any organization that infringes on the following portions of our trade, viz.: Boiler Maker, Iron and Steel Ship Builder, Layer Out, Bridge, Girder, Tank, Pontoon, Elevator, Furnace, Gasometer, Conveyor, Frame Turner, Angle Iron Smith, Plater, Fitter Up, Riveter (Hot and Cold), Chipper and Caulker, Holder Up, Smoke Stacks, Breechings, Up Takes, Steam and Mud Drums, and all connections with steam boilers; silt, oil, ammonia, soap, air, and sugar pans, and pans of all kinds, tanks, and all iron work contracted for by Boiler Making and Ship Building Firms, either in construction or erection thereof. While we are aware that many unnecessary encroachments have been made on our trade in the recent past, simply by lack of system both in issuing charters by the American Federation of Labor and the indifference of our members. But the time has come to place every bona fide tradesman under proper jurisdiction, and avoid all unnecessary clashes over authority, therefore we pray that this will be placed on the records of the American Federation of Labor as defining our position and jurisdiction.

* Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegates Gilthorpe and Flynn, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:

Whereas, As time goes by, many improvements are found to be necessary, because the conditions by which the Trade Union Movement is governed require and exact that a perfect record be had, so as to bring all together and in close relationship; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be requested, together with the Honorable Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, to prepare and devise a report blank, bearing on Labor Statistics in a general way, of our movement, with the purpose in view of making one International and National blank, covering all necessary information required to make up a record, such as will and can be used by the Honorable Labor Commissioner, the President of the American Federation of Labor, and all affiliated unions, in their several reports connected with our Movement, this blank to be used in connection with the regular blank of all affiliated unions, so that a uniformity throughout the entire country will be established and maintained.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate C. D. Rogers, California State Federation of Labor:

First—Whereas, The Chinese Exclusion Act, known as the "Geary Law," will expire by limitation May 24, 1902; and

Whereas, The treaty between this country and China concerning the restriction of immigration from the latter nation may, under its provisions, expire on March 3, 1904; and

Whereas, The evils that produced the necessity for the enactment of the present exclusion law and the making of the present treaty with China still exist in our midst, and dangers therefrom are as imminent now as they were when the present barriers were established; and

Whereas, Unless such barriers are maintained and vigorously guarded the invasion of Chinese laborers, thereby checked, will expose our people to a renewal thereof, with all its influence inimical to the interest of our wage-earners and injurious to the general welfare; and

Whereas, The beneficial results flowing from the operation of the said act have met the expectations of the people in avoiding an increase of Chinese immigration and an aggravation of the many evils thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Chinese Exclusion Convention of the State of California, composed of 3,000 delegates, representing the State, County, and City governments, and industrial and civic organizations in all parts of the State:

First, That we demand the continuance of existing treaties with China and the reenactment of the "Geary Exclusion Law."

Second, That we recommend that the California delegation in Congress act unitedly in the presentation of the bill to accomplish the purpose hereinbefore set forth, and use their utmost endeavor to secure its immediate enactment into law.

Be it Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled in the City of Scranton, Pa., Dec. 5, 1901, heartily approve of the foregoing resolutions and pledge their earnest support of the same.

Resolved, That the representatives of the American Federation of Labor in the City of Washington, D. C., be instructed to assist and co-operate with the Congressional delegation of California and the Pacific Coast States in the spread of information regarding the impending danger of further influx of the menace to the wage-earners of the United States.

Committee on Chinese Exclusion.

Resolution No. 34.—By Delegate Robert B. Kerr, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths:

Whereas, The Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor passed a resolution, the same appearing on the report of said Convention as Resolution No. 105, instructing American Federation of Labor Organizers to use their earnest and best efforts toward the formation of Local Unions of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths in localities where they did not then exist; and

Whereas, The efforts of such organizers have been instrumental in organizing a large number of unions of this craft and, as as the services rendered by those gentlemen are earnestly appreciated by the said International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and as excellent results have resulted therefrom: therefore, be it, by this, the Twenty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor,

Resolved, That the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor, General, District, and State be thanked for their earnest work among the blacksmiths in the past, and that they be, and hereby are, instructed to use special efforts in the coming year to more thoroughly organize this important branch of the iron industry.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate William Muirhead, International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers:

Whereas, The International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, at its Twenty-fifth Annual Convention held at Providence, R. I., in May, 1900, endorsed and adopted as its union stamp, label, or trademark, a design formed by a combination of the letters "J. H. U.," as herewith illustrated and annexed, said stamp to be impressed on the shoe when fitted to the foot; and



Whereas, It is desired by said International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers that said stamp or trademark should be established and become generally known as the only genuine and actual Union Label of the organized journeymen workmen; and

Whereas, Certain employers or boss horseshoers in different sections of the country are endeavoring to defeat this object by forming organizations or associations and adopting other devices or forms of a stamp falsely claimed to represent union labor; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, does hereby endorse and recommend said stamp or trademark of the International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, and urges the delegates to this body and the members of affiliated unions to lend all possible assistance in furthering the demand and use of said stamp by owners and drivers of horses and mules, as well as condemning the action of any man or set of men in the attempt to confuse the friends of organized labor with unendorsed, unauthorized, and deceptive devices alleged to represent union principles and union conditions of toil; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates from such trades as come particularly in contact in their association with the owners of horses, or such as use horses in the pursuance of their occupations, be urgently requested to bring the attached stamps or trademark prominently before their organizations, and request their members, employers, and friends to at all times insist on their horses being shod in such shops as are entitled to and use the stamp or trademark of the International Union of Journeyman Horseshoers.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 36.—By Delegate J. T. Morgan, Federated Trades Council, Portland, Oregon:

Whereas, President Theodore Roosevelt, in his official message sent to and read in Congress on the 3d day of the present month, after observing that the toiling millions in our country ought to be protected from the presence of any and every class of laborers who, though "coming here freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our own men in the labor market and drag them down to a lower level," among other things said: "I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to reenact the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever deemed advisable in order to make its enforcement effective"; and

Whereas, In the use of the said language thus quoted from his said official message, we believe President Roosevelt has taken a position which is absolutely sound, whether considered either from a moral, social, patriotic, or economic point of view; and

Whereas, In the taking of the said position, President Roosevelt has given much courage and assistance to the millions of laboring men throughout the length and breadth of our land who are battling heroically to secure a reenactment of the said Chinese Exclusion Laws; therefore, as the sense of this Convention, be it resolved as follows:

First, That we most thoroughly appreciate, and, with whatever wealth of feeling we possess, most warmly commend the said position so taken by President Roosevelt touching the matter of the reenactment of the said laws.

Second, That while we, of course, realize that the said position so taken by him, as aforesaid, was the result of his own sense of right, duty, and sound public policy in the premises, yet we nevertheless, in the simple words of those known as "horny-handed sons of toil," hereby most cheerfully extend to President Roosevelt our sincere and hearty thanks for the encouragement and assistance he has thereby given us in our effort to push forward to ultimate success, what we believe to be a sacred and a holy cause.

Third, That the Secretary of this Convention be, and he hereby is, instructed to forthwith transmit a duly certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to President Roosevelt, either by mail or otherwise, as to him may seem most advisable.

Committee on Chinese Exclusion.

Resolution No. 37.—By Delegate Homer D. Call, of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America:

Whereas, The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America have adopted a Shop Card, which is now in use and recognized as the emblem for all meat markets operated upon a union basis; therefore,, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, do approve and endorse the said Union Shop Card of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, and recommend it to the patronage of all members of organized labor.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 38.—By Delegate Wm. Elmore Seal, Central Trade and Labor Council, of Richmond, Va.:

Whereas, The injunction as used by the judges in the courts throughout these United States against the organized wage-earners, wherever they are engaged in a struggle for their rights, has been of serious injury and injustice to the cause of organized labor; and

Whereas, Such use of injunctions is contrary to human justice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming President of the American Federation of Labor is instructed and empowered to appoint a committee of five to draft a memorial to Congress protesting against the injunction evil, and that this committee shall draft a bill to be presented to Congress, said bill to be such as to curb the injunction evil; and, further be it,

Resolved, That the delegates here assembled are instructed, upon their return to their respective homes, to use their best efforts to have their Senators and Representatives in Congress advocate the passage of such a measure as will eliminate the injunction evil; and, further be it

Resolved, That a Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts before the committee in Congress to have such a measure passed.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 39.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland Central Labor Union:

To amend Article XI, Section 1, by inserting after the words, "five cents per member per month," the following: "Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than 18 years of age, 2 cents per member per month."

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 40.—By Delegate George Warde, of Erie Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The firm of Black & Germer, manufacturers of the Radiant Home Stove, of Erie, Pa., are upon the unfair list of the Iron Moulders' Union and the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Many of these unfair stoves are being sold in cities where organized labor is strong, and compelled to enter new fields owing to the effectiveness of the fight being waged against them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as officers and members representing the labor movement of this country, each delegate is hereby requested to bring the matter before his National, International, City Central, and Federal Labor Unions in the hope that they will in no uncertain manner prove to this firm that their product is unfair and will not be purchased by organized labor and their friends.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 41.—By Delegate George Warde, Erie Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The Reed and Rattan Workers throughout the United States are in an unorganized condition; and

Whereas, We believe without great effort the craft can be organized solidly; therefore,

Resolved, The President of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Organizers to make special effort to organize the craft wherever found, and especially in Garden, Wichendon, Lemister, and Wakefield, Mass.; Newburg, N. Y.; the Grass shops, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Block shops, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 42.—By Delegate William P. McCabe, of San Francisco Labor Council:

Amend Constitution, Article XII, by adding a new section, to be known as Section 7, as follows: No National or International Union, Local Trade Union, Federal Labor Union, State Labor Federation, or other body, and branch or subordinate part of which is affiliated with any organization not chartered by this Federation, or which is itself affiliated with any such organization, shall be admitted to this Federation; and any National or International Union, Local Trade Union, Federal Labor Union, State Labor Federation, or other body, now a member of this Federation, any branch or subordinate part of which is so affiliated, or which is itself so affiliated, shall, unless such affiliation be ended on or before the _____ day of _____, 1902, stand suspended from the Federation.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate Fish, of the International Association of Car Workers:

Whereas, The Car Builders', Truck Builders', Car Repairers', Car Inspectors',

and Air Brakemen's Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, on May 22. of the present year, formed an international body known as the International Association of Car Workers, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The International Association of Car Workers have not, in their infancy, a sufficient amount of money in their treasury to carry on the work of organizing as rapidly as the cause requires; and

Whereas, It is estimated that there are over five hundred thousand car workers in the United States and Canada, affording an immense field in which to organize, and whereby this organization could be made one of the largest and most powerful labor organizations in existence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be, and hereby are, instructed to render all possible aid to the Car Workers; and also

Resolved, That a circular be issued to all organizers, with special instructions to at once make attempt to organize all car workers in their districts.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll, of Central Labor Union, Boston:

Whereas, The Carpet Upholsterers are at the present time making a strenuous effort to organize their fellow-craftsmen throughout the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the general, district, and local organizers of the American Federation of Labor give their attention to the formation of new Local Unions of Carpet Upholsterers in their respective districts.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 45.—By Delegates W. P. Bailey and F. P. Shalvoy, United Hatters of North America:

Whereas, The United Hatters of North America are, at the present time, engaged in a strike of large proportions at the factory of Henry H. Roelofs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for the recognition of their union and for union conditions; and

Whereas, This strike has now lasted about four months, and in consequence of a large majority of the late employes of the Roelofs' concern being unemployed, the expense entailed on the members who are employed has been enormous; and

Whereas, It is of vital importance, not only to the Hatters' organization, but also to organized labor in general, that the United Hatters of North America should be victorious in the fight which they are making for the existence of their union; and

Whereas, The United Hatters of North America have never refused to give assistance, financially or otherwise, to their brethren who have asked for it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention hereby endorses and approves of the course pursued by the United Hatters of North America in their present fight against the wealthy concern that has declared that it will never recognize any labor law.

Resolved, That we will call upon all International, National and Local Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to give all the assistance possible to the United Hatters of North America in the unequal fight which they are at present so manfully making against wrong and oppression, and we hereby pledge ourselves not to patronize any dealer, or dealers, who handle the product of non-union hatters, and more particularly the product of the firm of H. H. Roelofs & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 46.—By Delegate Henry Fischer, of Tobacco Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The Tobacco Workers' International Union is endeavoring to put into effect scales of wages adopted by its Local Unions, more particularly those in the South; and

Whereas, Much opposition being met with from the manufacturers; and

Whereas, It may be necessary to call upon the American Federation of Labor for assistance, either morally or financially; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor pledges itself to render all the assistance within its means to the Tobacco Workers in the enforcement of its adopted scale of wages.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Fish, International Association of Car Workers:

Owing to the negligence of railroad corporations throughout the State of New York, pertaining to the proper inspection and repairing of freight and passenger cars used in conveying the traveling public and railroad employes from one point to another, it becomes the duty of the New York legislators to make provisions for the safe conveyance of passengers and also to protect railroad employes from unnecessary loss of life or limb while in the discharge of their duties. Be it

Resolved, That we, the legislators of the State of New York, caused to be spread on the Statute Books of the State of New York the following prescribed law, to be known as "The Traveling Public Safety Act," as follows:

Section 1. Provides that each and every part of each and every freight and passenger car shall be thoroughly inspected by a competent inspector on arrival of train or trains being switched or handled by yard crews and that a suitable signal shall be placed on both ends of train for protection of inspectors and repair men, such inspectors not to be less than at an average of two minutes per car.

Section 2. Provides that any and all trains which have been made up to be sent out on the road, such as from one division to another, must be thoroughly inspected by a competent car inspector; and also the air-brake appliances must be tested, adjusted and known to be in proper working order, such testing and adjusting to be done by a competent air-brake inspector before being allowed to leave yard limits.

Section 3. Provides that all defects discovered by said inspector that are, in his judgment, dangerous to the safety of the traveling public or railroad employes in the discharge of their duties, must be repaired and made safe before the car is allowed to leave the yard limits for its destination; and said inspector's decision as to whether the car shall be repaired or allowed to proceed shall be final.

Section 4. Provides that all car and air-brake inspectors must be subject to and must pass an examination which shall be held from time to time, as the demand for inspectors may require; such board of examiners to be appointed by the Governor and to consist of active inspectors and air-brakemen, who have served five consecutive years previous to appointment in that capacity.

Section 5. Such examinations must be passed and a certificate issued to applicant before he shall be allowed to inspect or take part in the inspection of cars. He must be familiar with all parts of cars and the nature of defects which are liable and do accumulate on cars in railroad traffic.

Section 6. Any railroad official who shall be found guilty of handling, or causing to be handled by a locomotive, any car or cars which have not been inspected after arriving in yard limits, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to imprisonment for not less than one year or more than three, or a fine not less than \$100 or more than \$500, or both, for each and every such violation.

Section 7. Provides that conductors and engineers shall be notified by the inspectors when the train which they are to handle is inspected and air-brake tested and adjusted before they shall handle same.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate Dennis Healey, of Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America:

Resolved, That it be the sense of this convention that the President of the American Federation of Labor, in his instructions to organizers, shall ask them if there are any leather factories, tanneries, morocco factories or leather ware-rooms in their vicinity; if so, that they make an effort to organize them into Locals of the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 49.—By Delegate William J. Croke, of American Flint Glass Workers' Union:

Whereas, The present method of labeling union-made goods does not give the satisfaction that it should, owing to the large number of labels that are now in the market; and

Whereas, The labeling of union-made goods is one of the most effective weapons now in the hands of union labor; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has grown to such proportions that the number of labels is still on the increase. Therefore, we, the representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, do offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention adopt a universal label, the same to be used instead of the numerous labels now in use.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Dietrich, Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union:

The world of labor does not ask for special advantages, but simply for fair play. Wanting no exclusive privileges for ourselves, we deny the right of others to such privileges. Favors to one class are necessarily at the expense of others.

Legislative subsidies mean the taxing of all the people for the benefit of a favored few. Herein they constitute legalized robbery and always produce "an appetite that grows by what it feeds on." Hence, we see one-time infant industries ripening into Billion Dollar Trusts, selling goods cheaper abroad than at home, and still claiming government favoritism.

Subsidy bills in Congress have always been associated with legislative scandals. Nothing else so debauches public men, perverts justice and violates the public conscience. So far, the fair name of labor has been, in this connection, untarnished; and untarnished it shall remain.

Proud of its record of lending a helping hand to all and giving injury to none, the American Federation of Labor again declares its fealty to the principle of "equal rights to all and special favors to none," and its continued and continuing opposition to all violations of this doctrine, either by legislation or regulation.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 51.—By Delegate James J. Moran, Central Labor Union, of Pittston and vicinity:

Whereas, The Central Labor Union, of Pittston and vicinity, have begun the publication of the Industrial Advocate, a paper devoted to the interest of the workers; and

Whereas, The said publication will be of incalculable benefit to the toilers of the Wyoming Valley, if it receives the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, gives its official endorsement to said Industrial Advocate.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 52.—By C. E. Schmlidt, of Central Labor Union, Omaha:

Whereas, The Dance Callers and Prompters of our large cities are at present compelled to join the Locals of the American Federation of Musicians to become union men; and

Whereas, Such amalgamation is neither desirable nor advantageous to either party; and

Whereas, The majority of our metropolitan cities contain enough prompters and callers to form good working locals in each of them; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Dance Callers and Prompters of the United States be and are hereby granted trade autonomy and authorized to form and maintain an organization of their trade under charter of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 53.—By Delegate J. B. Casey, Virginia State Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The State of Virginia has a constitutional convention now in session remodeling the fundamental law, and believing that it is important that Labor's voice should be heard and its rights secured; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request the Executive Council to assist the Virginia Federation of Labor to accomplish this important, necessary duty.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate J. H. Maloney, International Brotherhood Electrical Workers:

Whereas, The International Brotherhood Electrical Workers was chartered by the American Federation of Labor November 28, 1891, the jurisdiction of the organization being established:

First, by name, Electrical Workers, "Mechanics engaged in the construction and installation of all devices by which the energy or force known as electricity is generated, transmitted, and utilized."

Second, the objects as set forth in our first Constitution are, namely: "To rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to prevent further encroachment, to assist each other in sickness or distress, to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all members."

Since that time the organization has spent thousands of dollars in organizing the craft and bettering the condition of the workers by shortening the hours of labor and advancing the wages, and is now recognized as the only bona-fide organization of electrical workers in the labor movement, because of our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, an affiliation we will ever cherish and protect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the charter granted to the Electrical Workers be and hereby is reaffirmed by this Convention.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate F. W. Wall, Trades Assembly of Kansas:

Whereas, All history warns humanity to beware of pitfalls and quagmires of the past, which have ruined and destroyed legitimate trade and bona-fide labor unions. No cause ever had more reason to beware of innovations upon its established customs than the trade-union movement; and

Whereas, We realize, after twenty-one years' of trial in the ranks, how the trade-union movement has withstood all efforts to swerve it from its legitimate foundation, "Strict Trade Autonomy," the rock upon which it has been built and has prospered so wonderfully, that we apprehend any movement, whether inside or outside the ranks, tending to restrict or interfere in the management of National or Local unions by any other than their own National or Local Officers, will bring on the disintegration of the trade-union movement; and

Whereas, We earnestly appeal to all Trade Unionists to be steadfast in upholding first principles, calling attention to the misfortunes of running after false and untried methods; and especially do we remind you that the downfall of the once powerful organization known as the Knights of Labor, was brought about by Trade Unionists attempting to control industries from a community standpoint. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and delegates to the Trades Assembly of Kansas City, Kan., in regular session assembled, do most earnestly and unhesitatingly appeal to the officers and delegates of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to join with their brethren throughout the country in upholding and enforcing Article II, Section 2, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution, and giving to each craft strict trade autonomy, so that your work may forever bless future generations. "Being admonished to prove all things and hold on to that which is good," we earnestly pray will be the motto of the Twenty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 56.—By Delegate Henry E. Richard, of Wood Carvers' International Association:

Whereas, There is a growing and continual friction between amalgamated and distinct trade unions of one craft, one endeavoring to cover all its allied branches, the other seeking jurisdiction over its own particular trade and calling; and

Whereas, This contention is growing more acute with each succeeding year, thereby causing a weakness of united effort on the part of organizations and hindering the progress of labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby declares its disapproval of continuous friction between labor organizations, and believes that a harmonious agreement should be entered into between contending organizations, in accordance with the principles of trade unionism, and to promote solidarity of labor; and further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be and are hereby instructed to use all its power to bring about such harmonious relations; and where no agreement can be reached between contending unions, the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall take the matter into consideration and render a decision in the controversy, upon the application of either organization interested, which decision shall stand and be binding upon all parties concerned, subject to the approval of the succeeding convention.

A refusal to abide by such decision on the part of one or both of the organizations interested shall render them liable to suspension, at the discretion of the Executive Council.

Committee on Organization.

Delegate Hart moved the appointments made by President Gompers yesterday be confirmed. Agreed to.

Awaiting the arrival of Commissioner McSweeney, of the Port of New York, who had been requested to address the Convention regarding immigration, Delegate Dernell moved a recess of 20 minutes. Agreed to.

Upon his arrival Vice-President Duncan called the Convention to order and introduced Mr. Edward F. McSweeney, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, Port of New York, who delivered the following address:

When we consider the near approach of the expiration of the Chinese Exclusion Law, and the change in the character of the incoming races from Europe and Asia, the question of immigration becomes one of the most important before the people, and well worthy of the prominence given it in President Roosevelt's message to Congress.

No public question is more discussed and so little understood. Conditions of to-day cannot be compared with those of even twenty years ago, and not at all with those of the fifties. To come to America then meant taking one's life in hand; transportation charges were as much as the immigrant could earn in a year or more. Now the question is only a simple ferry proposition, involving the expenditure of a very small amount.

In the matter of employment, the immigrant of to-day finds a situation readily. From 1845 to 1860 an immigrant landing in New York found it difficult to secure farm employment at \$1 a day without board, and from \$10 a month and upward with board. To-day an Italian workman will not consider less than \$1.35 to \$1.50 a day. The immigrant's dollar will buy 60 per cent. more than it would in 1870, while in the same kind of occupation he receives from 50 to 100 per cent. more. He does not have to combat, unless in isolated instances, any unreasoning, ignorant prejudice. He finds work easier; he is better paid; and every dollar that he earns will buy more.

There is another side, however. Great changes have come over the habits and character of the American people. The former equality existing between man and man, and between employer and employed is no longer observed. There are no more "help;" we have "servants." The pride in manual labor, which was the distinguishing characteristic of the American farmer, is fast losing ground, except in the most rural communities. The foreign-born has supplanted the native-born in factories and in public works, and social degradation has followed the change. It is not true that the natives of four and five decades ago stepped from one occupation to the other. The upward movement was gradual, and the promotion was rather that of generations than individuals. However worthy the foreign laborer may be, something of his former state of servitude clings to him and humiliates him into a lower caste than the native workmen. Persons in communities are regarded not as individuals but as members of a class, which is entirely natural, even though it seem cruel and unjust.

Conditions of twenty to fifty years ago have also changed greatly. Mechanical inventions are steadily sweeping away all the humblest classes of employment. The hod-carrier does not toll up the ladder any longer; he pulls a rope, and the bricks are hoisted by an elevator run by a donkey-engine. The farmer's hired man mows and reaps by machinery. The digging of sewers is now done by the steam-shovel. Instead of affecting him unfavorably, this has aided the immigrant. With improved machinery the old apprenticeship at a trade is no longer necessary. A week's training on a labor-saving machine makes the alien

a formidable and generally successful competitor in many trades that formerly required skilled labor, which, with the present tendency towards concentration in all fields of industrial endeavor, may be utilized in connection with the introduction of vast boards of illiterate and semi-civilized aliens, to break down existing labor conditions and wage standards. Self-defense is the first law of nature, and may be applied to nations as well as individuals; and national hospitality may be carried to the extent that it may become a national crime.

HISTORY OF MIGRATION MOVEMENT.

The migratory instinct is one of the strongest of the human family, and the emigration movements of the world can be divided into three periods. The first was one of conquest. The tribes of Israel took the land of Canaan with their swords in hand; Greece and Rome sent forth their legions to subdue, to plunder, and to rule, and while they controlled the world their occupation of the conquered countries was not as immigrants, but as soldiers. When the triumphant Roman Consuls returned home over the Roman roads, they brought with them, not only the slaves of war, but also provincial soldiers, for whom they unintentionally furnished an escort to the Imperial City. This movement towards Rome, like the present movement to this country, was enormous; and these aliens founded various dependencies, and had a powerful influence at the seat of government. Rome's downfall was due to the cheapening of Roman citizenship, by the wholesale admission of barbarian immigrants to its privileges, who, on being introduced into Rome, naturally formed segregations of their own kind, and soon made their influence felt in politics and business; and the decline of the Roman Empire and its subsequent decay is coincident with the growth and influence of these alien races.

The second epoch of immigration may be said to have commenced with the discovery of America and the passage around the Cape of Good Hope, which called forth the colonization period of the immigrant movement.

These immigrants were not impelled by a desire to conquer or to rule, but by an ambition to find new fields in which to make a home. This period, during which the whole course of history has been changed, continued down to the end of the Colonial period, or the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

The third and present epoch in immigration can be called one of "industrialism," in which the immigrant does not come to conquer the forces of nature and hew out a home for himself, but to take advantage of an established form of government, a more liberal system of employment, and an improved standard of living.

No statistics of the number of alien arrivals have been recorded until 1820, since which time the movement of aliens to the United States has followed the industrial condition of the country so closely that the number of immigrants arriving may be regarded as an almost infallible industrial barometer. They come when trade conditions warrant, and remain at home when business is bad.

About twenty million souls have come to the United States from Europe, which, during the century, has been drained of about thirty millions of people seeking to better their fortunes in other lands. Never before has the world seen anything like this tremendous influx of people in so short a space of time.

The population that Europe has lost in a hundred years is greater than the total number of inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland in 1860, and only little less than the number in the United States in the same year. It represents 33 per cent. more people than Great Britain and Ireland gained in population in the first ninety years of the century; it is equal to three-fifths of the total population of Europe in the time of Julius Caesar.

If the ships on which these immigrants embarked carried 500 passengers, 60,000 trips have been made in ferrying them to the United States. In spite of this tremendous influx, which, for the present fiscal year, will represent the natural increase of a population of 40,000,000 of people, the last two censuses have shown a marked and progressive decline in the comparative birth-rate. Immigration plus the births of the native-born has not increased the population, comparatively, as fast as the births of the native population had increased it during the first twenty years of the century, which natural increase, maintained would have shown, without the introduction of any immigrants, a population of over 100,000,000 for the United States in 1900. The importance of the birth statistics in this connection cannot be over-estimated, if we are to consider its effect on the United States. With 1-1-2 per cent. per annum increase, which is the nominal rate for a country under favoring material conditions, the population of the United States should approximate 200,000,000 in the year 2000.

When one considers the fact, which I have recently seen stated, and believe to be true, that in one of the tenement houses in the immigrant quarter of the City of New York, there are 65 children under 10 years of age, and that in five blocks on Fifth Avenue there were only found 12 children under 10 years of age, it does not take much imagination to picture that the present influx of aliens from Europe and Asia, if continued, and their extraordinary predominance in the birth statistics as compared to the native born, will place the political and economic control of the United States in their hands within two generations.

CHANGE IN CHARACTER OF RACES.

The more interesting condition, however, is the marked change in the character of the incoming races. German, Irish, and Scandinavian immigrants, representing the bulk of immigration from '50 to '80, were practically descendants of the Colonial idea of immigration. They came here in families to settle down, and, if necessary, to take up their homes in the wilderness and subdue the forces of nature.

Beginning with '80, however, the character of the incoming races shows a change. Instead of the hardy, religious, and agricultural Northern European, the more Southern and Eastern races of Europe began to be in evidence. In '80 the center of immigration was in Paris. A circle drawn, with the center at Paris, touching the west coast of Ireland, would include all the territory from which the United States was receiving immigrants. Today the center of such a circle would be located—if the bulk of immigration was considered—at Vienna; but, geographically, considering the growing Oriental movement of Greece, Syria, and Armenia, the center of this circle would be located at Constantinople.

Owing to the many changes in transportation facilities, the Carpathian and Balkan Mountains are nearer to the mining regions of Pennsylvania today than Boston was 50 years ago.

Beginning on the west of Europe, we have an ever-diminishing number from Ireland, represented now mostly by Irish servant-girls, coming over here to join their families.

From Spain and Portugal we do not receive enough aliens to be considered. The so-called Portuguese in New Bedford and vicinity are really Azoreans, natives of the Western Islands.

France has never been a factor in the alien movement.

From England we receive a few immigrants from the manufacturing centers, who are desirous of taking advantage of the improved machinery and industrial methods in this country.

In Germany the same conditions prevailed as in England, although business depression that is now beginning to sweep over Germany (to-day's cable stating that 50,000 mechanics are out of work) will, no doubt, induce a larger German immigration within the next few years.

From the northern countries of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden about the same conditions obtain as in England and Ireland; labor conditions in these countries have been much improved; the immigration officers continually hear the statement that, considering the conditions and the greater cost of living in this country, the workingman there is comparatively better off.

During the past few years Finland has been the victim of unjust and arbitrary oppression. A liberty-loving people, their privileges have been taken from them one by one by the Russian government, so that the Finns of today have practically lost hope of permanence as a nation.

England, however, has seen the possibilities of these hardy Northern people, and has made strenuous efforts to induce them to migrate to Australia and other English colonies, so that the tide that at first promised to rush strongly toward the United States has been greatly diverted and diminished.

The most important element in the immigration of the past few years is from Italy, whence we derive about one-third of the total of incoming arrivals. Nine-tenths of all Italians come from the extreme southern portion of Italy and the Island of Sicily.

The next largest element in the immigration movement is Austro-Hungary. Despite Government attempts to better the industrial conditions by building Government railroads, to provide employment for the people, &c., the political and economical conditions there are such as to offer no inducement for the poorer population to remain at home. This composite realm, which has outlasted defeat by Frederick the Great, the First Napoleon, and latterly by France, Italy, and Prussia, is now practically held together, and is dependent for its political integrity on the life of one old man.

The conflicts between the Czechs and the Germans, the Croats and the Hungarians, all go to make political and economic conditions unstable and immigration necessary. In addition, the independent States to the south are feeling the fever of immigration, and every year shows a greater number coming from the Balkan territory.

Next in importance is Russia, from which we are mainly getting Poles and Jews. The former are an inharmonious element in the national life of the three kingdoms, without political standing and still retaining their national aspirations they are not wanted, and have been driven out, and have come to this country where they are engaged in various kinds of manufacturing, but in the mines mostly.

The large Slovak population from Northern Austria is found in the same kind of occupations.

After the Crusades the Kings of Poland invited the Jews, whose headquarters were about Frankfurt, in Germany, to come into Poland; and since that time they have increased until four-fifths of all the Jews are now in that section of the world, where they have been segregated by the Russian Government. Their persecutions are matters of centuries; and they have naturally been attracted to come to the United States, where they congregate in large cities. They first came to England, about ten years before coming here. The same conditions were manifest there—sweating evil, &c.,—but they have there, even more than here, through organization, satisfactorily and practically solved their economic questions and status themselves.

During the time of Catherine, a large number of Germans were induced to go to Russia, where they have resided ever since. They have never become Russianized to the slightest degree, and are today leaving Russia and coming to the United States and going to the West, where they are popularly known as the "Mennonites," and as a hard-working and industrious people.

From Asia Minor we are receiving Syrians and Armenians, who are of a lower order of humanity, and undesirable in every way.

The present era of immigration is a movement of people associated with a low degree of civilization, caused by a demand for manual labor and encouraged by easy transportation facilities.

The Government of Germany is opposed to its people leaving their own territory, and when they do leave they endeavor to induce them to go to the German colonies.

Italy is encouraging its surplus labor to emigrate and regards Italians in the United States and South America as Italian colonists, subject to the authority of, and sources of income to, the Italian Government.

Austro-Hungary, as before stated, is languishing in the throes of discord.

Turkey is bankrupt and practically without a settled policy; its inhabitants have no political or industrial freedom.

Russia—over-bearing and progressive, with modern ideas—is discouraging the emigration of that element of its population which would be most welcome to the United States and encouraging the other. Taking advantage of all modern methods of machinery and progress, it is pushing out and reaching out toward Manchuria and other parts of

China, a live, progressive force which threatens the social and economical destiny of the world.

The expiration of the Chinese Exclusion Act the next year has brought the question of emigration from Japan and China vividly before us. Both races are equally undesirable and belong in the same class. In these countries are millions of people eager to come to the United States, a large percentage of whom are not uncivilized, as is commonly supposed. From Japan, for instance, in the territory about the Bay of Osaka, including the cities of Hyogo, Kyoto, Osaka, within a hundred miles of Osaka and the great commercial port of Kobe, is a population of 18,000,000 souls, which includes all the large cities of Japan except Yokohama and Tokio. The average wages in this territory, where modern machinery is now working side by side with the methods of one thousand years ago, is for adults 10 cents a day, and for children 1 cent a day.

As for China, in Shanghai, the Chicago of the Orient, where modern machinery is being used in almost every industry, the skilled male employees earn from 10 to 18 cents a day, and the women from 3 to 10 cents a day, while unskilled labor is 6 cents a day.

THE EXCLUDED CLASS.

Understanding the character of the incoming races, we may consider the manner of the enforcement of the law.

In 1890 Secretary Windom abrogated the contract under which, from 1857, the State authorities performed the work of inspecting immigrants at Castle Garden, and put it under Federal control, where it has since remained. In 1885 Congress passed an act prohibiting the importation under contract or agreement, parole or special, of aliens to perform labor or service in the United States. Under this act the Secretary appointed a number of Federal officers, who were stationed at Castle Garden and other ports of entry for the purpose of detecting any evasions of this Alien Contract Labor Law. In 1890 the whole work of the inspection of immigrants were assumed by the National Government. The first three years under Federal control were practically experimental; the officers in charge and the Government were seeking experience, resulting in the administrative Acts of 1891 and 1893, upon which the service is now conducted. As the service became older and the methods of administration more clearly defined, the results of the inspection were more and more effective, and year by year an increased number of aliens who were formerly admitted are refused admission to the United States.

The method of administering the Contract Labor Law remained, until the year 1900, a distinct and separate feature, without any material change. Over 8,000 aliens have been returned to Europe as coming in violation of this law. Up to 1893 these deportations were comparatively few, but in the years immediately following they grew to such an extent that in one year alone almost 1,500 were returned. Knowledge of this soon spread in Europe, and inasmuch as the evidence upon which to base the exclusion of aliens as violators of the Alien Contract Labor Law was dependent upon the alien's own testimony all that was necessary for him to do to evade the Immigration Inspector was to deny that he was coming to the country under contract, so that any person who was deliberately coming in violation of this Contract Labor Law was posted to deny that on arrival, and, consequently, easily passed inspection. A simple denial on the part of the alien, adhered to, frustrates any attempt to deport the immigrant who was coming in deliberate violation of the law.

The innocent aliens who were not coming in violation of the Alien Contract Labor Law, but to join their families or relatives in this country—and had, naturally, been prudent enough to make some inquiry as to the state of business prior to staking their whole possessions on the chance of getting work here—were, however, the larger number. That the United States refuses admission to any person who was old, or physically incapacitated, or without money or prospects, is a proposition which appeals with direct force to the most uncultured mind. That at the same time those whose employment and prospects here had been assured in advance were equally to be refused admission is incomprehensible to the mind of the average alien immigrant, so that when he was asked the question on inspection, eager to escape the Scylla of public charge exclusion, he was wrecked on the Charybdis of the Contract Labor Law in his desire to prove to the interrogating official that he was in truth not going to be a pauper in this country.

It is not unfair to assert that of the 8,000 whose deportation was thus brought about, a large percentage were not in truth violating the Contract Labor Law, but inasmuch as they themselves had given the evidence upon which to find such a conclusion, the methods then practiced gave them no opportunity to retrieve their mistake.

It is also equally true that these aliens, whose innocence of the law thus brought them into the class of excluded persons, were the very best of the aliens applying for admission to the United States.

Going back to 1893, just as soon as the Federal Government had gotten things in shape, and the laws were beginning to be strictly executed, those persons whose interest it was to bring in contract laborers immediately bestirred themselves to find a way to evade the law. Aliens were instructed to deny coming under contract, and many violators of the law were able to gain admission. Occasionally, stupidity on the part of the aliens, coupled with extra vigilance on the part of the immigration officers, made enough cases to convince the officers that systematic attempts were being made to violate the law, and that workmen under contract were successfully passing the various ports of entry in large numbers.

METHOD OF EVADING CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

Since 1896 still further measures have been adopted by these labor contractors, and a system has been put into operation which defies the efforts of the United States Government, and practically sets the law at defiance.

The modus operandi is simple. Labor collecting and distributing agencies in the United States have established central stations in Europe; for instance in Austria, in Vienna, in Croatia, Agram. The native population seeking for passage to the United States on applying for passage are told that it will cost a given amount, and knowing from experience that

their fellow-countrymen, who preceded them to the United States, have been safely located in employment, they ask no more questions. The agent selling tickets passes them on from one agent to the other until they reach the seaport—either Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg, or Bremen, and from thence to the United States, where they report to the inspection officer that they are going to New York. In answer to the question as to whether they are coming under contract, or if they have work, they say "No," which is true, because they do not as yet know where they are going. They are strong, without physical or mental blemish, all have money, and are especially instructed by the agent to say that they are coming to New York regardless of their real destination, which enables the labor contractors to get additional profit by commissions on their transportation. The contractors collect them in lots of 100 or more and ship them to certain points. We know of cases of parties that arrived in Chicago at 10 o'clock in the morning and by 1 o'clock in the afternoon were at work. I have here for the use of your Executive Council translations of official reports of foreign Governments which show that this form of evasion of the Contract Labor Law is well known abroad, and is a matter of daily routine of the immigration agency business.

One of our officers who has made an investigation in this matter reports that one agent in Chicago sent, in 10 months, 1,700 immigrants from Southern Russia and Northern Austria-Hungary, who came here under these conditions to one Western railroad. During the past week you have all read of a horrible railroad accident in Michigan, where a train of immigrants was wrecked with a large loss of life. The newspaper accounts of the accident state—which is probably true—that they had been landed only a few days, giving their ultimate destination as New York, going to a New York labor contractor who had shipped them to the point where they were to be employed.

The spirit of the law is being violated by the wholesale, and the workmen of the United States subjected to an unjust and utterly unfair competition. The former comparatively large number of deportations led organized labor to believe that its interests were protected, when, in fact, they caught only those who were innocent of design and whose coming offered no danger to the American workmen.

Changes have been made in the manner of inspection by the Commissioner at the port of New York, for which we assume full responsibility, which have resulted in greatly diminishing the number of deportations for violations of the Contract Labor Law. This matter was discussed at the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and placed in the hands of the Executive Council for investigation, who considered the matter in Washington. By them it was referred to a Committee of the Council, and subsequently, at the request of the Commission of Immigration at the port of New York, this committee—President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, and Mr. O'Connell—came to Ellis Island, where they made a thorough investigation of the question at issue; and it may be wise to leave to them whether, in their opinion, the attitude of the New York Office, in refusing to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, was or was not justified.

In all the years that the Alien Contract Labor Law has been in operation it has been impossible for the legal officers of the Government to obtain any conviction against the employers who import contract labor to the United States.

The courts have uniformly held that the only person that the act was intended to prohibit was the "cheap unskilled labor."

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, in effect, "that the employer of an alien skilled laborer is not prohibited by the act," so that any person who receives as much as \$2 per day for his labor is not termed "a cheap unskilled laborer" in the sense intended by the Supreme Court.

The construction by the Treasury Department, however, placed on this law, is that the employment of aliens in any business, calling or occupation, to perform any labor or service, is prohibited by the Act of 1885, unless the employment falls within one clause specially excepted by Section 5 of that act and amendments thereto; and the obiter dictum of the Supreme Court as to "cheap unskilled labor" has never been in force.

In the case of the United States vs. Gay, the person employed was a window-dresser, and was to receive \$14 per week for his services, less than the ordinary wages paid to a carpenter or a brick mason. It was decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals in 1899. The employer was acquitted on the ground that this work "did not require the use of muscle or spinal chord," practically following the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

In the case of the United States vs. Edgar, an alien in England writes to a person in the United States, saying that the writer had heard that the party addressed was in want of men to do a certain kind of work, and, if convenient, to send passes, and other aliens and himself would come out. To this letter a third person to whom the same was handed replied: "I have this day bought two tickets for you. Take this letter to R. S. & Co., and get tickets that will give you steady work."

The aliens came to the United States on the tickets bought for them by the firm in the United States, and went to work. The court decided that the word "contract in the statute meant an enforceable contract, express or implied, at the time of his agreement at the port of entry. In other words, that the alien, although coming to the United States as the result of this inducement, tickets furnished, and going to work immediately on arrival, etc., was in a position at the time of his arrival to have repudiated that contract.

A more recent case, the complete records of which are in the files of the Federation of Labor, is that of a New York hotel proprietor, who induced thirteen waiters from Germany to come to the United States and work in his hotel, displacing the same number of American employees. These waiters were arrested on warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury and were, after trial, deported to the country whence they came; but there has been no thought, nor would there be any use, in prosecuting the hotel proprietor, who is the real violator of the law, so that the only ones to receive punishment are the innocent workmen, who came here following a perfectly natural impulse to better their condition.

The only practical change that is necessary in the Alien Contract Labor Law is to add to the present law by making it illegal to "entice" or "induce" aliens to come here to perform labor, and to make such an enticement and inducement a misdemeanor.

PAUPERS, CRIMINALS AND ANARCHISTS.

While this law needs to be thus strengthened and retained, I am firmly of the opinion that the real danger to the American workmen does not come from the aliens coming under contract, but from the class so well described in the President's annual message as "below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial fields as competitors with American labor."

There is more danger from a dozen aliens who are thrown on the streets of New York penniless and frinedless, and compelled to take any situations that they can get, without regard to wages or conditions, or starve, than from double or treble the number of contract laborers.

The first means the lowering of all standards of living, and is beyond competition; the latter at its worst can be partially kept under control, even with our present defective laws and adverse court decisions.

The character of immigration has been growing steadily worse for years, not only racially, but individually.

To say that because a smaller number have been excluded from the year's arrivals means that the standard is raising, is nonsense. The intending traveler is schooled to pass every question long before sailing, and when a new scheme to evade the law is discovered and provided against, it only takes about a month for the immigrant arriving to know all about the new regulation. Even those that are excluded and deported have found no difficulty in getting in by the Canadian back door. Some of the companies competing for this Canadian business have given a guarantee of admission or passage money returned.

The anarchist and criminal are not boasting of their record before inspection, while the proportion of immigrants who actually possess criminal records at home is comparatively small. Those that have criminal proclivities constitute, of course, a larger proportion. Many of the former class, and most of the latter, will be able to evade any form of inspection that we may be able to devise. Their undesirability can only be demonstrated by their careers after landing in this country. It is perfectly proper to adopt any measures to prevent the coming of such people. But however well such an inspection service be organized and conducted it must, to accomplish to any extent the desired object, be supplemented by some provision for apprehending and deporting those that will gain admission to the country from lack of evidence at the time of examination to show that they are not entitled to land.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN LAW.

The most popular of the many changes to the immigration laws have been known as the "Consular Inspection Bill" and the "Reading and Writing Bill." The first has the idea of establishing some form of inspection by the United States Consuls abroad to prevent the embarkation of persons who might be found to be objectionable to this country, and thus prevent the hardship incurred in returning them after they have reached this side; and the proposition seems so plausible that it is calculated to secure unthinking approval.

The practical officer versed in the law knows that such a plan can only prove an annoyance to legitimate travel, without any possible beneficial results.

During the last ten years well-selected government Medical Officers have been detailed abroad to enforce sanitary precautions to prevent threatened invasions of epidemics and dreaded diseases, and to act in an advisory capacity in regard to the physical eligibility of immigrants. It is obvious that whatever conclusion they reach regarding the advisability of taking the prospective passenger is based on the clearest kind of evidence; that presented by a physical examination, and the consideration of the locality in which he had resided in the immediate past.

The financial interest of the steamship company concerned is dependent on compliance with the Medical Officers' report, but some disagreeable complications have arisen and these officers have never been able to obtain satisfactory results in any foreign port except in the few instances where they have received the unqualified co-operation and support of the steamship company and of the government in whose territory they exercise and practice their methods.

When it is considered that the Consul, without having any of the advantages of the medical man, would be compelled to perform an infinitely harder task than the medical man has been able to accomplish under the most favorable circumstances, it is easily seen that this proposition is impossible, and not worthy of serious consideration, and would only practically amount to a release to the steamship company from their responsibility under the Act of 1893, which compels them to pay maintenance charges in our hospitals, and the cost of deportation after exclusion, and, in effect, obliges them to scrutinize every passenger before leaving the European port.

While more could be said in favor of the proposition to send inspectors to Europe to examine immigrants before embarkation, it seems highly improbable that any force which this bureau might send abroad could approximate a satisfactory result or that such inspectors could maintain a higher standard of eligibility than we are able to uphold here on our own territory.

As the means of protection against the coming of convicts, fugitives from justice, or even anarchists, the presence of our inspectors abroad would be either futile or unnecessary. These inspectors would naturally be dependent upon local police authorities for any information of the above character. If no efforts were made to secure such information, their certificates as to the non-existence of bad antecedents, in the case of a prospective immigrant, would be worthless. If they were to assume the right to exact evidence of an unobjectionable police record from him, why not make it at once a requisite for admission to the country, or make the absence of such record on arrival *prima facie* evidence of criminality, and let the vessel that allowed him to embark assume the risk?

The second proposition is the one compelling the aliens to be able to read and write, which once passed Congress, and was vetoed by the President. If the only point to be

achieved is to cut down the number of incoming immigrants, this law will certainly accomplish this purpose. It will more than cut in half the immigration from Italy, Russia, Austria, and Asia Minor.

The question of whether a man can read or write has no doubt bearing on his status as a prospective citizen, but the qualifications for naturalization and admission to the United States are entirely different propositions. For a labor organization to say that any man who, for reasons beyond his control, poverty of birth, or oppression of government, has been compelled to reach adult age without the inestimable privilege of education, shall be deprived of the right to better his condition, which right is offered to his neighbor inherently no better, seems to be not in accord with the spirit of trade unionism.

The present law is based on proper principles; it places the responsibility of bringing undesired aliens where it belongs, on the shoulders of the steamship company; and, while it is faulty and needs strengthening in almost every particular, progress can be made more rapidly by administrative changes in these directions which have been found necessary than by inaugurating new ideas the usefulness of which will have to be demonstrated.

As a matter of fact, the practical student of immigration would say that there are two distinct methods of legislating on the immigration subject; one plan is to pass a large number of laws striking separately at each particular class of undesired immigrants, while the second proceeds upon the idea of condensing the objectionable aliens into one clearly defined statute of excluded classes, leaving a wise discretion in the hands of those who are charged with the duty of enforcing the same.

The first plan is open to the objection that too much legislation is often as fatal to the objects sought to be obtained as no legislation at all, for the reason that too many laws tend to confuse and often entangle and trip over themselves, where they should be clear and easily construed.

The immigration laws ought to be revised and reconstructed from the very beginning by experts, based upon experience obtained since the laws have been seriously put into operation under federal control.

I have read some of the proposed laws that are being presented to the present Congress, and, speaking generally, can assure you that if they are enacted they will make the tangle of the present law "confusion worse confounded." They are all actuated by sincere motives, but most are unpracticable; there are some which will only tend to relieve the inspection officers of unnecessary discipline, and in many ways injuriously affect the service.

It is necessary to say that while the world at large applauds, in the abstract, the enforcement of the immigration laws, there is concretely not a single influence that upholds the immigration officer in the enforcement of the law. The steamship companies, the railroad interests, and every commercial interest coming in contact with the alien, the missionary society of his faith, his relative and friends, all desire the admission of the individual immigrant. There is none so poor that he cannot muster a half dozen friends and relatives to assist him to pass the inspection.

Labor organizations, which should be most interested of all in a proper enforcement of the immigration laws, seem to be entirely indifferent, and only when attacked by the introduction of alien labor into their own craft do they display even a passing interest in our work.

All these circumstances, coupled with the fact that officers charged with the execution of the law are in a constant struggle to exclude and defeat the forces that are organized to plunder the immigrant, render it easy to spread broadcast misrepresentations about the immigrant officers and their work.

We who are enforcing the laws at New York, where 80 per cent. of the arrivals are inspected, have been fortunate in having associated with us a large number of earnest and powerful missionaries, benevolent and religious societies, whose presence has been accepted as an auxiliary force. We have also been fortunate in having the co-operation of the officers of the American Federation of Labor and of other labor organizations, whose leaders have given the question consideration and who know whether or not the work has been carried out in a proper manner; but more general interest should be maintained.

The persons who administer the law must be in sympathy with it, otherwise its execution will be valueless, and the whole service should be organized as nearly as possible on military lines.

We are endeavoring to enforce the provisions of the immigration law by devoting practically all our energy to the scrutiny of arriving immigrants. In spite of the fact that those interested in evading the laws are yearly perfecting their methods, the legitimate field of activity of the bureau has not been extended.

Most of the discussion of the question of immigration has been based upon its economic danger to the country. The effect of immigration on the moral and social life of our people is equally important to my mind.

To the Immigration Bureau is entrusted the task of deciding whether or not the alien applying for admission to these shores shall be admitted. Is it not, then, logically its duty to find out whether any of the races or people from certain parts of the world that have been admitted are, by their subsequent careers and predisposition to crime, pauperism or insanity, found unworthy of the privilege of admission, thus enabling the bureau to better protect the country in the future from similar undesirables?

Systematic co-operation with labor organizations and a careful watching over the destinations of recently arrived immigrants would go far towards breaking up the importations of alien contract labor, by using the power given by the law, which allows the Secretary of the Treasury to issue his warrant of arrest, and subsequent deportation.

Co-operation with our courts would lead to the detention of many aliens whose deportations might be secured.

The entire force of the bureau is now no more than necessary to conduct the inspection of those arriving, and the \$1 head tax does not leave a sufficient margin to warrant any further increase. Even as it is, the presence of an epidemic in Europe for one season would paralyze the bureau.

The price of the steamship ticket has practically doubled within the past ten years, and an increase of the head tax to \$2 would not throw an appreciable burden on anybody. Furthermore, there should be an increase of the period of jurisdiction over an immigrant from two to five years.

To those who apply for admission with clean hands and an honest determination to take advantage of the opportunity which this country offers to all within its borders, there can never be any reasonable objection, and, indeed, it is from these that we must expect our future prosperity. Leaders in all ages have sprung from the ranks of the poor, and this will always be so long as character exists among men and races.

Blismarck and Gladstone, both students of events, have expressed their apprehension as to the effect of the alien conquest of this country, knowing that the history of the past shows that the nations which have achieved the greatest success, both in material wealth and in the arts and in the sciences, have been those who have retained their homogeneity.

We have no right to oppose needful measures of legislative relief out of sympathy for the sufferings of the people thus seeking admission to our shores, or out of respect to the traditions which up to now have caused this country to be regarded as an asylum.

We should calmly contemplate this question. If our country is to continue to be regarded as the almsgiver and almoner of the world, and continue on this policy after full knowledge of the facts, it will be most glorious and noble; but its cost must be considered, and the determination should come only after we have studied the future, and act as the best interests of the nation shall appear.

There is a mean in all things, and certain limits on both sides where right does not appear; and I am sure that this Convention will reflect credit on itself by its action in this most important matter.

Upon the close of the address, the following delegates questioned Commissioner McSweeney upon various phases of the Immigration question: Croke, Morgan, Geiger, Furuseth, White, Harris, D. Black and Devine.

Delegate Hart moved a vote of thanks be extended to Edward F. McSweeney and that his address be spread upon the minutes. Adopted.

At 12:25 p. m. the Convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

SECOND DAY.—Afternoon Session.

First Vice-President Duncan called the Convention to order at 2 p. m.

It was moved to dispense with the calling of the roll. Motion lost.

Roll Call.—Absentees: Delegates Eaton, Lovely, O'Leary, White, Lawrence, Croke, Keefe, J. M. Daly, Higgins, Duffy, Marr, Hart, O'Sullivan, Nugent, Dee, Huebner, John Walsh, Dowd, Sweet, Allison, Bolander, Carrick, Moran, Thomas J. Smith, Swift, McGinn, Garrison, Kline, Burns, Brundage, Clay Hassler, Barr, Unang, Geo. D. Thomas, Craig, Brannock, Davenhall, Mooney, Maers, G. Lynch, Rhoads, Price, Herlihy, Boam, Dobrydnio, Vanduesan, Howard, Charles F. Quinn, and Bolan.

Delegate M. F. Quinn, of the Committee of Credentials, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following:

In the matter of non-payment of tax by the Illinois State Federation of Labor, T. L. Hogan, delegate; Federal Labor Union, No. 8,750, Hugh McGeehan, delegate; Federal Labor Union, No. 8,684, Chas. W. Baxter, delegate; Federal Labor Union, No. 8,038, J. J. Forrester, delegate—your Committee recommends that the delegates be seated, as a settlement has been made in each case. Protest entered by the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Union against the New York Central Federated Trades has been withdrawn, and we recommend that Herman Robinson be seated.

Adopted.

On the protest entered by Delegate Henry White, Garment Workers' National Union, against Delegate James H. Bowman, Chicago, Ill., Chicago Federation of Labor, in retaining a rival Union of Garment Workers in affiliation with the Central body, we recommend the following agreement and the delegate be seated as

being satisfactory to all parties: That the National Garment Workers will induce their local to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and that the American Federation of Labor will induce rival Union of Garment Workers to affiliate with the National Union.

Further, In the event that the Chicago Federation of Labor not being able to induce the rival union to affiliate with the National Union, that the Chicago Federation of Labor suspend them.

Provided, further, That if the American Federation of Labor should issue a charter to the Customs Clothing Tailors, this agreement will become null and void.

Concurred in.

On the protest coming from Delegate T. J. Sullivan, Local 7187, Streator, Ill., against Delegate E. M. Davis, of Streator, Ill., United Trades and Labor Council. Having heard both parties to the protest, your committee recommends that the delegate be seated, and Local No. 7187 be instructed to affiliate with the Central body.

Concurred in.

On the protest by Delegate F. De Spanga against seating the delegate of the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union, your committee recommends that the delegate be seated and that Local Union, No. 8145 apply for a charter to the National Union of Mosaic Tile Layers and become affiliated, which, in our opinion, will heal all differences.

Moved to adopt the report.

Moved, as a substitute for the motion, by Delegate Lennon, that the part of the report relating to the seating of the delegate be adopted and the remainder be referred to the Grievance Committee when appointed. Adopted.

In regard to the protest entered by the delegates of the United Hatters against the United Labor League, of Philadelphia, being given a seat in this Convention, your committee recommend the delegate, Mr. Gabriel Joseph, be seated and the United Labor League be instructed to expel the dual organization of hatters now affiliated with their body and seat the delegate from the United Hatters' Union within thirty days. Failing to do so, their charter be revoked

Concurred in.

On Credentials, in the protest by Delegate George Lighthall, of the Stationary Engineers, against the seating of Delegate William M. Brandt, of the St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union, we respectfully present the following recommendation. That W. M. Brandt be seated and that the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis be instructed to compel the Brewery Engineers to affiliate with International Steam Engineers' Unions, which are affiliated with their body, within sixty days or forfeit their charter to the American Federation of Labor

WILLIAM J. GILTHORPE, Chairman.
C. L. SHAMP.
M. F. QUINN, Secretary.

On motion, Mr. Brandt was accorded the privilege of the floor to speak on the report of the committee. Mr. Brandt spoke at length against adoption of the report.

Delegates Driscoll, Casey, and Bowman debated the question.

Delegate Owen Miller moved an amendment that the first part of the report, relating to the seating of the delegate, be adopted and the remainder be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Frank McCarthy wanted to know if engineers not working in breweries were included in the organization.

Delegate McKee stated that it was not the case in St. Louis, Mo.

Delegate Blackmore and a sufficient number of delegates called for the previous question, which was ordered by a vote of: In favor, 118; against, 66.

The amendment of Delegate Miller was then adopted.

Delegate M. F. Quinn, for the Auditing Committee, submitted the following report, viz.:

Scranton, Pa., December 5, 1901.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your committee on Auditing respectfully presents the following: Having performed the duties assigned us in examining the accounts of Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennon for the past year, beginning November 1, 1900, up to and including October 31, 1901, and from our minute and searching investigation we find the results as follows:

Balance on hand, November 1, 1900.....	\$ 12,301.76
Gross receipts during the year.....	115,220.89
Grand total receipts	127,522.65
Expenses during the year.....	118,708.39
Leaving balance on hand, November 1, 1901.....	8,814.26

We also find the bank books to correspond with the above.

Realizing the magnitude of the work, we are impressed with the state of the books, they being plain, legible, and models of simplicity, for which we desire to congratulate the American Federation of Labor in having such an efficient and painstaking Secretary. We find the work very arduous and recommend that the Constitution be amended, giving the Auditing Committee more time.

WM. J. GILTHORPE, Chairman.
C. L. SHAMP.
M. F. QUINN, Secretary.

Delegate Morgan moved that the report of the committee be approved and recommendations contained therein referred to the Committee on Laws.

Adopted.

President Gompers in the chair.

In accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday the President appointed the following committees:

Committee on Rules and Order: Jacob W. Bastian, John Walsh, H. E. Richards, John Clark, C. A. Collins, Archy Grant, Charles Nicolaus, John McMahan, T. L. Hogan, Mack Taylor, Thomas J. McHugh.

Committee on President's Report: Andrew Furuseth, Thomas F. Tracy, David Black, George Innis, Homer D. Call, Daniel J. Keefe, D. A. Hayes, L. A. Tanquary, Joseph Crimmins, Joseph N. Weber, Richard Braunschweig.

Committee on Executive Council's Report: Joseph Valentine, George H. Warner, Charles E. Dietrich, Hugh Frayne, W. H. Haskins, Theodore J. Shaffer, James A. Cable, John J. Keegan, T. H. Flynn, Owen Miller, F. F. Benson.

Committee on Secretary's Report: John H. Devine, A. M. Swartz, Charles E. Gehelein, George Lynch, August Palutye, Frank J. Kennedy, James McMahan, Jasper Clark, W. P. Reid, James E. Green, Miss Sarah Brislin.

Committee on Treasurer's Report: I. B. Kuhn, John Nugent, George S. Walker, Eugene Merrill, Charles C. Echar, Richard Roberts, T. W. Dee, Carl S. Evans, Henry F. Gross, R. B. Lee, Frank W. Habel.

Committee on Resolutions: James Duncan, Edgar A. Agard, John Coleman, L. F. Spence, James Hughes, John Mitchell, Harry Blackmore, D. D. Driscoll, William M. Garrett, Owen Hamilton, John P. Bolan.

Committee on Laws: John B. Lennon, Max Morris, Thomas Casey, I. L. Nelson, John Mangan, W. B. Wilson, H. B. Perham, Frank P. Shalvoy, Charles Hank, John McBride, W. H. Frazier.

Committee on Organization: W. D. Mahon, Herman Robinson, Henry W. Zeldier, M. P. Cannon, T. J. Duffy, William Klapetzky, Charles Fahey, Peter Smith, T. L. Lewis, John Witsell, J. F. H. Mosley.

Committee on Labels: Horace M. Eaton, Ernst Bohm, William R. Boyer, M. Donnelly, Henry Fischer, F. H. Harbeck, W. M. Brandt, C. E. Voltie, J. W. Norman, E. A. Weier, Max S. Hayes.

Committee on Boycotts: Frank McCarthy, Thomas Sweeney, John R. O'Leary, William

Oroke, James L. Hawkins, D. S. Wood, Will R. Boyer, William H. Hawksworth, C. O. Sherman, George Powell, Jerome Jones.

Committee on Grievance: William J. O'Brien, P. J. Downey, John P. Frey, John R. O'Brien, Martin P. Higgins, James J. Creamer, W. D. Ryan, John C. Dernel, Henry W. Szegedy, William Penje, M. U. Hoswell.

Committee on Local Trade Unions: Miss Julia O'Dea, W. D. Kee, F. W. Fox, John J. Pallas, Alfred Jordan, J. W. Slayton, L. M. Hart, Thomas Westoby, William Muirhead, Owen Rhoads, M. P. Cannon.

Committee on Federal Labor Unions: John F. O'Sullivan, J. F. Porter, George Price, William J. Daragh, Frank Garrison, William A. Davis, S. E. Niece, James Herlihy, William Lockwood, James H. Lavery, John P. Walsh.

Committee on Local Central Bodies: James M. Lynch, George Beinke, George Custer, James Tansey, O. B. Rogers, P. Dolan, Timothy J. Sullivan, Herman Grossman, John F. Tierney, H. L. Eichelberger, Collis Lovely.

Committee on State Federations: T. I. Kidd, John H. Riley, Robert Glockling, Dudley E. Fenwick, John M. Daly, Eugene F. O'Rourke, August Priestestersbach, Albert T. Fish, Dennis Healey, D. U. Williams, W. S. O'Brien.

Committee on Chinese Exclusion: James O'Connell, William P. Bailey, Henry White, J. P. Reese, L. K. Marr, T. J. Morgan, James H. Bowman, William McCabe, R. L. Reeves, James B. Casey, P. B. Preble.

Resolutions were then introduced as follows:

Resolution No. 57.—By Delegates Giltthroe and Flynn, Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Kansas City, Kans.:

Whereas, Great uncertainty and much apprehension exists at this time among the affiliated unions because of the encroachments of one craft on the other; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to establish and forever maintain a perfect understanding between all affiliated unions it is hereby ordered and decreed that all affiliated unions be required to file with the Secretary of the American Federation, within six months, the present status of jurisdiction over which they claim to be working, giving in detail, separately and distinctly, all branches now under their authority. In order to define more accurately the jurisdiction of each craft, so as to avoid all controversies and useless clashes of jurisdiction hereafter; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to order a special prepared book to be printed for this purpose, wherein all branches of each separate craft shall be recorded.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegates Eugene F. O'Rourke, James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, William M. Garrett, and John F. O'Sullivan:

Whereas, Certain representatives of the New York "Sun" have declared to subscribers, advertisers, and newsdealers that the matter in dispute between that paper and New York Typographical Union, No. 6, has been settled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the American Federation of Labor be requested to bring to the notice of their respective unions that such representations are misleading and entirely untrue, that conditions remain unchanged, and that Typographical Union, No. 6, maintaining its attitude unchanged as regards that publication, calls upon its fellow unionists to continue the fight with renewed vigor.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 59.—By the International Typographical Union delegation:

Whereas, The increase of tariff on wood pulp and paper has seriously injured the printing and publishing trades of the United States, and newspapers have been compelled to curtail in various ways in order to meet the additional cost of paper, resulting in smaller editions and less employment; therefore,

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor notify the Senate and Joint High Commission at Washington of these results of recent legislation, and request that free paper and free pulp be included in the adjustment of our relations with Canada at the earliest possible date.

Resolved, That all affiliated unions be requested to send protests to Wash-

ington in accordance with this resolution, and that the officers prepare proper blanks therefor.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 60.—By the International Typographical Union Delegation:

Whereas, The great railway trusts and combines are seeking to have measures known as anti-scalping laws passed by Congress and State Legislatures; are urging City Councils to pass ordinances designed to destroy ticket brokerage; have induced Judges of the Courts to issue injunctions restraining traffic in certain issues of railway tickets, thus assisting corporations in the repudiation of obligations at the expense of the owners of tickets; and

Whereas, The business of ticket brokerage has been a recognized and legitimate business in these United States for the past 35 years, a convenience to the public, and a means of cheapening railway travel; and

Whereas, The Court of Appeals of the State of New York has, on two occasions: Nov. 22d, 1898, and Nov. 22d, 1901, with a true regard for the rights and liberties of the people, declared anti-scalping laws enacted by the Legislature of that State unconstitutional; therefore be it

Resolved, That the resolutions of this Federation, adopted in the annual conventions of 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, denouncing anti-scalping legislation, be reaffirmed.

Resolved, That railway passage tickets sold to the general public should be good to the bearer, and the action of judges in granting injunctions to restrain the transfer of such ticket from the original purchaser to another person is wrong, and a vicious and arbitrary abuse of power.

Resolved, That Subordinate Councils and Central Labor Unions in cities where anti-scalping ordinances are proposed are hereby requested to use their best efforts to defeat such measures.

Resolved, That our Legislative Committee at Washington be, and it is hereby instructed, to use every effort to prevent the passage of any anti-scalping bill that may be introduced in Congress.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate Robert L. Williams, Portsmouth (Va.) Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The organization of the working people of Virginia has progressed with considerable success the past year, but as there are yet many towns and industries unorganized, and as it is important that they should be gotten in line; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the incoming Executive Council that they assist in accomplishing this matter by having an organizer appointed for the State of Virginia.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate C. E. Dietrich, of Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The people of the District of Columbia were in 1874 deprived of the right of local self-government, and a form of government under which they have neither voice nor influence, forced upon them without their consent; and

Whereas, The present form of government in the Capital of the Republic—the political heart of the nation—is contrary to the most fundamental principles of American liberty, to establish which our revolutionary forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, and waged a successful seven years' war; and

Whereas, The ballot is the workers' most effective weapon, deprived of which they are powerless to peaceably redress their grievances; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., that Congress should reestablish in the District of Columbia a government republican in form and in harmony with the spirit and institutions of our country—a

government of the people, by the people, and for the people, based on free suffrage, limited only by a limited educational test, under the Australian system of voting.

Resolved, That the President of the United States is respectfully, but very earnestly, requested to call the attention of Congress to the fact that an autocratic form of government exists in the District of Columbia, and that he recommend to said body the reestablishment of a government republican in form in said District.

Resolved, That the delegate from this body to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to urge that body to indorse the above or pass resolutions of similar import, and direct the Secretary to notify the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia of the action taken, by forwarding to each of them a copy of such resolutions as may be passed.

Resolved, further, That the delegates to the American Federation of Labor are requested to urge the National and Local organizations they represent to strongly petition the President of the United States and their Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor of the reestablishment of a republican form of government in the District of Columbia.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate George Warde, of Erie Central Labor Union:

Branch No. 78, of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, also an affiliated union with the Central Labor Union, of Erie, Pa., beg leave to ask the favorable consideration of the following resolution by your honorable body:

Whereas, The United National Association of Post-Office Clerks of the United States will make a strong effort at the coming session of Congress to secure the passage of an eight-hour law for all post-office clerks; and

Whereas, Our National Body will also make further endeavor to secure the passage of a law for the more equitable classification and rating of salaries on a mandatory basis, whereby the hard work and responsibilities of the rank and file of our organization will receive more equitable recognition, thereby bettering the condition of a great body of toilers; and

Whereas, Your representative, John B. Lennon, in an address before our National Convention, held in Milwaukee on last Labor Day, magnanimously pledged your honorable body that pending future action on his invitation extended our National Body to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, your resident National Legislative Committee at Washington would always stand ready and willing to lend us all possible aid in our efforts to secure improved conditions, both as to a statutory eight-hour workday, and fair compensation to our craft throughout the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Post Office Clerks of Erie, Pa., do most respectfully ask that we may have the valuable assistance and cooperation of your honorable body through your Legislative Committee, in the efforts that will be made to secure mandatory legislation in our behalf, both as regard salary classification and an eight-hour workday.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 64.—By Herman Robinson, New York City Central Federated Union:

Whereas, The ownership of the means of production—land, mines, factories, railroads, etc.—is rapidly being concentrated in the hands of a smaller and smaller number of people, and the class line between capitalists and workingmen is being more and more clearly drawn; and

Whereas, The capitalist class is clearly conscious of its class interests and uses the power of government to advance its interests at the expense of the working class through legislative bodies which defeat labor bills, but enact laws demanded by great corporations, through Courts which declare labor laws unconstitutional, and issues injunctions against trade unions, through executive officers, who neglect

the enforcement of laws for the protection of the working people, but who use the police, the militia, and the Federal troops to crush strikes; and

Whereas, In all conflicts between labor and capital the Republican and Democratic parties have proven themselves to be equally subservient to the desires of the capitalist class and equally callous to the sufferings of the working class; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention calls upon the workmen of the United States to unite for independent political action in a party having as its avowed object the overthrow of the capitalistic system of production and distribution and the establishment of the Cooperative Commonwealth—that is, the public ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution for public service instead of private profit.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate Herman Robinson, Central Federated Union of New York:

Whereas, Two Unions of Plumbers and Gas Fitters exist in the City of New York, one of which is known as the Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gas Fitters and is affiliated with the New York Central Federated Union, while the other holds a charter from the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters, which division of members of the two unions has caused considerable discord, detrimental to progress of trade unions in New York. The Amalgamated Association, upon the advice of the American Federation of Labor, has made repeated efforts to have the controversy honorably adjusted, and only last August had their representative and the representative of the American Federation of Labor appear at the convention of the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters at Buffalo, N. Y., and were there even denied a hearing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters to withdraw the charter now existing in New York City and that a member of the Executive Council proceed to New York for the purpose of amalgamating the two organizations under one charter of the United Association.

Committee on Grievance.

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegate John J. Pallas, Actors' Union:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor do hereby endorse the label of Actors' National Protective Union.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate John J. Pallas, Actors' Union:

Resolved, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor throughout the Country be instructed to aid whenever possible the Actors' Protective Union in its efforts to organize that craft; also that Unions in the United States and Canada be requested to do likewise as well, when opportunity presents itself to ask actors and actresses in the vaudeville line for their union cards.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate Francis de Spagna, Mosaic Workers, No. 8,145:

Whereas, Mosaic Workers' Union, No. 8,145, American Federation of Labor, is composed of workmen who do the more technical and finer parts of the general tile-setting trade (another union, that of the International Union of Tile Layers, doing the plainer and less technical work of the trade); and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has recommended that the Tile Layers' Union grant charters and affiliation to the various local unions of Mosaic Workers, and that recommendation has not been carried out, though Mosaic Workers' Union, No. 8,145, has expressed its willingness to join the Tile Layers' Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention either grant the various Mosaic Workers' Union

complete trade autonomy and jurisdiction over the part of the trade in dispute, or authorize the Executive Council to compel the International Union of Tile Layers to grant charters of affiliation to the various Mosaic Workers' Unions, under penalty of expulsion from the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegates Homer D. Call and M. Donnelly:

Whereas, In the past many boycotts have been placed by labor unions upon large plants, firms, or individual business houses, where other labor organizations are interested; and

Whereas, Such boycotts often work a severe hardship upon such organizations. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, does recommend that no boycott or strike shall be authorized or endorsed by any Labor Union affiliated with this body in any such plant or firm until all other organizations, whose members are employed in or around such plants, are consulted and their endorsement secured.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate Frank McCarthy, of Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The Wood Workers' Local Union, No. 24, of Boston, Mass., are doing the work of carpenters of that city; and

Whereas, They are doing much work in longer hours per day and for less pay than demanded by the Carpenters' Union of Boston; and

Whereas, Such work is being continued in spite of the protests that have been made to the Local Wood Workers' Union, of Boston, and to the International Wood Workers' Union by the Carpenters' Unions of Boston, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

Whereas, Such infringement of trade autonomy is in direct violation of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Wood Workers' International Union be instructed to order their Local Unions to desist from such actions, under pain of suspension from the International Union, the said instructions to the International Union to be complied with by them within thirty days after the adjournment of this convention; and be it further

Resolved, That if said instructions are not carried out within the time named, the charter of the Wood Workers' International Union be withdrawn.

Committee on Grievance.

Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, International Seamen's Union:

Whereas, Our merchant vessels are notoriously undermanned, both as to number of men employed and skill of those employed; and

Whereas, The ship owner is the only judge of the skill required, as well as of the number to be employed; and

Whereas, The ship owner of his own volition does not restrict himself in any way, but employs the cheapest man, regardless of race, nationality or skill; and

Whereas, Such action is tending to drive the native from the sea, and thus prevent the upbuilding of a body of American seamen to be depended on in any emergency. Therefore,

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we urge the passage of a bill to regulate the number of men employed by the size of the vessel, and setting a standard of skill in those employed.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 72.—By Delegate W. B. Letchworth, of Fort Worth Trades Assembly:

Whereas, It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to federate and consolidate the wage-earners of America into one compact body.

Whereas, It is almost useless to affiliate the International, National and Federal Unions unless the Local Unions of the different crafts can be brought into the fold; therefore, be it

Resolved, That any Local Union chartered under or affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, nationally or internationally, refusing to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor Central Body, where one exists in its locality, shall have its charter revoked.

Any union failing to comply with this law shall be expelled from the American Federation of Labor and its delegates refused admission in that body until said union complies with this law.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 73.—By Delegate J. H. F. Mosley, Birmingham Trades Council:

Whereas, The ownership of the means of production—land, mines, factories, railroads, etc.,—is rapidly being concentrated in the hands of a smaller and smaller number of people, and the class line between capitalists and workingmen is being more and more clearly drawn; and

Whereas, The capitalist class is clearly conscious of its class interests and uses the power of the Government to advance its interests at the expense of the working class through legislative bodies which defeat labor bills, but enact laws demanded by great corporations; through courts which declare labor laws unconstitutional and issue injunctions against trades unions; through executive officers, who neglect the enforcement of laws for the protection of the working people, but who use the police, the militia, and the Federal troops to crush strikes; and

Whereas, In all conflicts between labor and capital the Republican and Democratic parties have proven themselves to be equally subservient to the desires of the capitalist class and equally callous to the sufferings of the working class; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention calls upon the workingmen of the United States to unite for independent political action in a party having as its avowed object the overthrow of the capitalist system of production and distribution and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth—that is, the public ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution for public services instead of private profit.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 74.—By Delegate J. H. F. Mosley, Birmingham Trades Council:

Whereas, At the Louisville Convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was decided that two regular organizers should be assigned to the South and two to the West to devote their entire time to organizing and educational work, and as this plan has not been carried into effect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the proper officers be, and are hereby instructed, to carry out the plan at once.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 75.—By Delegate J. H. F. Mosley, Birmingham Trades Council:

Resolved, That this Convention adopt some measures to provide ways and make the necessary laws to bring the amalgamation of the different crafts employed in the same industry, as in the metal trades, molders, machinists, pattern makers, blacksmiths, buffers, helpers, woodworking trades, carpenters, joiners, millworkers, cabinet makers, firemen in mills, engineers in mills, piano makers, upholsterers, railroad organizations, brewery workers, mine workers, iron and steel workers, and all others when an amalgamation in industry is desirable, so as to present a solid front and increase the solidity of all workmen irrespective of trades.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 76.—By Delegate J. H. F. Mosley, Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council:

Resolved, That this Convention make all new laws and change old laws, elect

all officers through the initiative and referendum, and also provide for the recall of any officer at any time, should said officer prove himself incompetent or unfaithful to the organization. This Convention to nominate candidates for the different offices subject to the vote of the membership in good standing. This Convention also to elect a committee of seven from different organizations, to canvass and declare the officers elected, all votes to be in the hands of said committee by the 1st of March. The old officers to hold office until the new officers shall be qualified, not later than March 15, 1902.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 77.—By Delegates United Garment Workers of America:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to investigate the grievances against the following clothing manufacturers:

N. Snellenberg & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.; Strous & Bros., of Baltimore; Schloss Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, Md.,

And to endeavor to adjust the same. Should the said firms fail to comply with union conditions of the trade, they shall be placed upon the "Don't Patronize" list.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate H. White, of United Garment Workers:

Whereas, In his annual message the President of the United States recommends the construction of great storage works to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters in order to irrigate and make productive vast areas of the vacant arid public lands of the West; be it

Resolved, 1. That this work in its larger features is a National, and not a local or State, function, inasmuch as the land to be irrigated now belongs to the nation and the proposed undertaking involves inter-State relations, properly subject to control by the nation, since the great rivers of the arid regions flow through many States, the main-line irrigation canals will supply water to lands lying in different States, and the waterflow concerns interests which extend to mouths of the rivers in the Pacific and Gulf States.

2. That all of the public domain to be irrigated should be reserved for actual settlers of quarter-sections, or less, under the Homestead act, the sole principle in obtaining title to be occupancy and use.

3. That we are unalterably opposed to the cession, by sale or otherwise, of such lands to corporations or speculators, or to the several State governments, and equally to the donation of the proceeds to the States, every such course having heretofore resulted in sales to monopolists with consequent grave injuries to the rights of actual settlers and producers.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, Barbers' International Union of America:

The Barbers' International Union is not, as a rule, compelled to assert its rights by striking. Having watched the struggles, victories, and partial defeats of other organizations, and knowing, as they do, that their success in a measure depends on the success of other unions, they consider that as a non-striking organization they have been able to view the question impartially and without any hope or desire to profit by a change in the method of assisting strikers; also being on record as having always paid assessments promptly in order that the greatest good might be accomplished by a ready response to those who need financial aid; therefore, the following preamble and resolutions are offered in the hope that their passage by this Convention will, to a considerable extent, assure the complete success of future strikes on general lines:

Whereas, Organizations affiliated with this Federation have, at divers times, gone on strike and relied to a considerable extent on the financial aid which they expected to receive from affiliated organizations; and

Whereas, The strike of one organization on general lines often forces other organizations out who have no direct interest in the strike aside from their desire to assist a sister union; and

Whereas, Organizations of this kind generally have all they can do to look after their own men on strike and are not in a position to render financial assistance to the organization which inaugurated it; and

Whereas, When the financial aid is not forthcoming as expected, it weakens the chance of success of the organization which inaugurated the strike, from the fact that they have not sufficient funds to carry it on for themselves and the allied unions have no funds to give in assessments and also pay their own men for the same strike; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to give greater assurance of ultimate success, in order to deal fairly with all organizations involved, that no organization shall be granted assistance through assessment by this Federation on its affiliated unions except in such sum as they themselves raise or have raised for the purpose of conducting said strike; and be it further

Resolved, That all moneys raised by assessment levied on the affiliated organizations of this Federation shall be divided pro rata among the organizations involved in order to make a success of the original strike.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 80.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, Barbers' International Union of America:

Whereas, The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, as its convention in October, 1901, adopted a new Shop Card to meet the requirements of its progress;

Whereas, The present Shop Card, which was endorsed by this Federation, goes out of effect on February 1, 1902; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the new Shop Card as adopted by the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America be adopted by this Federation, and that on and after the date when the new card goes into effect no other card shall be recognized as a Union Shop Card of this trade, and that the organized wageworkers grant all possible support and patronage to the same.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, of Barbers' International Union of America:

Whereas, A determined effort is being made by this Federation to secure the affiliation of all Central Bodies in order to more closely unite the organized wageworkers, and to more vigorously prosecute the boycotts levied by this Federation or affiliated unions;

Whereas, The National and International Unions, who levy the majority of boycotts, and who ask for their enforcement, are in a position to bring about the desired results by compelling their locals to affiliate with Local Central Bodies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the laws of this Federation be so amended that all National and International Unions shall make it compulsory on the part of their locals to affiliate with Local Central Bodies, and failing to do so, after due notice has been given, said National or International Union shall discipline its locals, and failing in this, shall recall the charter of the local; also, be it further

Resolved, That any National or International Union failing to enforce said law, they shall be denied affiliation in this Federation until compliance is assured.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 82.—By Delegates Joseph N. Weber, Chas. O'Connor, and Owen Miller, American Federation of Musicians:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor endorse the position of the American Federation of Musicians in protesting against the competition of enlisted men in the service of the United States.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 83.—By Delegates Joseph N. Weber, Charles O'Connor, and Owen Miller, American Federation of Musicians:

Whereas, In the application and enforcement of the Alien Contract Labor Law, the officers responsible for the application and enforcement of the same have always

decided that the law does not apply to musicians imported into the United States under contract; and

Whereas, Musicians suffer as much from the importation of musicians from abroad under contract as members of any other vocation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Incoming Executive Council be instructed to lay this matter before the proper department with a view of applying the Allen Contract Labor Law to Musicians; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to use its best endeavor to have the Allen Contract Labor Law amended so as to include musicians.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 84.—By Delegates of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen:

Whereas, Recent events have demonstrated that labor struggles cannot be successfully met without the necessary funds; and

Whereas, It has been further demonstrated in case of any strike or lockout by force of circumstances, you cannot satisfy those involved in such struggles with flowery speeches; but with the means to buy the necessities of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that a defense fund shall be established for the use and benefit of such craft who may be involved in any strike or lockout.

This fund shall be created as follows: Each National or International Union shall be compelled to pay towards this fund a sum equal to two (\$.02) cents per member and per month of such National or International Union at work. This sum shall be placed in a bank where said National or International Union has its headquarters established, to the credit of such fund. The National Secretary of each National or International Union shall each month forward a statement of money deposited in the bank to the credit of such fund, to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, so that he may be able to know at all times the amount available for any emergency. Federal Labor Unions shall pay such assessment direct to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, whose duty it shall be to place these funds in some bank to the credit of such fund. All such funds shall be kept separate from the general funds of the American Federation of Labor. The Secretary or Treasurer shall give bond in such sum as the annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor may from time to time determine.

This assessment shall be paid until one million dollars have been accumulated to the credit of such fund.

Any National or International Union failing to pay this assessment for three successive months shall be suspended from the American Federation of Labor, and so declared by the Executive Council of said body. Such suspended National or International Union shall not be reinstated until all arrearages are paid in full, including the time said National or International Union was suspended.

This fund can only be drawn on when one-eighth of the membership of any National or International or Federal Labor Union are involved in a strike or lockout, and belonging to the American Federation of Labor.

The amount to be paid to each member involved in a strike or lockout shall be five dollars (\$5.00) per week.

If by force of circumstances it would indicate that the funds were running low, then it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to raise such assessment to such a figure as would in their estimation meet the required needs.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegate F. L. Callaghan, of Central Trades and Labor Council, Rochester, N. Y.:

Whereas, It has been customary in the past for advertising agents or solicitors of labor publications to solicit advertisements in certain localities without any knowledge whatsoever as to the standing of said firms in organized labor; and

Whereas, As proof of the above reference is made to the publication of the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, of Rochester, N Y., a firm considered very unfair to the interests of organized labor, still the above advertisement was published in the Convention Souvenir, issued by the Arrangements Committee of Scranton, Pa.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That some measure be taken that will have for its purpose the reference of all advertisements solicited for and published by any national organs, local unions, labor souvenirs, etc., to the Central Bodies of the city in which such advertisers are located for their approval before publication of same.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 86.—By Delegate N. P. Gelger, Dayton Central Trade Council:

Whereas, The Metal Polishers of the City of Dayton, Ohio, have been engaged in an industrial contest for many months; and

Whereas, As a result of that contest injunctions have been granted restraining the workers from peaceably discussing their grievances with those who have taken their places; and

Whereas, The firm that made application for and secured a permanent restraining order has again taken the unions into the court in a suit for damages, incurred, so they claim, by reason of boycotts, picketing the shop, etc.; and

Whereas, The unions directly or indirectly interested have been placed under great expense by reason of this suit in the way of attorney fees, etc.; and

Whereas, The organized workers of the City of Dayton, Ohio, have had their financial resources severely drained because of continued strikes, lockouts, etc., and are therefore not in a position to carry on this defence of the suit for damages single-handed and alone; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, does appropriate such sum as they may deem proper to assist in defraying the expense, which will amount to at least two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate John J. Keegan, International Association of Machinists:

Whereas, Arrangements having been made for the placing on sale of the American Federationist at the various news stands of the country; and

Whereas, It being important to the trades union movement that the official organ should have the largest sale possible; be it

Resolved, That the members and friends of the trades union movement be requested to patronize news stands that have on sale the American Federationist.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 88.—By Delegate J. T. Morgan, of Federated Trades Council, Portland, Oregon:

Whereas, The Honorable Wu Ting Fang, Minister to the United States from the Empire of China, for several years last past has been and still is stationed in the City of Washington, the Capital of our Nation; and

Whereas, According to numerous reports, published in the newspapers of our country, the said Minister Wu Ting Fang held a conference with President Roosevelt at the White House, in the City of Washington, the official residence of the President of the United States, on the 7th day of November last; and

Whereas, According to said reports, the said conference bore upon and related to the movement of the people of the United States now on foot to secure a re-enactment of our present existing Chinese Exclusion Laws, which, by their own terms, are soon to expire; and

Whereas, According to the said report the said Minister Wu Ting Fang, immediately after the holding of the said conference and while yet within the corridors of the White House, the official residence of the President of the United States, as

aforesaid, submitted himself to interviews with the correspondents of several newspapers, whom he then and there encountered, touching the subject matter of this said conference with President Roosevelt, as above stated; and

Whereas, According to the said reports, the said Minister Wu Ting Fang, in the said interviews, warmly, vigorously and freely delivered himself of certain utterances concerning the attitude of the people of the United States toward the re-enactment of the said Chinese Exclusion Laws; and

Whereas, Among other things, according to said reports, which then and there in said interviews fell from the lips of the said Minister Wu Ting Fang, as reflections upon the people of the United States, we find the following:

"Your people when they are biased are beyond argument; and reason does not appeal to them;" and

Whereas, Not having as yet seen or heard of a denial of the use of said language by him, the said Minister Wu Ting Fang, and assuming as we do that he actually gave utterance to the said language upon the occasion and under the circumstances above specified; and

Whereas, The working men of the United States are among those most active and outspoken in their efforts to secure a re-enactment of the said laws, and are, in consequence, among those at, and upon whom, the language of the said Minister Wu Ting Fang, as above quoted, was intended to be leveled; now, therefore, as the sense of this Convention, be it resolved, as follows:

1. That we denounce the said language above quoted as coming from the said Minister Wu Ting Fang, upon the occasion and under the circumstances hereinbefore specified, as an uncalled for and a most atrocious slander upon the people of the United States, and especially so upon the tolling millions of our laboring men and wage-earners generally, who make up by far the much greater portion of our population.

2. That in our judgment the said Minister Wu Ting Fang, in the use of the said language upon the occasion and under the circumstances above specified, not only trenched closely upon, but also overstepped the bounds of generous-minded, diplomatic propriety, and therefore laid himself open to criticism as having ignored, treated with contempt, and rudely trampled upon those rules of considerate moderation which should guard and characterize the utterances of high public functionaries, charged with duties and obligations of grave national and international magnitude.

3. That while we concede the people of the United States, their horny-handed sons of toil as well as all other classes, to be human and therefore endowed with many of the imperfections and frailties common to all the rest of mankind, we nevertheless make bold to assert that in their freedom from fixed and stubborn prejudice, in their willingness to listen to argument, and in their readiness to follow the voice of reason whithersoever she may lead, they are unsurpassed by the people of any other country on the face of the earth.

4. That while desiring, ourselves, to avoid severity of expression in the language we may employ, we do feel justified in affirming that when we reflect upon the fact that the Honorable Wu Ting Fang holds the high official position he now occupies in the United States, as the consular representative of a government whose people are subject to and ruled by the rod of an empire, it is, in our opinion, of questionable taste, and comes with poor grace from Minister Wu Ting Fang, to assail our people as being dominated by prejudice, and to malign them as being deaf to the voice of reason, when they have had the good sense, the enlightened patriotism and the manly courage to set up for themselves a republic, instead of a monarchy—a republic in which they make their own laws and choose their own rulers, and in doing so have established for the enjoyment of themselves and their posterity the best of all forms of government, namely—that known as "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Committee on Chinese Exclusion.

Resolution 89.—By Delegate C. E. Dietrich, Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The District of Columbia Fire Department employees have formed themselves in a trade union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and thereby entitled to the support of all affiliated organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee and Executive Council of this body be instructed to aid the said union to have a bill passed in Congress granting them twelve hours as a day's labor, in lieu of twenty-four, which they now have.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 90.—By the International Typographical Union delegation:

Whereas, The Chinese Exclusion Act, known more generally as the Geary Law, will expire on May 1, 1902; and

Whereas, The enforcement of the provisions of that law since its enactment by the Congress of the United States has had great effect in excluding from our shores the undesirable hordes of Chinese with which this country was threatened at the time of its enactment; and

Whereas, Fully believing that without such a law on our statute books, and its stringent enforcement, the ports of our country will be opened to the millions of Chinese coolies, causing great damage and irreparable injury to the American workingman. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that we demand the enactment of a law by the Congress of the United States which shall exclude from this country Chinese, Japanese, Malays, and all people of Asiatic extraction.

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to prepare a memorial to the President of the United States and to Congress, and to use every endeavor themselves in having Congress pass and enforce such a law as will have the desired effect of excluding Chinese and other Asiatic races from this country.

Resolved, That affiliated unions be requested to endorse these or similar resolutions, and to petition the President of the United States, and the Senators and Congressmen of their respective States, with the view of securing their support for the enactment of such a law as will exclude the Asiatic races from this country, in fact as well as in theory.

Committee on Chinese Exclusion.

Resolution No. 91.—By Delegates Gompers, Dornell and Tracy, Cigarmakers' International Union:

Whereas, The American Cigar Company, an adjunct of the American Tobacco Company, in attempting to flood this country with cigars made by child labor, machinery and under other unfair conditions, particularly the brands called Cubanola and Lillian Russell; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, denounce the unfair attitude of said company, and ask all union men and their friends to assist the Cigarmakers' International Union in their efforts to unionize the various plants of this company, by insisting that the label of the Cigarmakers' International Union shall be on the box from which they purchase cigars.

Committee on Labels:

Delegate J. H. Maloney read the following letter and song:

Chicago, Dec. 4, 1901.

Mr. J. H. Maloney, Scranton, Pa.

Dear Sir:—We mail you under two separate covers a marked copy of the Chicago American and also a copy of the song and march dedicated to Union Labor of America. We have organized a company to publish the said music in orchestra, brass band and piano.

The title page is a picture of the United States flag, with a working man, child and lady representing labor holding to the staff of the flag, with capital also. This is the center of the title page. Around the picture there is every Union Labor Stamp representing all organizations with their Labor Label, worked in the same identical colors of each organized stamp, which would be seven colors represented—one of the most elaborate music covers that was

ever published. The object of this is to have every label in every household in the United States, to avoid counterfeits.

We beg of you to bring this up before your Convention and ask for their hearty endorsement of the same.

Hoping we may receive a favorable reply, we remain,

UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY,
James C. Maloney, Secretary,
210-212 East Madison Street, Chicago.

THE MARCH OF UNION LABOR.

[Dedicated to the Labor Unions of America.]

Arranged by Thomas B. Confare; Words and Music by James O. Maloney.

The march of union labor should be welcomed ev'rywhere,
From the humble little cottage to the door of the millionaire;
For the science of the universe is made by brain and brawn,
And the wisdom of the unions long ago began to dawn
Upon capital advancing, and now in full command;
All we ask for is to show us a kind and generous hand;
For industries of this country demand of you the call,
The march of union labor should be welcomed by you all.

Refrain:

Oh, we'll march, march, march, over these roads of toil and strife,
Many are the hills we'll have to climb;
With capital in front these hills seem high and blunt,
But we'll march, march, march all the time.
For the ladies of our land are now joining us hand in hand;
Stronger will they make our unions be;
So should ever our country call we'll see that the Stars and Stripes don't fall,
Then the march of union labor will be welcomed by you all.

The march of union labor is progressing ev'ry day,
For the free of our country is helping us to smooth the way,
So that capital and labor march together hand in hand,
Then there would be great rejoicing all over this glorious land.
And when life's march is ended we'll meet upon that shore,
Then let gratitude and blessing come out from every door,
For the progress of all nations demands this fitting call—
The march of union labor should be welcomed by you all.

Refrain:

Delegate Lennon moved the letter and song be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Agreed to.

President Gompers stated, if there be no objection, the Fraternal Delegates would address the Convention tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon, immediately after the reading of the minutes, and such be made the special order. So agreed.

Cigarmakers' Union, No. 295, of Scranton, Pa., extended an invitation to all delegates and their friends to attend their ball tonight. Invitation accepted.

Upon motion of Delegate Warner the convention adjourned until 9 a. m. tomorrow.

THIRD DAY.—Morning Session.

Saturday, December 7, 1901.

The convention, at 9 a. m., was called to order by President Gompers.

Roll Call—Absentees: Delegates Preble, Mahon, Reeves, J. N. Weber, O. Miller, Vottle, Croke, Gilluly, Eaton, Elchelberger, J. Walsh, Kamer, O'Leary, T. J. Smith, Gross, Swift, H. S. Black, C. J. Smith, Bray, Lockwood, McGinn, Garrison, Kline, Wiley, Burns, Hassler, Uang, Thomas, Craig, Brannock, Davenhall, T. J. Brown, P. O'Rourke, Mooney, Lee, J. Jones, Hobby, Mears, G. Lynch, Evans, Rhoads, Keefe, J. O'Sullivan, Kidd, Warner, Keegan, Higgins, Priestersbach, Glockling, M. Quinn, Healy, Boyer, Sweet, Harzbecker, Klapetzky Allison, Price, Malin, Stoll, Daly, F. McCarthy, Lee, Porter, Duffy, Carrick, Marr, Byrne, McBride, Boam, McCloskey, Dobrydnio, G. E. Smith, Hughes, Howard, Fenwick, Tierney, Fox, C. F. Quinn, Dee, Witzel, Blackmore, White, Altman, Lawrence, and Huebner.

President Gompers, then, by unanimous consent, introduced Miss Harriet Keyser, Organizer of the Church Association in the interest of labor, who spoke in part as follows:

Greeting to the Grand Federation of Labor, in Convention Assembled:—I thank you for this kindly reception in the name of the rank and file of the Church Association, and again I give you greetings. The Association has labored to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses, and has adopted the Union Label from the time of its inception. Not a particle of goods has ever left our establishment that was not stamped with the label. The organization which I represent was the first to appoint a Committee of Arbitration and Conciliation. Bishop Potter was the chairman of that committee. They wanted the eight-hour day; wanted sweat-shops abolished, and woman labor organized. The reason women do not organize more than they do is because they are disfranchised. They will organize the same as their brothers when they are given the right of franchise. Disorganization among women means cheap labor and child labor. Child labor in the South is a disgrace to the country and can only be abolished through the strenuous efforts of trade unions.

Delegate Gilthorpe, for the Credential Committee, reported as follows:

Scranton, Pa., December 7, 1901.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following: On the credentials of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union, Charles Doid, delegate, one vote. Committee recommends that delegate be seated.

Recommendation of committee concurred in unanimously.

On the protest by Thomas H. Flynn against seating John P. Wiegler, delegate from Brewery Workers' National Union. Protest having been withdrawn, your committee recommend that delegate be seated.

Concurred in.

On the protest by International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance against seating delegate John P. Bolan, of Terra Cotta Pressers' and Finishers' Union, No. 8,784, Perth Amboy, N. J. Upon investigation it became evident that affiliation was not properly understood by Union No. 8,784. With very little trouble it was mutually agreed that Local 8,784 gave willing consent to affiliate with the National organization. Therefore, your committee recommend that John P. Bolan be seated, provided that in case of local union not complying within sixty days, their charter be revoked.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM J. GILTHORPE, Chairman
C. L. SHAMP,
M. F. QUINN, Secretary.

Concurred in.

The Committee on Rules read their report.

Delegate Hart moved to adopt the report as read.

Delegate Duncan moved to amend Rule 13, by striking out the words, "or Committee on Resolutions," and insert in lieu thereof "for reference to a committee." Amendment adopted.

Delegate Furuseth moved to amend Rule 1, by striking out "5:30," and inserting "6." Amendment defeated.

The report of the committee as amended was then adopted, and reads as follows: To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Delegates: We, your Committee on Rules and Order, beg leave to submit the following report:

We organized by the selection of Jacob W. Bastian as chairman, and Henry E. Richard as secretary. We recommend the following as the rules to govern the Convention:

Rule 1.—The Convention shall be called to order at 9 a. m., adjourn at 12 noon, to reassemble at 2 p. m., and to continue in session until 5:30 p. m., standard time.

Rule 2.—If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, announce his name and organization he represents.

Rule 3.—Should two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4.—No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks, unless it shall be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5.—If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

Rule 6.—A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject or question until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the house, nor any longer than five minutes at a time without permission.

Rule 7.—A question shall not be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated from the chair, and it shall be reduced to writing at the request of five members.

Rule 8.—When a question is before the house no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order named.

Rule 9.—A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

Rule 10.—A motion for a reconsideration shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall require a majority vote.

Rule 11.—Any delegate not present to answer to his name at roll call shall be marked absent; but in the event of being unavoidably absent, shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

Rule 12.—The previous question can only be put when called for by at least twelve members.

Rule 13.—Before a resolution is received by the chair for reference to a committee, it shall bear the signature of the delegate introducing it, with the title of his union.

Rule 14.—No motion or resolution shall be finally passed without opportunity to speak is afforded the delegate making or introducing the same.

Rule 15.—No resolution shall be received after Saturday's session without unanimous consent.

Rule 16.—All questions not herein provided shall be decided according to Roberts' Manual.

Rule 17.—The main body of the hall to be reserved for Delegates, the rear and balcony for visitors.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll Call of Officers and Delegates.
2. Reading Minutes of Previous Session.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Reports of Officers.
5. Reports of Regular Committees.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. New Business.
9. Election and Installation of Officers.
10. Good of the Federation.
11. Adjournment.

Order of Business No. 2 to be dispensed with, unless called for. Any alteration or correction shall be made to the Secretary in writing.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JACOB W. BASTIAN, Chairman.
 CHARLES NICKOLAUS,
 JOHN CLARK,
 MACK TAYLOR,
 THOMAS J. M'HUGH,
 CHARLES A. COLLINS,
 ARCHY GRANT,
 THOMAS L. HOGAN,
 CHARLES E. ECHARD,
 HENRY E. RICHARD, Secretary.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred:

Resolution No. 92.—By Delegate J. H. Bowman, Chicago Federation of Labor:

Resolved, That any International affiliated with the American Federation, which shall, by vote of its membership, assume jurisdiction over another International chartered by the American Federation of Labor, shall forfeit its charter from this body.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate John W. Norman, International Printing Pressmen's Union:

Resolved, That we protest the use of the International Typographical Union Label on the printing of the American Federation of Labor Convention at Scranton, for the reason that there is an Allied Trades Printing Council here.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 94.—By Delegate John Mangan, National Association of Steam Fitters, Etc.:

Whereas, A conditional charter was granted to the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers by the American Federation of Labor in 1899, which was not productive of the good results hoped for by the American Federation of Labor, because harmony between the plumbing and steam fitting trades is not likely to be attained, owing to the existing differences relating to the work pertaining to each craft; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor be requested to grant a constitutional charter to the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor; be it further

Resolved, That the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, and the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers be requested by the American Federation of Labor to meet within three months after the passage of this resolution through committees representing both Associations, whose duty it shall to be define clearly and distinctly the lines of demarcation between plumbing and steam fitting, and state in a clear and concise manner the work pertaining to steam fitting and the work pertaining to plumbing; and, be it further

Resolved, That each committee be requested to furnish to the officers of the

American Federation of Labor a certified copy of their findings governing the duties and work of each trade, and thereafter neither trade, nor any other trade, shall be permitted, under penalty of expulsion, to infringe on the work as defined; and, be it further

Resolved, That after the receipt of such decision the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall enforce said trade jurisdiction.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Resolution No. 95.—By Delegate John Mangan, National Association of Steam Fitters:

Whereas, The Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor ordered Sprinkler Fitters' and Helpers' Unions, American Federation of Labor, Nos. 6067, 6479, and 6840, to join the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters' and Helpers'; and

Whereas, But one of the above-named Locals, No. 6840, situated in New York City, has complied with the instructions of the Detroit Convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers, located in Chicago and St. Louis, be required to obey the above-named instructions.

Committee on Executive Council's report.

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate Z. T. Trumbo, Central Labor Union, Pontiac, Ill.:

Whereas, The present system of electing the national officers of the American Federation of Labor, and of voting upon changes of Constitution and Laws governing the same, is essentially misrepresentative in its results, rendering the assumption that taxation brings representation a false conclusion; and

Whereas, There are at the present time 1149 Local Trades and Federal Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, who, by reason of the great expense attending the sending of delegates from each individual Local, would not only be a great hardship, but in most instances would be an impossibility; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor be amended so that the Local Trade and Federal Unions shall be entitled to one delegate for each 5,000 members, or major fraction thereof; and that each of said delegates shall be entitled to cast one vote for each 100 votes that he represents.

And that 90 days previous to the annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor the Secretary shall send, or cause to be sent, to each Local, Trade, and Federal Union a notice asking that they place in nomination one delegate and one alternate, to be voted for by the members of the aforesaid Local, Trades, and Federal Unions, and return the said names to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor within 30 days.

And upon receipt by the Secretary of the names of delegates and alternates so nominated he shall immediately cause a list of the said delegates and alternates to be made, together with a certificate of the number of delegates that the said Local, Trades, and Federal Unions shall be entitled to, and that each Local shall be entitled to cast one vote for each delegate and alternate so placed in nomination, not to exceed in the aggregate the number certified to by the Secretary.

And the President and Secretary of each Local, Trade, and Federal Union so voting shall attest the result of said vote and make the returns immediately to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who shall, 30 days previous to the convening of the National Convention, have the vote canvassed by a committee, consisting of the President, Third Vice-President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and it shall be their duty to canvass the vote and certify to the result.

Upon which the Secretary shall cause to be issued to the delegates and their alternates receiving the highest number of votes in the aforesaid ratio of one delegate for each 5,000 members, or major fraction thereof, of Local, Trades, and Federal Labor Unions, a certificate of their election as delegates and alternates to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. And in case of the absence or inability of any delegate to attend the said convention, his alternate shall be entitled to all his rights and privileges; and, it is further

Provided, That the actual traveling expenses, including hotel accommodations of said delegates, shall be paid out of the general funds of the American Federation of Labor, upon vouchers properly attested by the delegates; and it is further

Provided, That the aforesaid amendment shall include in its provisions all affiliated Unions that are not affiliated with any International Association.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 97.—By Delegate Alex. Obert, Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers' Union, No. 8434:

Whereas, Charters are at present granted to soda and beer bottle workers by both the American Federation of Labor and Brewers' and Malters' National Union;

Resolved, That all charters for soda and beer bottle workers be issued direct by the American Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That an organizer be placed in the field by the American Federation of Labor to organize the soda and beer bottle workers.

Resolved, That where two organizations, known as Soda Water and Beer Bottlers, exist, they should affiliate within sixty days, and be known as Soda Water and Beer Bottlers, and that they should then procure charter from American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Local Trade Unions.

Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate Alex. Obert, Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers' Union, No. 8434:

Be it resolved by the American Federation of Labor, at its Twenty-first Annual Convention assembled, That any employer that may be selected to represent any International, National, State, Central, Federal, or Local Union, at any of the conventions hereafter held, shall not be eligible to seat in this body; be it further

Resolved, That any organization that now have any employers in their respective unions be notified to expel said employers within ninety days, or forfeit their charters.

Committee on Credentials.

Resolution No. 99.—By Delegate C. W. Baxter, Rockmen's Union, No. 8684.

Whereas, the American Federation of Labor in the past year has placed thirty-five new Organizers in the field, and, as there are in the City of New York alone thousands of unorganized workmen following our craft; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor instruct its Organizers in the Cities of New York, Buffalo, and Pittsburg, to proceed at once to organize all rockmen in their districts.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate Charles H. Winslow, Sawsmiths' Union, No. 7173:

Whereas, The Sawsmiths of the United States for the past ten years have pursued with vigor their attempts to organize and thereby secure for their fellow-craftsmen in the employ of Henry Diston & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., "fair conditions," to the end that they may receive the shorter day and higher wage accorded their fellow-craftsmen in the employ of other firms; and

Whereas, Their efforts to better their condition through organization have been frustrated by said firm, inasmuch as they have recently surrendered their charter to the American Federation of Labor because of the attitude of this firm with reference to organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to use their best efforts to obtain for them the benefits through organization that accrue to others of their craft, and in failure to accomplish the same, they shall place said firm and its products upon the "unfair" list.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 101.—By Delegates of Machinists' International Association:

Whereas, The Brown & Sharp Tool Company, of Providence, R. I., have shown

a disposition to antagonize organized labor by their strenuous efforts to defeat the nine-hour workday of the machinists and general effort to wreck the organization; therefore,

Resolved, That the Incoming Executive Council be requested to place the name of the Brown & Sharp Tool Company on the unfair list.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 102.—By Delegate D. U. Williams, Alabama State Federation of Labor:

Resolved, That the words "and State Federations" be added to the words "Central Labor Unions" in Article XII, Section 2, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 103.—By Delegate William P. McCabe, San Francisco Labor Council:

Whereas, The Iron Trades, of San Francisco, Cal., comprising the Machinists, Molders, Machinists' Helpers, Pattern Makers, Boiler Makers, Ship Drillers, Boiler Makers' Helpers, Machine Hands, Core Workers, Blacksmiths, Blacksmiths' Helpers, and Ship Joiners, have been on strike for the last six months and over; and

Whereas, Only a little over one-third have returned to work under fair conditions and shorter workday; and

Whereas, The trades unions of the Coast have been drained, financially, it will require further assistance to carry on the fight; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor donate the sum of \$5,000, to be paid at the rate of \$1,000 per week, should the strike continue said time, to the San Francisco Labor Council, to be distributed among men on strike.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegate J. B. Casey, Virginia State Federation of Labor:

Whereas, Resolution No. 16, adopted by the last Convention at Louisville, Ky., seems to be variously interpreted by affiliated National Unions and Central Bodies, and as it is a question of vital importance to the Trades Union movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Convention, That the resolution is construed not to mean that National or International Unions may take eligible members of other Trade Unions in the organization where there are enough members of that trade employed in the locality to form a Local Union of their trade.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate Robert B. Kerr, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths:

Whereas, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths has, within the past year, issued a label to be placed on finished tools of iron and steel, also other products of the blacksmith shops, the same being especially adapted for use in factories and shops making tools used in mining coal and other mineral; be it therefore

Resolved, That this Convention indorse the said label of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to assist by all reasonable means the officers of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths in securing a more universal use of their label.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate C. D. Rogers, California State Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The condition of the labor movement on the Pacific Coast, especially in California, is such that the necessity of an Organizer from this Federation is apparent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be directed to take such steps as in their judgment may seem proper to place an Organizer to be located in the Pacific Coast district, whose duty it shall be to

assist in and organize all crafts of wage-earners, and perform such other duties as directed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Further Resolved, That if in the judgment of the Executive Council it seems inexpedient to keep an Organizer in the field all of the time, at least arrangements be made for half-time.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 107.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, International Seamen's Union:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to hold one of its regular sessions during the coming year in San Francisco, Cal.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate C. K. Burnett, Federal Labor, No. 6858:

Whereas, The Federal Labor Unions not being represented in this Convention as they could be if their compensation were up to the standard of other organizations represented here; and

Whereas, The expense of sending a delegate to this Convention falling upon one local organization is really more than they can stand, under the existing conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Federal Labor Unions be established in districts, not less than five Unions to compose a district, said district to send one delegate and said delegate to have a vote for each Local in the district he represents.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 109.—By Delegate J. J. Forrester, Federal Union 8038:

Whereas, But a very small minority of the common laborers of America are organized; and

Whereas, This unorganized common labor is a great drawback to the organized trades, in that, in case of strike, it is that labor that is used by the employers for the purpose of breaking such strikes; and

Whereas, Said common labor, through Federal and Local Trades Unions, pays a large percentage of the revenue received by the American Federation of Labor as per capita tax; and

Whereas, Some strenuous efforts should be made to organize this great army of common laborers; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That said Federal and Local Trades Unions be established into districts for the purpose of organization, provided that such districts shall contain not less than ten (10) such Federal or Local Trades Unions; and

Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to apportion and establish said districts, and publish a list of the same with the final publication of the proceedings of this Convention; and, further

Resolved, That Organizers for such districts be appointed from the membership of such Federal and Trades Unions; and, further

Resolved, That the sum of \$10,000 be, and is hereby, appropriated from the funds of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of carrying on the work of organization as herein provided.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 110.—By Delegate Alfred Jordan, Hod Carriers' Building Laborers' Union, No. 8043:

Whereas, We deem it necessary for the betterment of our craft to form a national head of Hod Carriers' Building Laborers' Union; therefore, we ask of the officers of the American Federation of Labor your aid and support.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate T. L. Lewis, United Mine Workers of America:

AMENDMENT CHANGING TIME OF CONVENTION

Article III, Section 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually, at 10 a. m., on the second Thursday after the first Monday in September, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

SECRETARY'S DUTIES.

Article VII, Section 3. Strike out October 31 in fourth line and insert August 31. Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 112.—By Delegate W. M. Brandt, Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis:

Whereas, It becomes more apparent every day that the wage-workers of the world must organize for their protection, both on economic and political lines; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request the members of the affiliated Unions of the American Federation of Labor to study the political movement of today, and this Convention hereby encourages the formation of a great political party of the working people, based on class lines and with a platform of principles which means the complete overthrow of the present competitive system, and the establishment in its place of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate C. N. Bolander, Louisville Central Labor Union:

Whereas, A struggle is now and has been going on for more than a year between the United Mine Workers of Southwestern Kentucky, on the one hand, and the coal operators of Hopkins County on the other. The latter, refusing to recognize or employ Union Labor, have resorted to tactics that have no parallel in the history of our country; and

Whereas, In the peaceful attempt of the United Mine Workers of this district to organize the non-union miners their organizers have been attacked in the most brutal and cowardly manner by the paid hirelings of the St. Bernard Coal Company, and several of their number murdered in cold blood without making the slightest resistance; and

Whereas, Federal Judge Walter Evans has issued an injunction restraining Union miners from going within rifle shot of any of the various mines in Hopkins County; and, far more sweeping, comes an order from the County Judge of said County, Judge Hall, ordering the striking miners who are camped at Nortonville to disband, under pain of being put in prison and prosecuted for contempt; and

Whereas, On the 24th of last month, by order of said County Judge, the State troops by force entered the leased property of United Mine Workers at Nortonville, confiscated the tents and other property of the Union, threw the men in box cars, like so many hogs, and carried them to Madisonville, the County seat, and put them in jail; be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, that we denounce in unmeasured terms the outrageous treatment accorded the United Mine Workers of Hopkins County by United States Judge Evans and County Judge Hall as the acts of despots; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to take such action as will be the means of allowing the striking Union miners the fullest scope in the prosecuting of their work in the non-union coal fields of Hopkins County, and the right of free speech without molestation or intimidation from the paid hirelings of the St. Bernard Coal Company.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 114.—By Delegate C. N. Bolander, Central Labor Union, Louisville, Ky.:

Whereas, At the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Louisville, Ky., a resolution was presented by the Kentucky Federation of Labor, and afterwards defeated, asking for an appropriation to be used in organizing the State, which has been sadly neglected in the matter of organizing the various trades and callings; and

Whereas, Recently an organizer named M. B. Belk was sent in Kentucky by the American Federation of Labor to more thoroughly organize it; and,

Whereas, The said Belk, after traveling through the State, has failed to institute a single Union, but has put in his time getting out Union directories in Lexington, Owensboro, and Paducah; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to revoke the commission of Organizer Belk; and some competent organizer be instructed to devote some time in the work of more thoroughly organizing the State of Kentucky.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 115.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, Cleveland Central Labor Union:

Whereas, It has been the proud boast of American citizenship, since the foundation of this government, that freedom of speech and the press is a natural right; and

Whereas, It is expressly declared in the Constitution that Congress shall enact no law to abolish free speech and suppress a free press; and

Whereas, By a recent ruling of the United States Assistant Attorney-General publications owned by National, State, and Local organizations are prohibited from publishing advertisements on the same basis as corporations, and enjoy second-class mailing rights; and

Whereas, By a peculiar construction of Section 281, of the Postal Laws and Regulations, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General has suppressed newspapers friendly to the trade-union movement, and it is rumored that others are under the ban and liable to be suppressed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby do register our emphatic protest against the decision of the Law Department and the interpretation of Section 281, of the Postal Laws, by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and that the incoming Executive Council be, and hereby is, instructed to demand of the departments named above a reversal of the ruling and interpretation of the laws in question, and that, in the event of failure in securing such reversal, the facts be printed in the American Federationist and communicated to all affiliated unions.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, Cleveland Central Labor Union:

Amend Article III, Section 3, by striking out the words on second line, "appointed by the President," and insert "elected by the Convention at first day's session."

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, Cleveland Central Labor Union: Amend Article V, Section 1, to read as follows:

Section 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by referendum vote of the affiliated organizations, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

MODE OF ELECTION.

On or before the 1st of May of each year, each National, International, or Local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor, may nominate a member of any of these organizations, as a candidate for the offices of President, Secretary, or Treasurer, respectively, their name and address shall immediately be sent to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a list of the candidates nominated shall be published in the June to October issues of the American Federationist, and the various journals published by the affiliated organizations.

On or before September 1, the Secretary shall have printed voting papers, containing the names of all candidates, and forward a sufficient number to each National or International Union to allow two copies for each affiliated local. He shall also forward two copies to each of the locals directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, one of these voting papers to be returned by all Local Unions to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor not later than November 15, containing the number of votes recorded for each candidate, and signed by the President and Secretary of the Local Union with seal attached. These returns shall be placed in the hands of a committee of five delegates, to be elected at the

Whereas, The Central Federated Union, of New York City, is now, and has been for some time, seating delegates from two or more so-called Butchers' Unions, known as branches of Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers, of New York.

Whereas, This association being a dual organization, is not chartered by or affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, it having adopted a dual shop card, which card has been endorsed by the Central Federated Union, of New York City, to the exclusion of the shop card of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, which card has the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor;

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor immediately, after adjournment of the Convention, request the Central Federated Union, of New York City, to request of all affiliated butchers' unions to apply for charters to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, or be deprived of representation in the Central Federated Union of New York City.

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council request the Central Federated Union, of New York City, to withdraw endorsement of any and all Butchers' Market Cards, only that of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, which has the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Local Central Bodies.

Resolution No. 121.—By Delegate Henry E. Pritchard, Wood Carvers' International Union:

We hereby request the endorsement of the Label of the International Wood Carvers' Association, as adopted by a referendum vote.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 122.—By Delegate Thomas I. Kidd:

Whereas, The members of Chicago Post Office Clerks' Union, No. 8703, have prepared to introduce, at the coming session of Congress, an amendment to the present eight-hour law, as follows:

An act, to amend Section 3738 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Section 3738 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Eight (8) consecutive hours shall constitute a day's work for all clerks in the Post Offices, and laborers, workmen, and mechanics, who may be employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 2. If any of the aforementioned employes be employed a greater number of hours per day than eight, he shall be paid extra for the same in proportion to the salary now fixed by law.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in full force and effect on and after July 1, 1902.

Whereas, This is greatly to be desired by the members of No. 8703; be it therefore

Resolved, That we ask that the American Federation of Labor endorse the above-mentioned amendment, and urge its passage by all means in their power. Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 123.—By Delegates Kidd, Braunschweig, and Gebelein:

Whereas, The International Furniture Workers' Union of America, which has jurisdiction over Cabinet Makers, Finishers, and Machine Woodworkers, was organized in 1873; and

Whereas, The Machine Woodworkers' International Union, organized in 1890, and the remnants of the International Varnishers' Union, amalgamated with said International Furniture Workers' International Union, on January 1, 1896, for the purpose of uniting, under the one jurisdiction, the factory woodworkers of America.

Whereas, At the Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held at Indianapolis, Ind., in September, 1894, the following report of its Organization Committee, conceding jurisdiction over factory woodworkers to one of the foregoing organizations, was unanimously adopted:

"We, the Committee on Organization, having consulted the most active spirits in the following cities, viz., Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, New York, Brooklyn and Cincinnati, regarding the request of the Machine Woodworkers' International Union, beg leave to report as follows:

"We find that the universal opinion of the representatives from the above named cities leads us to believe that it would be to the best interests of the U. B., and organized labor in general, that the M. W. W. I. U. be granted entire jurisdiction over all mill hands, except carpenters, who may at times be engaged at mill work, or millwrights or stair builders.

"In the event of a mill hand desiring to be transferred to the M. W. W. I. U. he shall be obliged to pay up all indebtedness to his Local Union, and the M. W. W. I. U. shall place him immediately in benefits of that organization.

"Should a Mill Hands' Union be desirous of transferring to the M. W. W. I. U. it shall first pay up all indebtedness to the U. B. and be granted a charter and outfit company, free of cost, and each member be placed immediately in good standing in that organization.

"We recommend that the U. B. give their support to the M. W. W. I. U. in assisting them to organize their trade throughout the country.

"Mr. Thomas I. Kidd, General Secretary of the M. W. W. I. U., in behalf of said organization, agrees to the above propositions as set forth."

Whereas, The evident reason for the adoption of the foregoing report was the inability of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to organize the factory woodworkers of America.

Whereas, Immediately after the Indianapolis Convention, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in violation of the principles of trades unionism, issued charters to two seceding locals of the International Furniture Workers, one known as Union No. 7, composed of cabinet makers; the other known as Union No. 38, composed of machine woodworkers, both of New York City, and both unions owing, at the time of their secession from the Furniture Workers' International Union, and admission to the Brotherhood, assessments to the General Office of the International Furniture Workers of America.

Whereas, The Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union has succeeded in building up an organization that has now a bona fide membership of nearly twenty thousand members; and

Whereas, The Carpenters have persistently violated the Indianapolis agreement, encouraged secession and endeavored to disrupt a number of Woodworkers' Local Unions. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be an instruction of this Convention to the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor that all woodworkers, whom they may organize, shall be attached to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, irrespective of whether they be employed in a planing mill, piano, cabinet or interior finish factory; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Convention recognize the right of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America to have full and sole jurisdiction over the factory woodworkers employed in the factories aforementioned.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 124.—By Delegate W. B. Letchworth, Fort Worth Trades Assembly:

Whereas, In several localities Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have withdrawn from the Central Bodies of that organization and formed Building Trades Councils;

Whereas, In most instances these councils have proven failures and have been detrimental to the cause of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, and all affiliated unions, shall instruct their members belonging to Building Trades Councils to immediately withdraw from said councils and affiliate with Central Bodies of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Resolution No. 125.—By Delegate Jacob W. Bastian, Chainmakers' National Union:

Whereas, The Chainmakers' National Union has been and is still engaged in a contest with the Jenkins Iron and Tool Works, of Howard, Centre County, Pa., and

Whereas, Said Jenkins Iron and Tool Works will not recognize the Chain-makers' Union, and settle with their employees:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and Organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Chainmakers' National Union in pushing a boycott against all chain made by said Jenkins Iron and Tool Works; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Chainmakers' National Union by vigorously pushing a boycott against the Jenkins Iron and Tool Works in all localities where chain is sold by said company.

Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegates Clay and Reid, Federal Labor Union, 8838, Building Laborers' Union, 7471:

Whereas, The colored men of the South have invaded the ranks of skilled labor, and the unorganized colored men are held by the capitalists for the purpose of defeating union white men in their demand for justice and right; and

Whereas, We see that a colored man is more adapted to the organization of his race than any one else; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask that more colored organizers be appointed in the Southern District.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 127.—By Delegate H. J. Greville, Council of Trades and Labor Unions, Detroit:

Resolved, That the Local Unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor and connected with the Central Labor Union of their district have the right, when having no delegate of their own, to be represented in the Convention of the American Federation of Labor by the delegate from the Central Labor Union of their district, and such delegate shall be entitled to as many votes as would the regular delegate or delegates from such Local Union or Unions.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate Edward Jones, Glass Workers' Union, No. 9441:

Whereas, Owing to the manifold duties devolving upon the National President, by reason of newly-organized unions, is no longer possible for him to perform the increased labors befalling upon him; and

Whereas, Federal Labor Unions and Unions directly affiliated, through the loose methods employed by them, often cause great inconvenience to the American Federation of Labor and great injury to themselves, by reason of being deprived of that degree of discipline as afforded by having international officers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Seventh Vice-President shall be elected by this Convention, whose duty it shall be to look after the interests of the unions directly affiliated; devote his whole time thereto, represent them upon the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and receive the same compensation as is paid General Organizers of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate Charles C. Echard, Anniston, Ala., Trades Council:

At a regular meeting of the Soil Pipe and Fitting Molders' Union, of Anniston, Alabama, No. 8816, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Union that the Soil Pipe and Fitting Molders should be organized throughout the country, and our representative is hereby instructed to call the attention of the National Convention of American Federation of Labor to this matter, and to request that organizers be designated and instructed to consummate such organization, as we deem the matter most important.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 130.—By Delegates of International Typographical Union:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of establishing and arranging a system by which newsdealers will not be compelled to handle unfair publications and newspapers, as they are now forced to do by agents, who refuse to supply them with fair supplies unless the unfair goods are handled.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 131.—By Delegates Bowman, Braunschweig and Gebelein:

Whereas, The delegate of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America has been duly seated at this Convention.

Resolved, That the said delegate be entitled to cast the full vote of the membership as contained in the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate Edward F. Dowd, Holyoke (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The employees of the various paper mills have banded themselves into a Labor Union in this country; and

Whereas, It is the duty of one Union to help another in their time of need; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all Unions have recourse to the buying of papers for the use of and the making of their books, will hereafter, if it has not been done before, buy said paper from mills which are recognized as Union paper mills.

Committee on Labels.

At 10:55 a. m. it was moved that the rules be suspended and we adjourn until 2 p. m. Agreed to.

THIRD DAY.—Afternoon Session.

At 2 p. m. President Gompers called the Convention to order.

Delegate Walsh moved to dispense with the call of the roll. Motion lost. In favor, 61; against, 86.

Roll Call.—Absentees: Delegates Harzbecker, Kerr, Mahon, T. H. Flynn, M. F. Quinn, Nicolaus, Priestersbach, Weigle, O'Leary, Keefe, Call, Donnelly, Daly, Downey, Mitchell, McBride, Dold, John Clark, Marr, Hart, Powell, O'Sullivan, Jerome, Jones, Dee, Huebner, John P. Walsh, Bowman, Weler, Dowd, Sweet, Lee, Carrick, Brickell, Roser, Hughes, Obert, Gross, Swift, Forrester, H. S. Black, C. J. Smith, William F. Smith, Bray, Lockwood, Goerlitz, Garrison, Kline, Hall, Thomas, P. O'Rourke, Mooney, Ed. Jones, Mears, O. Hamilton, Rhoads, Mallin, De Spagna, Herlihy, Boam, McCloskey, Vanduesan, Howard, Bolan, and Butterworth.

The special order being the presentation of the fraternal delegates to the Convention. President Gompers, in a few remarks, introduced Fraternal Delegate Frank Chandler, of the British Trades Union Congress, who spoke, in part as follows:

Our unions on the other side of the Atlantic believe that the best way to be prepared for peace is to be prepared for war, and they think the best way to be prepared for war is to have a good sound cash balance at their bankers'. Our unions believe in a high assessment, so that by that means the financial state of the unions is always kept up to the one regular

standard, which is an absolute security that no strike, no movement, will ever fall for lack of funds. The organizations of the employers have made it necessary for the workers to federate, and we formed an organization which, although only two years old, embraces 56 separate unions, and these unions have accumulated \$280,000 and upward. This federation will grow, too, and we hope to have an organization which will compare very favorably with your grand organization here. Like you, they have been governing us by injunction over the water. Certain constructions have been put upon acts of Parliament with the result that we find to-day that our unions may be sued for damages for the action of their officers acting under their rules. To counteract this we have another scheme. We have formed a Parliamentary Representative Committee in order to secure the return to Parliament of thorough labor men, pledged to the labor programme. Although this movement is in its infancy, we are pleased to tell you we were able to return at the last election two out of the five candidates that we endorsed. The Amalgamated Carpenters have 2,000 members who are unable to toil to-day getting old-age pensions. These are the men who have borne the brunt of the battle in years gone by, when it was not so fashionable to belong to a trade union, and there is no feature of our organization which the members support so grandly and so enthusiastically as this old-age pension scheme.

President Gompers then introduced Fraternal Delegate Ben Tillet, of the British Trades Union Congress, who spoke, in part, as follows:

There is promise of a great future for the labor movement in this country, and I think that no greater honor could be conferred on any man than to take part in that work which has for its purpose the amelioration of the condition of the millions of his fellow human beings. During the last 15 years there has been a great upheaval in the labor movement in England. The miners in particular have come together and have formed a federation embracing more than two-thirds of the whole of those employed in the mines, and that federation has been a voice in the political as well as the industrial world. It is fairly wealthy, ought to be wealthier than it is, but it is a standing example of what persistence and grit can do. The Miners' Federation extends to Scotland, right through England to South Wales. Employers are so good to us in their papers. They tell us we must be moderate. They would like us to eat a moderate beef-steak, wear a moderate suit of clothes, live in a moderate home and have everything moderate. Oh, yes, let them pile up their millions and you workmen be moderate. But the workmen over there have thrown off their apathy with the result that we have half a million of men in that grand federation. We are proud of our textile workers. They are so well organized that should an employer taking advantage of the most obscure boy or girl there is a chance of his whole industry stopping while he cools his heels. In the engineering trades an arrangement to prevent overlapping and to settle disputes has been made. In the iron and steel industries there is a form of federation and in the building trades also. The shoemaking and clothing trades are well organized. We have in organized trades about 2,500,000 members, and we have other unionists that are not organized. Our income is about \$15,000,000, and for the various benefits in the union almost an equal amount has been spent. As a reserve we have \$12,000,000. The one feature that the unionists recognize is that although they have not taken out of the unions as much as they have put in, the English people are beginning to recognize that while the capitalists would be glad to get \$4 out of an investment of \$100, the workman can even get \$100 by the investment of \$1. On the top of that we have our National Federation. We have about 450,000 members and about \$300,000 in reserve, after maintaining the Penrhyn quarrymen for over 12 months in their dispute. On the top of our National we have an International Federation of Transport Workers, which embraces longshoremen and railroad workers. The greatest feature, perhaps, of the development of that organization is in Scandinavian ports. A few years ago the workers in Denmark were 50 years behind us; to-day they are 50 years ahead of us. The trade unions of Denmark to-day command the banks, and can hold up the capitalists whenever they please. So effective is their organization that they have their daily papers by the dozen, they erect their own communally-owned buildings, lay out their own gardens and all that is worth getting out of life in education and recreation the people of Denmark get, and from one end of the country to the other, skilled or unskilled, humble or otherwise, the worker in that country, to the extent of 97 per cent., is in a trade union. We have in our Trades Council about 1,000,000 men, representing in our relationship with our employer, conciliation and arbitration boards. I listened with very keen interest to my friend Mr. Gompers' remarks on compulsory arbitration. I am fully or otherwise an advocate of compulsory arbitration, and I would claim the indulgence of the chair to let me make one statement under that head, and say that the very essential basis of compulsory arbitration is removing from the courts of law, from the prejudices of the law, to another court to fight out the difficulties, where the training of the judge may cease and where, after all the facts are debated by expert, level-headed persons directly associated with the industry, and where the lawyer does not make mischief; that's the best of it, and would remove the serious difficulties encountered in the courts. We have in our Trades Council very effective local bodies who are making for municipal socialism. Every thinking trade unionist, with few exceptions, is a socialist in the old country. I do not know the reason why it is not popular here. Let me tell you what is being done by the Socialist Trades Unions. During the last 12 years \$1,500,000,000 has been put into municipal enterprises to beautify the cities and to keep from the capitalist that which he would have used in exploiting the people. The miners insist on representatives from the various unions going to Parliament. They pay the expenses of their

election; they pay them double salaries and feel only too honored to have political agents that work in their behalf when something is being advocated by the unions, and I hope soon to see a big labor party in the British House of Commons. In the debates when the House Secretary, Mr. Richards, declared it was impossible to include us in the new Factory Act, Will Redmond, supported by 78 Irish members, said that they were going to stay in their seats in the house and put a thousand amendments to prevent the bill from getting through if we were not included in it, and the result was that the bill went through as we wanted it. I have seen that in your movement you have not, I think, seen the commercial uses of your trade unions. I don't think you subscribe enough money to your unions. The textile workers' position would not have been maintained in the old country were it not for the fact that they put by, out of their contributions, a reserve fund of half a million dollars. The engineers, in less than two years, put by one million dollars, and you would be surprised how much respect the employers have for that million dollars. So that, in the words of your President, let us make a business of our labor, let us make a commercial asset of our combinations and protective institutions, let us realize that the people who own the earth to-day will not be satisfied till they have large dividends pretty often paid.

President Compers then introduced Fraternal Delegate Patrick M. Draper, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, who, in part, spoke as follows:

I am pleased beyond expression to have the distinguished honor of being the bearer of fraternal greetings from the Canadian organized wage-earners to their fellow-workers and brothers in the United States. I am conscious of my inability to discuss the labor question in its various and complex phases, and, as the audience has just been treated to an oratorical delivery by the speaker who has preceded me and who gave one of the most brilliant and instructive addresses on economics, socialism and trade unionism it has ever been my good fortune to listen to, I will simply confine myself, with the indulgence of the delegates, to a statement of the Canadian trades union movement as I view it. I desire, on behalf of those I represent, to thank the American Federation of Labor for the moral and financial assistance it seemed disposed at all times to render the Canadian Congress for legislative purposes. It is pleasing to be able to state that the trade union movement throughout the Dominion has made greater progress in the last 12 months than in any other period during its history. When we consider our geographical situation, coupled with the fact that we are very largely an agricultural country, which make trade unions necessarily sparse and fragmentary, the number of unions that have been formed, through a continuous campaign of education and organization, must indeed be gratifying to those who have sacrificed their time and energies in support of such a noble cause as ours undoubtedly is. So far as I have been able to ascertain, 871 labor organizations are in existence in Canada, and by Provinces stand thus: Ontario, 447; British Columbia, 148; Quebec, 144; Nova Scotia, 55; Manitoba, 36; New Brunswick, 25; Northwest Territories, 15; P. E. Island, 3; total, 871. The Province of Ontario is fairly well organized. Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are very largely made up of an agricultural class, and, with the exception of the City of Winnipeg, which has twice elected Mr. Arthur W. Puttee as an Independent Labor member to the House of Commons, organizations of trade unions are very meagre. The Province of British Columbia ranks next to Ontario, and, in proportion to the population, is the best organized Province in the Dominion. During the present year a large number of serious and extensive strikes have occurred in British Columbia; one in the coal mines of Vancouver Island and another among the fishermen on the Fraser River. The burning question in British Columbia is the importation of Chinese and Japanese. This question has been inquired into by a Royal Commission, whose report will be presented to the members of the House of Commons at its approaching session. I need not say that I was much pleased to observe that your President had recommended in his first submission to Congress the immediate re-enactment of a rigid Exclusion Act. In Canada the poll tax is \$100 per head and is totally ineffective as far as stopping the flow of cheap Asiatic Coolie labor. I will read to you a resolution, passed at the last convention of the Canadian Trades Congress, expressing the opinion of the wage-earners of this Province on the Chinese and Japanese. It was introduced by Mr. Matthew Nelson, B. C., and is as follows:

Whereas, Natal, New Zealand and the Australian Colonies have been allowed to pass acts practically excluding Chinese from their Colonies without interference by the Imperial Government; and,

Whereas, We believe it will be to the best interest of labor in the Province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada to have similar acts in force in Canada; be it therefore

Resolved, That we strongly disapprove the action of the Dominion Government in disallowing the Mongolian restrictive acts passed by the British Columbia Legislature.

The industries chiefly affected by Oriental immigration are: (1) Lumber, (2) fishing and canning, (3) mining, (4) domestic science, (5) tailoring, (6) cigarmaking, (7) laundry, (8) market gardening, and (9) boat building. The following statement, supplied from the testimony of the managers of ten different concerns, shows the distribution of white, Chinese and Japanese employees in these ten establishments:

	Whites.	Chinese.	Japanese.
Manufacture of brick, Victoria.....	25	85	..
Wellington Coal Mines, Cumberland, V. I.....	300	500	200
Hastings saw-mill, Vancouver.....	164	..	93
Barnett saw-mills, Burrard Inlet, near Vancouver.....	45	40	..
Saw-mill, Moodyville (opposite Vancouver, Burrard Inlet) ..	60	40	10
Spicer's Mill, Vancouver.....	20	31	5
McNair's Mill, Vancouver, and woods.....	150	27	42
Heap's Mill, Vancouver.....	56	21	27
Royal City Mills, Vancouver.....	90	11	60
Totals.....	969	869	487

Of the above number of whites it is estimated that about 900 are skilled workmen, leaving 69 white laborers, as compared with 1,307 Orientals. There are 40 canneries, averaging 200 men each year, or 8,000 in all. Each cannery would average 10 whites, chiefly skilled workmen, 400 in all; making 7,600 Orientals, as compared with 400 whites. There are about 8,000 fishermen, of which number nearly 4,000 are Japanese. The evidence also went to show that out of a population of probably 14,000 Chinese and 4,000 Japanese, of common laborers between the ages of 18 and 45, probably 300 are married. Believing, as we do in Canada, that the foundation of all social order is based upon a vigorous and intelligent people, and the State cannot longer endure whose foundation rests upon those of its own race and kind, but upon a race not only alien in so far as their birth is concerned, but of a different type of humanity and civilization, who care nothing for our institutions, nothing for our laws, except in so far as they affect their own temporary welfare; a people alien in manner and customs who are not homogeneous, who do not assimilate with us, who would not if they could, and who could not if they would; who are absolutely indifferent to the well-being of the State, who expect to return to their own land either dead or alive, and whatever virtues they possess has also characteristics which render it very undesirable that they should ever become members of our body politic. What is known as the Eastern part of Canada, which constitute the Province of Quebec, and the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, commonly called the Maritime Provinces, or the Garden of the St. Lawrence, are very poorly organized. In fact, the Maritime Provinces are known as the dumping ground for unfair products from other parts of the Dominion, but I am happy to say that through the Halifax Trades and Labor Council, recently organized, the demand for Union Label goods is becoming much greater. Through the instrumentality of the American Federation of Labor Mr. John A. Flett, General Organizer, has done good work, and I would request that he be continued in this capacity until these Provinces are in a fairly organized condition. I desire to state that a very strong feeling is growing in Canada in favor of National Unions, arising out of the criticisms of our opponents, who say that Yankee labor leaders are responsible for many strikes in Canada. Mr. Ralph Smith, President of the Canadian Trades Congress, in his address to the last Convention, advocating the organization of a Canadian Federation of Labor, said:

"I think it is of vast importance that this Congress should adopt some method of increasing its own usefulness. There ought to be a Canadian Federation, for, whilst I believe that unionism ought to be international in its methods to meet the necessity of combatting common foes, this usefulness is only assured by the strength of national unions. A Federation of American unions represented by a national union and a Federation of Canadian unions represented by a national union, each working with the other in special cases, would be a great advantage over having local unions in Canada connected with the national unions of America. I think the greater success would be accomplished in the settlement of disputes in each country if the leaders of each were the representatives of their own national grievances. I do not reflect on any American officials who have handled our labor troubles in Canada, but I am certain of this, that there are such distinctive differences in the condition of each that a presentment of Canadian matters by Canadian leaders, and vice versa by American leaders, would lead to a greater success and would not in any way prevent a federation of the National bodies. I just mention this, however, as preliminary to a complete reconstruction of the constitution and powers of this Congress, and will be pleased and satisfied if a condition of greater usefulness can be provided in the machinery of our Congress. This is the most important Congress in point of numbers and also in matters for consideration and settlement that has convened so far."

In conclusion I beg to ask that the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and the heads of the various International Unions, a large number of whom are listening to me, continue to assist my Canadian workers in perfecting their organizations, and to again thank you for your many kindnesses to me and your patient hearing this afternoon.

President Gompers responded, in part, as follows:

In behalf of the Federation of Labor of America I wish to thank Messrs. Oandler, Tullett and Draper, and I say and repeat that you are sincerely welcome, and how sincerely we

listened to your addresses. Not only is our country comparatively young to that of Great Britain, and the industries of our country are of too recent date to compare, but we have made rapid strides in the past two or three decades. Industry, as we understand it, in its technical form, is but a very infinitesimal part of the great part of America. The fact that our Convention here to-day shows that industry can do nothing without labor. We have on our roll the names of 312 delegates, representing the National, International, the Central and Local trade unions of America. At our first meeting there were a few men who did not know what they wanted, what they needed or for what they assembled, and perhaps not 10 agreed upon anything definite, but they at least knew of the necessity of a federation or a general movement of the wage-earners of America. It may be news to many that though there were nearly 200 delegates representing that heterogeneous body of men to whom I have just referred, in Pittsburg in 1881, there were but 17 trade unions represented; but from 1882 to 1886 we note a larger representation at conventions. It was very evident that a strong federation was needed, and we went so far as to place or to change the place of meeting for our Convention at Pittsburg to a place where we could without hindrance federate or amalgamate. When we have noticed the trouble, suffering, antagonism that we have had to encounter, the growth of the Federation since that time is very evident here to-day, and after considering the success of our people you know that we pay you a high tribute. The sirens of political economy in the United States and the special pleaders and sophists have said that the Britishers have lost their prestige and their trade and attribute it to trades unionism in Great Britain. To say that is to my mind to assert that the whole progress of the human family is a failure. The loss of their prestige, if there has been any at all, is due to the lack of appreciation by the British employer of the best kind of mechanisms. Upon the question of compulsory arbitration I think it is hardly necessary for me to argue with the delegates to this Convention. It is not a question of a name. What we aim to do, and what our fellow-workers in Great Britain aim to do, is to move forward. We try to inculcate civil pride, municipal activity, public conscience and public beauty. May I be so far permitted to forget the amenities of the occasion as to say that we have gone one better than Brother Tillett has stated, that instead of municipal whiskey we have State whiskey. You go to South Carolina and you can't get a drink unless you get it from the State. Through the activity of the trades unionists of America a law is upon the statute books, not for palaces or municipal buildings, but for other dwellings, and that law says that no one can erect a building to be used by tenants unless a bath is in the rooms. In many municipalities ordinances of the same character obtain, but better than all these laws is the growth of the demand among the wage-workers of America for a bath, and they are getting it. We don't call that by the name of socialism. If that is socialism, why, all right, but we simply call it a bath. And I shall say in connection with this that while we do not appreciate the definitions which have been made by our fellow-trades unionists from across the ocean, we say there is no limit to trade union activity, that everything that goes to make for a better life for the wage-workers of our country that comes within the purview and the function of trades unionism.

President Gompers then presented Fraternal Delegates Frank Chandler, Ben Tillett, and Patrick M. Draper each with a gold eight-hour badge.

Delegate Mahon asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution and to move its immediate consideration.

Unanimous consent being given, Delegate Mahon offered the following and moved its adoption:

Resolution No. 133.—By Delegate W. D. Mahon, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America:

Whereas, Division No. 168, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, is at present engaged in a struggle against the Scranton Railway Company, for its existence as a union, and better conditions for its members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention endorse the Scranton Division, No. 168, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, in its efforts to maintain its identity as an organization against the disruptive efforts of the Scranton Railway Company, and instruct the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to render all possible assistance to bring the strike of Division No. 168 to a successful issue.

Resolution was adopted:

Resolution No. 134.—By Delegates C. E. Voitle, William Croke, William Gilluly, American Flint Glass Workers:

Whereas, The American Flint Glass Workers' Union, on July 15, 1901, submitted a protest to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, in Convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association taking into their Association members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, and

inasmuch as said Glass Bottle Blowers' Association did, and are still taking members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union into their Association without the consent of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention restrain and prevent said Glass Bottle Blowers' Association from taking into their Association any member or members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union without the consent of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 135.—By Delegate Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union:

To amend Section 7 of Article IX of the Constitution by striking out "\$3.50" and inserting "4.00" in lieu thereof.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 136.—By Delegate Charles H. Winslow, No. 7173, Sawsmiths:

Whereas, There has and does exist a lockout of Union men at the Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; and

Whereas, Every effort has been made by the Trades Council and the National Union involved to settle, but without success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the product of the Iver Johnson Company, of Fitchburg, be placed on the unfair list, as the factory employs six hundred, all non-union.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate William J. Croke, American Flint Glass Workers' Union:

Amend Section 1 of Article II, by adding the words: "By all of the wage-earners forming themselves into an independent political party," making the section read as follows: "The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of Local Trade and Labor Unions and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Local Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial or Provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses by all wage-earners forming themselves into an independent political party.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 138.—By Delegate H. Grossman:

Whereas, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been in a continual struggle almost from its inception, and on this account was forced to request a loan of \$100 from the American Federation of Labor, to be repaid on January 8, 1902; and

Whereas, The circumstances and conditions necessitating such loan have not improved, but on the contrary our organization has been forced into struggles with members of the powerful Boss Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-first Annual Convention hereby liquidates this debt of \$100 and strikes this indebtedness from the financial books of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor are instructed to extend all possible aid to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Resolution No. 139.—By Timothy Healy, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen:

Whereas, The inhuman and unsanitary concentration camps in which the Boer refugees are driven and penned by the British Army are admittedly brutal and life-menacing; and

Whereas, The origin and conduct of this war has excited worldwide criticism as one of the most uncalled-for and conscienceless in history; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-first Annual Convention assembled, hereby denounce the continuance of the South African war and

express our sympathy for the struggling Boers in their efforts to maintain their liberty and independence.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 140.—By Delegate William J. Croke, American Flint Glass Workers' Union:

Whereas, There is now a bill pending in the United States Senate, known as the Ship Subsidy Bill, having for its object the saddling of a tax upon the American public of nine millions (\$9,000,000) of dollars; and

Whereas, The burden of taxation falls upon the shoulders of the wage-earner either directly or indirectly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the American Federation of Labor, do enter our protest against the passage of the said bill, and that we instruct all Central, National and Federal Unions to take immediate action on this most important question, and petition their Representatives to vote against the same or any other bill containing special privileges.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 141.—By Delegate J. W. Slayton, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners:

Whereas, The second paragraph of the preamble of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor reads as follows:

"It, then, behooves the representatives of the Trades and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures, and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled."

And as we all fully agree with that declaration and insist that nothing short of the full product of the workers' labor or its equivalent is the "right to which he is justly entitled;" therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Convention, in regular session assembled, that so long as the workers are dependent upon private enterprise for a subsistence, unity of action adequate to secure the above "rights" will never be possible; be it

Resolved, therefore, that we call upon all affiliated members in particular and all wage-earners in general to conscientiously inquire into the effect that would most likely obtain if all of the means of life were jointly owned and used by and in the interest of all the people.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 142.—By Delegate C. E. Dietrich, Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The Ship Subsidy Bill, inherited by the present Congress from the last, provides for the transfer of some two hundred million dollars from the common treasury into the coffers of ship builders and ship owners, and falls in its own profession, in that it gives inconsiderable increase to the merchant marine; provides for no increase in American exports; does not lower freight rates in the interest of the producer, or hold out any substantial hope of higher wages to the laborer, but gives its largess almost exclusively to those who had it drawn and are backing it in Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, condemn this Ship Subsidy Bill as unnecessary, in that the ship yards are now crowded with work, and there is every prospect of wholesome growth in the shipping business without subsidy; as unfair in the invidious distinction that it makes in favor of a few selected companies; and as violative in every way of fair play to the masses of the people, for whose interest organized labor stands.

That the Secretary be directed to send a copy of this resolution to every Member of Congress.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 143.—By Delegate F. W. Hall, Trades Assembly, Kansas City, Kans.:

Whereas, The nationalization of industry in all forms has become an imperative necessity, so that the working class can be fully emancipated economically and

politically and the whole human race enjoy the benefits accruing from the marvelous advancement in invention, science, and arts; and

Whereas, The present owners of industry, the capitalist class, maintain and prolong the existence of the prevailing system through possession of the powers of government, Local, State, and National; and

Whereas, The possession of these governmental powers also enables the employing class to defeat, in the majority of instances, the efforts of the working class to better its condition now through the enactment of capitalist class legislation, the non-enforcement of labor laws, the issuance of sweeping injunctions by the courts, the shameless and unnecessary use of the armed force of State and Nation, and many other means; and

Whereas, The working class can never hope to completely free itself or to make consistent progress in bettering its condition under the present system, while the capitalist class, through the Republican and Democratic parties, control and dominate the governmental machinery; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor recommends that the organized and unorganized workers of the United States continue organizing into trades unions, and at the same time, while combating the capitalist class in the economic field, also organize into and support the working class political party which endorses the trades union and which seek the establishment of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Committee on Resolutions.

R resolution No. 144.—By Delegate F. W. Hall, Trades Assembly, Kansas City, Kansas:

Whereas, Article XII, of the Constitution, and the substitute for the committee's report on resolutions Nos. 8 and No. 72, of the Twentieth Annual Convention, which was adopted, plainly states that all Local Unions of the American Federation of Labor, or chartered by National or International Unions which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, must join the Central Body in their city that is chartered by the American Federation of Labor;

Whereas, President M. Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workers of North America, notified his Local Union, No. 97, of Kansas City, Kan., to withdraw from the Trades Assembly, which they did; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America to instruct all its Local Unions in Kansas City, Kansas, to join and retain membership in the Trades Assembly of Kansas City, Kansas.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 145.—By Delegate A. F. Bishoff, Granitoid and Cement Workers, No. 8172:

Whereas, Inasmuch as there are several locals known as Cement Workers, being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Granitoid and Cement Workers' Union, No. 8172, has a strong desire to form a National Union of that craft or calling to promote and bring about better conditions for those performing such work; it is therefore

Resolved, That the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in session in the City of Scranton, Pa., instruct the Incoming Executive Council to take action in that direction, and instruct the duly commissioned organizers, in case a sufficient number of organizations of that craft affiliated with this body cannot be had at the present time, to use all possible efforts in organizing unions herein mentioned, to accomplish that end.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 146.—By Delegate W. M. Brandt, Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis:

Amend Article V of the Constitution by striking out the word "six" in the second line of Section 1, and inserting the word "eight."

Section to read as follows:

"The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, eight Vice-Presi-

dents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council."

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 147.—By Delegates P. J. Downe and Hugh Frayne, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association:

Whereas, The Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor has granted a charter of affiliation to the New York Central Federated Union; and

Whereas, The New York Central Federated Union has unions represented in their body that refuse to affiliate with their National and International Union;

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board take necessary action to compel the New York Central Federated Union to have such Independent Unions join their respective National or International Unions; and if said Unions refuse to join their respective National or International Unions, they be expelled from the New York Central Federated Union.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 148.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll, Boston Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass., have been placed on the unfair list by Rubber Workers' Union, No. 8622, and endorsed by the Boston Central Labor Union and Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council use their efforts in the matter; and be it further

Resolved, If endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, that all Affiliated Unions be requested to publish the same.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, Cleveland Central Labor Union:

Whereas, Since the Louisville Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the centralization of capital into syndicates and combines and trusts has continued at an alarming rate—so rapidly, in fact, that nearly every branch of industry is now wholly or in large part controlled by this concentrated capital, with the result that the middle class is being driven into bankruptcy and the working people into industrial servitude; and

Whereas, It is currently reported in the daily newspapers that the capitalists controlling the so-called Billion-Dollar Iron and Steel Trust, while absorbing independent companies in every part of the country, is reaching out for and securing control of the mining industries, the ocean and lake transportation facilities, and the great railway systems of the nation; and

Whereas, Having control of the capital of the nation, the trusts, through their political agents, likewise control the powers of government, and, when organized labor attempts to resist the encroachments of the combines, it is met with pernicious legislation, judicial injunctions, militiamen's bayonets, deputies, and policemen's clubs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in view of the incontrovertible fact that the working class has produced the capital and machinery that is being used to oppress the people, and in view of the further fact that said capital and machinery has lost its individualistic identity and has become socialized for the benefit of an insignificant minority of our population, the capitalist class, this Convention of the American Federation of Labor calls upon the trade unionists of the United States and workingmen generally to give their earnest consideration to the proposition of acquiring the powers of government to nationalize the trusts for the benefit of all the people instead of a few.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 150.—By Delegates Charles Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance; Frank Butterworth, No. 9035, Arch Terra Cotta Pressers and Finishers:

Whereas, The International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has been given full jurisdiction over all terra cotta workers; and

Whereas, There are several Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor known as Terra Cotta Pressers and Finishers, No. 9035, and No. 7523, that have been requested, several times, to affiliate with the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, and have failed to comply with the request.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to notify said unions that unless they affiliate with the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance within sixty days of the close of this Convention and their charters be revoked.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 151.—By Delegate Charles Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

Whereas, The Evans & Howards' Fire Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has discharged its employees for becoming members of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance; and

Whereas, Every effort made by the Alliance and the St. Louis Central Trades Council has failed to effect a settlement; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That the Evans & Howards' Fire Brick and Sewer Pipe Company be placed on the unfair list.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 152.—By Delegate Charles Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Alliance:

Whereas, The Ohio Pressed Brick Company has discharged all members of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance for being members of said Alliance; and

Whereas, The Ohio Pressed Brick Company is a branch of the St. Louis Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, which has under its control one-third of the brickyards in this country, and is known in the brick industry as the Brick Trust; and

Whereas, Said company has procured an injunction against the brickmakers of Roseville, Ohio, restraining them from interfering with any of the non-union employees of said company; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Convention, that the Ohio Pressed Brick Company be placed on the unfair list.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 153.—By Delegate John R. O'Leary, Coremakers' International Union of America:

Whereas, Certain manufacturers have taken advantage of certain conditions making possible the employment of female labor in foundries, in direct competition with workers, members of Trades Unions, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, It is against the policy of the Union controlling said trade to permit the initiation of women in its locals; be it

Resolved, That the Organization Committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to consider the advisability of organizing the females now employed at coremaking in various parts of the United States into Federal Unions.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 154.—By Delegate Ernst A. Weler, Central Labor Council, of Cincinnati:

Whereas, The Carriage and Wagon Workers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are in a protracted struggle with the labor-crushing organizations of their employers, known as the United States Vehicle Manufacturers' Association, for the maintenance of their organizations, being locked out for eighteen weeks; and

Whereas, These 3,000 carriage and wagon workers have, during that time, conducted their cause in a most dignified and manly manner, notwithstanding the many insults and indignities heaped upon them by the said Manufacturers' Association, its members, and agents; and

Whereas, The said United States Vehicle Manufacturers' Association, through some of its members, have obtained against the Carriage and Wagon Workers'

International Union, and especially against all the Local Unions of carriage and wagon workers in Cincinnati, a series of iniquitous injunctions, involving the Unions in numerous lawsuits, requiring large expense, for their successful defense; and

Whereas, The finances of the International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers are taxed to the utmost by the maintenance of the 3,000 locked-out men and their families, and by the payment of court costs and fines and legal services in the said injunction suits; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, does appropriate such sum as they deem proper to assist in defraying the expense, and that the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Unions of Cincinnati be encouraged to carry their fight against the injunctions to the highest judicial tribunal of the State of Ohio, in order to obtain final decisions on the questions therein involved.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Resolution No. 155.—By Delegate Herbert J. Greville, Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions:

Whereas, There is a large amount of machinery constructed in the United States which does not have the dangerous parts guarded; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, in convention assembled, do petition Congress to enact a suitable law to compel the constructors of machinery to cover all dangerous parts in such a way as to protect employes working with and around machinery.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 156.—By Delegate Eugene Merrell, Federal Labor Union, No. 7295:

Whereas, Federal Labor Union, No. 7295, Knoxville, Tennessee, for just and proper reasons, declared a strike of its members employed in the Knoxville Woolen Mills, on March 17th, 1901. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor endorsed said strike and put the products of the Knoxville Woolen Mills on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the American Federation of Labor. Immediately a systematic boycott on these goods was instituted by Labor Union, No. 7295, aided by the different unions in Knoxville and the Central Labor Union, and later by contributions from Locals and Nationals from time to time, on receipt of their appeals and list; and

Whereas, This boycott has been sustained for twenty months with the following results:

Original number of firms using these unfair goods.....	331
Gone out of business.....	18
Quit the use of these goods.....	172
Total gain	190
Still using these goods.....	141

The known patrons of the mills extended over 24 States and 100 Cities. The number of unfair firms has been so reduced that the work is now concentrated, and will be more effective in the future than in the past; and

Whereas, The circulars and lists must be sent out continually going over the same ground, and will result in fewer donations, it is therefore plainly to be seen that financial aid must be given No 7295 to enable it to carry this fight to a final victory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm the justice of the cause for which Federal Labor Union, No. 7295, is contending, and hereby authorize the Executive Council to contribute \$50 per month as aid to carry on the work to a successful conclusion, or until, in their judgment, it should be discontinued.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 157.—By Delegate Eugene Merrell, Federal Labor Union, 7295:

Whereas, We all look to the time when, by co-operation, all men will be their own employers, and we believe the time has arrived to begin the training of our people in this direction; be it therefore

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor will prepare and pro-

mulgate a system, simple and comprehensive, which will cover general principles, analyze and safeguard the interest of the Unions and Union men, both in and out of co-operative enterprise.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 158.—By Delegate Eugene Merrell, Federal Labor Union, 7295:

Resolved, That a Constitution, suitable for Federal Labor Unions, be provided by the American Federation of Labor, to be of a general character, covering such points as are continually raised in all Federal Labor Unions and cause endless discussions, particularly in new Locals, where much harm is done by the length of time it takes to give them the training required to make a well-trained and effective Union.

Committee on Federal Labor Unions.

Resolution No. 159.—By Delegate C. E. Hill, Federal Labor Union, 8856:

Whereas, The enormous amount of unskilled labor in America is a menace, not only to the Federal and Local Trade Unions, but also to all National and International Unions; and

Whereas, We do not believe it fair that efforts to organize this unskilled labor should be confined to any particular district or locality; and

Whereas, We believe that with proper effort a vast majority of this unskilled labor can be organized; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that a sufficient number of organizers be appointed from the membership of the Federal and Local Trades Unions, and kept in the field until the objects above mentioned be accomplished.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 160.—By Delegate C. D. Rogers, California State Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The trade autonomy of Beer Bottlers, No. 102, United Brewery Workers, of San Francisco, Cal., is denied them by the United Brewery Workers, No. 7, and Brewery Drivers; and

Whereas, The beer bottling is conducted in separate establishments from breweries, and the work is of an entirely different character from that of brewers, malsters, etc.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor assume control of the bottling establishments in so far as the issuance of charters is concerned, and that Local No. 102 be granted the privilege of taking out a charter direct from the American Federation of Labor, and that they associate themselves with Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers. The charter thus issued to be in force until such time as the bottlers may form an International Union.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 161.—By Delegate C. N. Hughes, San Antonio Trades Council:

Whereas, The product and the competition of convict labor is such a dastardly crime and menace to free and organized labor by placing saleable products upon the public market, thereby making it impossible for free labor to in any degree compete with convict labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to appoint a special Committee on Convict Labor, who shall endeavor to bring about the best possible measures upon which the products of convict labor can be controlled so as not to in any way be placed in a competitive way with the free American labor.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 162.—By Delegates Horace M. Eaton and Collis Lovely, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

Whereas, Some unscrupulous shoe dealers and shoe salesmen falsely represent to intending purchasers that Union Stamp Shoes "cost more" or are "inferior in quality," etc.; and

Whereas, Such malicious statements have no foundation in fact, but are due to a desire to prevent the Union Stamp from gaining in power; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all members and friends of organized labor are warned not to place any confidence in such unsubstantial statements, and are requested to demand the Union Stamp on all boots and shoes and to refuse to permit the dealer to offer any excuses for its absence.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 163.—By Delegate Gabriel Joseph, United Labor League, Philadelphia:

Whereas, The working people of the United States do not receive a just return from the products of their labor, and do not receive just treatment, even under present laws, at the hands of the ruling classes; and

Whereas, These facts are proven by the failure of State and Federal legislative bodies to pass laws in the interest of labor; by the failure of executive and judicial officers to enforce labor laws, and by the arbitrary and unjust exercise of the police power of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the past has proven that the present organization of society is inadequate to advance the best interests of working people; that a capitalistic form of petitioning of legislators for favors and the supporting of lobbyists for legislative favors, is unworthy of free men, whose votes elect their government, and that we, therefore, the American Federation of Labor, declare in favor of the public ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 164.—By Delegate Elmer Smoyer, Federal Labor Union 9178:

Whereas, The legislators, State and National, the courts, police, and military, are all pitted against the wage-earners in every attempt they make to better their condition, thus using the machinery of State and Nation to keep the workers in wage slavery, the workers are largely responsible for this condition themselves, having created all the wealth, and with their ballots at every election vote their right and power into the hands of their exploiters; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Twenty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled recommend the workers to take united political action for the overthrow of the present wage slave system, substituting therefor the public ownership of all means of production and distribution by all the people.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 165.—By Delegates Horace M. Eaton and Collis Lovely, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

Whereas, The last Convention of the American Federation of Labor instructed the Executive Council to form a National Union of Rubber Workers; and

Whereas, The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union did then, and does now, protest against the formation of a National Union of Rubber Workers, to include workers on rubber boots or shoes, said protest being based upon the following reasons, viz.:

1. That 5 out of 7 then existing Local Unions of rubber workers were composed exclusively of rubber shoe workers.
2. That any division of the shoe industry would be injurious to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and be liable to lead to numerous complications and confusion as to Union Label Shoes and as to shoe dealers.
3. That the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with its present effective form of organization based upon high dues and benefits, its Union Stamp with its extensive advertising, and with its close relations with wholesale and retail shoe dealers, the handler of rubber boots and shoes is better equipped to benefit the rubber shoe worker in the present half-trustified state of the rubber shoe trade than would be any new National Union necessarily weak numerically and financially.
4. That it is a reasonable and a valid claim that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union should have jurisdiction over all workers engaged in the production of human footwear.
5. That there are 27 concerns making rubber boots and shoes, 21 of whom

make nothing but footwear, the other six making garments or sundries in separate factories.

6. That there are 67 concerns making various kinds of rubber goods, but which do not make boots or shoes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the claim of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of jurisdiction over the workers on rubber boots and shoes is hereby granted; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby requested to take such steps as are necessary to form a National Rubber Workers' Union, to be composed of employes not engaged in the production of rubber boots or shoes.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Resolution No. 166.—By Delegate Thomas Casey, Brotherhood Painters and Decorators:

Whereas, In the City of New York there exists a Building Trade Council, known as the Building Trade Council of New York, which Council numbers among its members an independent body of painters, known as the Amalgamated Painters of New York, and also various Locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of that city, an organization subject to the laws of this Federation; and

Whereas, The aforesaid Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners' members have been many times called out on strike in New York, to the grievous injury and loss of said Brotherhood of Painters, by the orders of the New York Council, and in defiance of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' duty and obligations to an affiliated body of this Federation, thereby giving aid and assistance to an independent body of painters, who are not affiliated, either through the Council in which they are represented, or through charter granted to them by this Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Efforts have been made both by personal and written appeals from our general officers to theirs to have this condition changed; and

Whereas, All our efforts having proved of no avail; be it therefore

Resolved, That this Convention of the Federation of Labor hereby demand immediate action on the part of the national officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to compel the Brotherhood of Carpenters' Locals in New York City to live up to their obligations to this Federation and affiliated organizations therein, and refrain from striking against the Brotherhood of Painters in New York, thereby giving aid to a non-affiliated body of painters; be it further

Resolved, That if such action is not taken by them within 30 days from December 7, 1901, the charter of affiliation granted by this Federation to the Brotherhood of Carpenters be revoked.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 167.—By Delegates Horace M. Eaton and Collis Lovely, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, at its Convention in 1895, and in each succeeding Convention, has endorsed the Union Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union as the only recognized emblem of Union Labor on boots or shoes; and

Whereas, The members of Organized Labor desire the opportunity to purchase rubber boots and shoes bearing the Union Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention calls upon the manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes to use the Union Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and pledges a liberal patronage to those manufacturers who show their willingness to supply our wants.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 168.—By Delegates William Gilthorpe, Bollermakers'; C. L. Shamp, Stationary Firemen; F. Qulun, Book Binders:

Whereas, In view of the fact that prosperity still remains with us, which brings increased business to all; and

Whereas, The past year has more than kept pace with previous ones, and increased the percentage of the Federation's business fully 55 per cent. over 1900, which certainly requires more thought, time and action; therefore, be it

Resolved that the salary of the President and Secretary of the Federation be set at \$200 each, per month, as the laborer is worthy of his hire.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 169.—By Delegate J. A. Cable, Coopers' International Union:

Whereas, Members of the United Brewery Workers' Union coopering and tightening hoops on loose cooperage packages before they are washed or pitched, in breweries, is an intrusion on the trade of the cooper, as covered by the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that all cooperage work, including the driving of hoops on loose cooperage packages before they are washed or pitched in breweries, belongs, as in other industries under the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union, to the coopers.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Resolution No. 170.—By Delegates Belnke, Engineers; Shamp, Firemen; Innis, Teamsters:

Whereas, At the Louisville Convention jurisdiction was apparently given to the National Brewery Workers' Union, under certain conditions, over engineers, firemen and teamsters working in and around breweries; and

Whereas, The conditions therein implied were grossly violated by the Brewery Workers' National Union; and

Whereas, Said violation of said implied terms has tended to disintegrate the Engineers', Firemen's, and Team Drivers' Unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Union of United Brewery Workers be, and are hereby, instructed by this Convention to at once cease chartering engineers, firemen and team drivers, and to transfer the members taken by them from the Engineers, Firemen, and Team Drivers, back to their respective Unions within a period of ninety days from adjournment of this Convention.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Resolution No. 171.—By Delegate Frank McCarthy, Massachusetts State Branch:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has granted charters to different National and International Unions, thereby entrusting to their care jurisdiction over their trades; and

Whereas, It is contrary to trade union principles for any other National or International Union to be chartered by the American Federation of Labor, whose jurisdiction intrudes upon the trade union first chartered; be it

Resolved, That no organization now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall have power to issue charters to tradesmen of a trade or calling that has a regularly chartered National or International Union of the trade; be it further

Resolved, That no organization now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall have power to admit tradesmen of any other trade or calling.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 172.—By Delegate C. P. Fahey.

Whereas, Convicts are, in several Southern States, leased out to private individuals for the purpose of gain to those leasing them; and

Whereas, This system is a serious injury to free labor, as well as tending to grave abuses practiced upon the weak and defenseless; and

Whereas, The contracts entered into by the State of Tennessee will run out in the spring of 1903; and

Whereas, We believe that we can abolish this system by better organization extended over our State; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that we request the incoming Executive Council to give us such assistance as they can to organize a State Federation in Tennessee and other States, where they shall deem such action to tend specially in the direction of abolishing this system, alike dishonorable to the State, Nation, and to Free Labor.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 173.—By Delegate C. E. Schmidt, Central Labor Union, Omaha, Neb.:

Whereas, In the past year several official trade and general Labor publications have been denied the privilege of the pound rate at second-class matter; and

Whereas, Such rulings have been discriminating and inconsistent in many instances and for that reason unjust; and

Whereas, Admission to the mails as second-class matter at the one cent per pound rate is essential to the maintenance of such publications, and by such maintenance insuring the working people the privilege of free speech and a free and untrammelled exchange of views on vital subjects; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that this body go on record as protesting to the postal authorities, or, if necessary, to the Congress of the United States, against such unjust rulings and discriminations, which portend to a curtailment, indirectly, of the rights of free speech guaranteed to all alike by the Constitution of these United States.

Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 174.—By Delegate C. E. Schmidt, Omaha Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The industrial condition of our country is the subject of the deepest thought of prominent students of industrial and political economy and the foremost topic under consideration by the rank and file of Organized Labor; and

Whereas, These important questions present an ever-varying change of evolutionary aspect, in all of which Labor is vitally interested; and

Whereas, These evolutionary phases of the industrial problems in their relation to the Labor movement should be utilized as potent educational factors in our present progress and in the final solution of these omnipresent problems; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that we recommend to all Local Unions affiliated with us a free and impartial discussion of the economic, industrial, and political questions on the broadest lines, to the end that when the political problem shall arise before us we may not be handicapped by ignorance of these most vital questions.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 175.—By Delegate J. T. Morgan, Federated Trades Council, Portland, Oregon:

Whereas, There will be in the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, in the year 1905, a great exposition and fair, in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Expedition of Exploration and Discovery through the Northwest Country in 1804-5-6, by Meriwether Lewis, and William Clarke, to be known as "The Lewis and Clarke Centennial American-Pacific Exposition, and Oriental Fair;" and

Whereas, The same is to be a world's exposition and fair, to be participated in by all the States and Territories of the United States, by our Federal Government, by all countries of South America, and all the other civilized countries of the world; and

Whereas, A visit of the members of this organization to the said City of Portland during the holding of the said exposition and fair would favor them with rare opportunities for becoming more thoroughly acquainted with the Pacific Coast sections of the country, the people who live there, their moral, social, economic and other conditions; extend and make the more varied their general stock of valuable information, as well as prove to them a source of lasting pleasure; and

Whereas, By reason of the holding of said fair, as aforesaid, passenger rates from all parts of the country will be very materially reduced during the continuance thereof, and would thereby enable delegates to attend a convention there at a minimum of expense; therefore, be it resolved, as follows:

1. That the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, for the year 1905, be held in the said City of Portland, at some time during the continuance therein of the said exposition and fair.

2. That the foregoing resolution be, and hereby is, adopted, subject to an express reservation of the right on the part of any subsequent convention of this organization to determine upon some other locality as a place for holding the convention of 1905, should the same be deemed necessary, wise, or expedient.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 176.—By Delegate Peter Smith, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

Whereas, The Leather Workers of the United States, having organized under the name and title of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, and having been known and designated as such, the same being upon their labels; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has chartered under the name of the Amalgamated Leather Workers of America another National; and

Whereas, Said new National Association, by its name, will and does lead to confusion, much to the injury of the said Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; and

Whereas, In reality and in fact there is no connection, directly or indirectly, between the said Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods and the new National Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Convention, that the incoming Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to change the name and title of the Amalgamated Leather Workers.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 177.—By Delegate George Warde, Erie Central Labor Union:

Whereas, Some of the rights that we, the organized workingmen and women of the United States, endeavor to secure and maintain for the betterment of our condition are denied to us; and

Whereas, We believe these rights are now withheld from us, through vicious legislation and injunction by men whose election as legislators and judges are secured by the oppressors of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Federation recommend that the various Central and Local Bodies of Labor in the United States take immediate steps to use their ballots, **their strongest weapon**, in their own defense, and in such a way that the members of Organized Labor can unite in one solid body at the polls, to take away from our oppressors the law-making power which they now use against the interests of Labor, and secure that power to ourselves for our self-protection and advancement in our industrial, educational, and social welfare.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 178.—By Delegate Jacob W. Bastian, Chainmakers' National Union:

Whereas, The Chainmakers' National Union has been and is still engaged in a contest with the McCoy Rolling Mill and Chain Works of Milesburg, Centre County, Pa.; and

Whereas, This firm has been waited upon by committees from the aggrieved Union and they have refused to recognize such committees, and in consequence have locked out the employes of the chain department of the above named Company since May 7, 1901. The conduct of this firm has been one of evasion and a persistent antagonism to all organized labor, and finally wound up by telling the committee that they would settle with the men as individuals and would not be dictated to by organized labor;

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Chainmakers' National Union in pushing a boycott against all chain sold by the above-named company; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Chainmakers' National Union by vigorously pushing a boycott against the above mentioned company in all localities where chain is sold by said company.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 179.—By Delegate E. A. Agard, Glass Bottle Blowers:

Resolved, That the Twenty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor recommend that the organizers of said Association make an effort during the coming year to organize the school teachers of this country.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 180.—By Delegates T. Westoby, Ship Joiners, 8186; W. P. McCabe, San Francisco Labor Council:

Whereas, The United States army transport steamer, Sherman, and other vessels have been laid idle since April, 1901, at the Union Iron works, of San Francisco, until the various contractors in San Francisco comply with the eight-hour law and work their employes only eight hours a day, while the Union Iron Works work their employes ten hours a day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor take steps, as soon as possible, to draw the attention of the President of the United States and other officials to the above facts, and urge upon them to have the work commenced at once according to the eight-hour day, as worked by the other contractors, and at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 181.—By Delegate T. Westoby, Ship Joiners', 8186:

Whereas, The Shipwrights and Caulkers' Union, of San Francisco, No. 9162, have adopted a schedule of wages and hours much lower than the regular standard of wages that has been in existence the last forty-five years, viz., \$3.85 per day, for ten hours, for shipwrights, and \$4.40 per day, for ten hours, for caulkers, while the recognized wages are, and have been, \$5 per day, of nine hours, the last forty-five years:

And further, that said Union, in a body, came out on May 20, with all the other trades in the ship building business, and, after drawing a large amount of strike pay, was the only Union that went back, in a body, before the strike was ended. At the regular meeting of the Ship and Steamboat Joiners' Union, No. 8186, American Federation of Labor, held November 30, it was unanimously decided that the delegate of the Ship Joiners', No. 8186, be instructed to ask the Incoming Executive Council to revoke the charter of Union No. 9162. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Incoming Executive Council revoke the charter of No. 9162, American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 182.—By Delegates E. D. Vanduesan, Ship Caulkers, No. 6646; J. A. Dompier, Ship Carpenters, No. 6976; T. Westoby, Ship Joiners, No. 8166:

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor did decide at their meeting, held September 16-21, 1901, that ship carpenters must affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

Whereas, The shipwrights, caulkers, joiners, and boat builders, from time immemorial, have been a distinct and separate craft from house carpenters and joiners; and, further, that the various unions of house carpenters and joiners are affiliated with the various Building Trades Councils, and that the by-laws and constitution of the Building Trades Council distinctly state that only trades employed in construction of buildings shall be eligible for admission to said Building Trades Council;

And further, That there are now above 20 Unions of Ship Carpenters, Caulkers, Ship Joiners, and Boat Builders directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the action of the Executive Council of September 16-20, 1901, be rescinded; and be it further

Resolved, That all Unions of Ship Carpenters, Caulkers, Ship Joiners, and Boat Builders be instructed by the American Federation of Labor to take steps to form an International Union of Ship Carpenters, Caulkers, Ship Joiners, and Boat Builders.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Resolution No. 183.—By Delegate I. B. Kuhn, Central Labor Union of Hanover and McSherrytown, Pa.:

Whereas, The Labor movement in many of the States is receiving much valuable assistance by having good compact State Federations;

Whereas, The State of Pennsylvania, with its vast army of organized tollers, has at present no such State Federation;

Whereas, The said State of Pennsylvania is in immediate need of a State Federation for organization and legislative purposes; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Union of Lancaster has recently issued a call for the formation of a State Federation, which has not as yet aroused sufficient interest to warrant the holding of a convention to effect an organization;

Resolved, That this Convention direct the Executive Officers of the American Federation of Labor to issue a circular to all the City Central, Local Labor, and Federal Labor Unions, and American Federation of Labor Organizers, in this State, urging upon them the importance of taking favorable action on the proposition to form a State Federation and send a representative to the convention when held

Committee on State Federation.

Resolution No. 184.—By Delegate I. B. Kuhn, Central Labor Union, of Hanover and McSherrytown, Pa.:

Whereas, Cigarmakers' Local Union, No. 316, McSherrytown, Pa., is meeting with continued opposition on the part of one Jesse Freysinger, Jr., manufacturer of cigars, located at Hanover, Pa., he refusing to employ any member of the Union and also refusing to meet a committee to adjust the matter.

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, place Jesse Freysinger, Jr., manufacturer of cigars, Factory No. 408, Ninth District, Pennsylvania, on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Resolution No. 185.—By Delegate J. F. Tierney, Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers:

Whereas, There has existed a strike at the Wrought Iron Range Company Works, St. Louis, Missouri, wherein the Stove Mounters' Union is involved; and

Whereas, Several efforts have been made to settle the dispute, but without success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the product of the Wrought Iron Range Company be placed on the unfair list of the American Federationist.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 186.—By Delegate Grant, United Trades and Labor Council, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Whereas, The lack of confidence displayed and the dissensions that now exist among the Locals affiliated with National and International organizations in some of our labor centers is such as to threaten the progress of the labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled instruct and direct all National and International Unions to insist on all their affiliated Locals to recognize the working cards and work in harmony with all other Unions belonging to National or International Bodies affiliated with this Federation; and, be it further

Resolved, That their failure to strictly enforce the provisions of this resolution shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of their charter by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 187.—By Delegate E. J. Lynch, Metal Polishers:

Whereas, the members of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', and Brass Workers' International Union of North America, have been on strike for the past seven months at the National Cash Register Company's factory, at Dayton, O.;

Whereas, All efforts that have been made by the international officers of the

above organization and by the officers of the American Federation of Labor to effect a settlement of this controversy have been unsuccessful; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the products of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, O., be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 188.—By Delegate H. L. Eichelberger, Baltimore Federation of Labor:

Resolved, That the Executive Council (incoming) be, and are hereby, instructed to delegate one or more members of said Council, or such person or persons as they may see fit, to proceed to Baltimore, Md., within ten days after the adjournment of this Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of harmonizing the conditions existing between the Baltimore Federation of Labor and what is known as the Baltimore Federation of Building Trades.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 189.—By Delegates Owen Miller, Charles O'Connor, and Joseph Weber, American Federation of Musicians:

Be it hereby resolved, That the paper issued, owned and controlled by the American Federation of Musicians, known by the name of the International Musician, is hereby endorsed and acknowledged to be the only bona fide official organ representing said Federation; and be it further

Resolved. That the issuing of any other paper usurping the authority and the label of the American Federation of Musicians, is an act severely to be condemned as an encroachment upon trades union principles.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 190.—By Delegate A. T. Fish, International Association Car Workers:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to send a representative from the American Federation of Labor to represent the Federation at every convention of National or International organizations, particularly the organizations embracing railway employees, with the object of extending to them a cordial invitation to affiliate with this body.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 191.—By Delegates R. S. Reeves and W. D. Mahon. Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America:

Whereas, The Jamestown Street Railway Company, of Jamestown, N. Y., has shown itself unfair to Organized Labor by locking out their Street Railway employees for joining the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, known as Division No. 188, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, indorse the position of said Division No. 188, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, in its struggle against this unfair company, and place upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor the said Jamestown Street Railway and the Celovon Amusement Company, and all other business interests owned or controlled by the said Jamestown Street Railway Company.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 192.—By Delegate Fred Brockhausen, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee:

Whereas, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people; workmen have thus been arrayed against workmen, and ordered to shoot down their comrades; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we declare our intention, and hereby instruct all affiliated bodies, to hold absolutely aloof from all connection with the militia. We favor the military system in vogue in Switzerland.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 193.—By Delegate Fred Brockhausen, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee:

Whereas, Recent developments indicate that the present session of the United States Senate and Congress may adopt measures curtailing free press, free speech, and free organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the incoming Executive Board is hereby authorized and instructed to use all possible means within its power to defeat any proposed legislation, that will in any way curtail free press, free speech, and free organization, or any measures objectionable to organized labor; and further be it

Resolved, That the incoming Officers and Executive Board are hereby instructed and authorized to levy a special assessment of two (2) cents per member on all affiliated bodies, to defray and assist in defraying expenses that may be necessary in the agitation against all objectionable legislation on the part of the present session of the United States Senate and Congress.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 194.—By Delegate Fred Brockhausen, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee:

Whereas, Public demands of a legislative character and of national importance, in their presentation to the national legislative bodies, the United States Senate and Congress, would have more significance if presented by the National Central Body of Organized Labor, the American Federation of Labor, directly, and to avoid further confusion in the matter; therefore

Resolved, That hereafter all legislative demands of a national character of any affiliated body shall be referred to and presented by and through the American Federation of Labor directly, and all State and Local legislative demands be presented by and through their respective State and Local Central Bodies.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 195.—By Delegate Fred Brockhausen, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee:

Whereas, The straw and felt-hat industry is assuming quite a proportion; and

Whereas, There are about thirty thousand people engaged in said industry; and

Whereas, There is no organization among those people, only one small Union, known as the Ladies' Straw and Felt Hat Workers' Union, No. 7584, chartered direct from the American Federation of Labor, and located in Milwaukee; and

Whereas, We believe said industry a good field for organization, and would in itself form a strong national organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to make special effort to organize said industry, by instructing or sending organizers to localities where factories of said industry exist, to organize them, with the object of forming a national organization.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 196.—By Delegate Fred Brockhausen, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee:

Whereas, Past experience has demonstrated, in innumerable cases, that the American workman, in the defense of his class upon the arena, in the daily struggle which becomes necessary in behalf of his class, has proven a great lack of class consciousness; and

Whereas, Class consciousness is absolutely necessary in the economic struggles;

Whereas, A book entitled "Merry England," is the best teacher, preliminary, in economics, and in the removal of race, religious, national, and political differences; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the incoming officers are hereby instructed to purchase three hundred thousand (300,000) of said pamphlets, "Merry England," and distribute same proportionately, to all affiliated bodies before May 31, 1902.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 197.—By Delegate Herbert J. Greville, Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions:

Whereas, In the wreck on the Wabash Railroad, of recent date, near Seneca, Mich., about 100 immigrants, mostly Italians, were killed; and

Whereas, The statements of those whose lives were spared leads us to believe that they were brought to the United States through misrepresentation and promises of work, which, if only a verbal contract, is a violation of the spirit of the Immigration Laws of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to investigate and report their finding to the next Convention.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 198.—By Delegate N. P. Gelger, Dayton Central Trades Council:

Whereas, It is evident to all thinking persons that with the development in modern production it is necessary for the workers to commence studying such development with a view to a more thorough understanding of the methods of organization that will be most effective in securing to the workers the product of their labor.

Whereas, It is apparent to all that with the machinery of the government in the hands of our enemies, they are enabled to prevent, in a great many instances, the workers from securing justice, by the use of injunctions, etc.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, does hereby call upon the workers of the entire country to study the effects of the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, with a view to securing the entire product of their labor.

Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Westoby, of the Ship and Steamboat Joiners, No. 8186, of San Francisco, Cal., desired to thank the Dockers' Union of Great Britain for the offer to place Ben Tillet at their service to assist them in their strike.

The Arrangement Committee of the Scranton Central Union stated that they had arranged for a sacred concert to be held in the Lyceum tomorrow (Sunday) evening, and had retained 300 seats for the delegates, and expressed the hope that all delegates would be present.

President Gompers introduced Mrs. Julia Flewellyn, Organizer for the Women's International Label League,, who was granted the privilege of the floor. Mrs. Flewellyn delivered an interesting address, covering the work of the organization she represented.

The following telegram was received, read, and ordered spread on the minutes:

St. Louis, Mo., December 7, 1901.
Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, St. Thomas' College Hall, Scranton, Pa.

The International Socialist Party, which is the International Trade Union Party, organized in eighteen nations of the world and forty-five States and Territories of the Union, send you the glad tidings of the coming emancipation. Accept our congratulations on your magnificent progress. Mutual recognition of our interests already demonstrated by us and proclaimed by the rank and file awaits the verdict of your wise counsels. Labor omnia vincit. By order National Committee Socialist Party.

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

During the introduction of resolutions the rules were suspended, in order to give sufficient time for the introduction of all resolutions.

At 5:50 p. m. President Gompers declared the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock, Monday morning.

FOURTH DAY.—Morning Session.

Monday, December 9, 1901.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by President Gompers.

Roll Call.—Absentees: Delegates Herzbecker, Klapetzky, Noschang, Gilthorpe, M. F. Quinn, Preistersbach, Wiegler, Hank, Boyer, Blackmore, Richard, Tracy, Maloney, Spence, Taylor, White, Altman, Fenwick, Warner, Keegan, Sherman, Reese, J. N. Weber, Hawkins, John Clark, Mahon, Witzel, Kidd, Dee, Huebner, Preble, Echard, M. Hayes, Sweet, Allison, G. E. Smith, Joseph, Brickell, Roser, Richard Walsh, Jas. Hughes, Merrill, Swift, H. S. Black, C. J. Smith, William F. Smith, Bray, Lockwood, Goerlitz, McGinn, Garrison, Kline, Wiley, Hassler, Barr, Unang, Thomas, Craig, G. Lynch, Young, Boam, McCloskey, and Baucher.

President Gompers appointed Delegates Mahon and Mitchell a committee to visit the Company, in accordance with Resolution No. 133, adopted on Saturday. Delegate Agard, for the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 3.—By John B. Lennon, delegate Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Whereas, The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America have determined to abolish, so far as their members are concerned, the tenement and home-work system, and secure from their employers free workshops; and

Whereas, Tenement and home work has been repeatedly condemned by the action of the Federation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in case the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America need the assistance of the American Federation of Labor, financially or otherwise, to enable them to win the battle for free shops, that the Federation hereby pledge itself to render the tailors all the assistance possible.

Committee recommends the adoption of resolution. Concurred in.

For Resolutions Nos. 8 and 63 the Committee desires to offer the following substitute:

Whereas, The United National Association of Post Office Clerks of the United States will make an effort at the coming session of Congress to secure an eight-hour law for all post office clerks, and will also make further endeavor for the passage of a law for the more equitable classification and rating of salaries on a mandatory basis; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor take such action as lies within its power to assist in bringing about such enactment of an amendment to the present eight-hour law as will bring the post office clerks within the jurisdiction thereof; also to secure legislation as regards salary classification.

Committee recommends the adoption of substitute as read.

Delegate Beinke moved adoption of substitute as read. Adopted.

The committee recommends that Resolutions Nos. 11 and 17 be referred to Committee on Law. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 24.—By Delegates Furuseth, Penje and Frazier, International Seamen's Union of American:

Whereas, Treaties entered into between the United States and other nations

give to those nations and vice versa the right to cause the arrest, detention, and reclamation of seamen, who have simply violated a civil contract to labor on board ship; and

Whereas, Such stipulations treat the seaman as the property of the vessel upon which he is engaged; and

Whereas, Such provisions are alike dishonorable to the seaman, and unnecessary for the carrying on of commerce, and utterly repugnant to modern ideas of liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that the President and the Senate of the United States are hereby petitioned to cause the conditions to be so amended as to restore to the seaman the ownership of his own body, and thus give to him the full right to quit any merchant vessel on which the service has become obnoxious to him, in any safe port in which such vessel may be at the time.

Committee recommends the adoption of resolution.

Delegate O'Sullivan moved concurrence of committee's report. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 25.—By Delegates Furuseth, Penje, and Frazier, International Seamen's Union of America:

Whereas, Rafts containing several million feet of lumber either cut, in logs or in piles, are being built and towed in the ocean; and

Whereas, Such rafts very often break loose from the steamer towing them and become extremely dangerous to navigation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, that such rafts ought to be entirely prohibited by law; and, further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Committee on Commerce, of the Senate, and the Committee on Interstate Commerce, of the House of Representatives.

Committee recommends the adoption of resolution. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 26.—By Delegate Furuseth, Penje, and Frazier, International Seamen's Union of America:

Whereas, E. W. Clark is still in Thomaston prison, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor renew its efforts to obtain a pardon for this man, who, by this time, has surely suffered enough to expiate his offense.

Committee recommends the adoption of resolution.

Delegate Szegedy moved that the report of committee be concurred in and resolution adopted. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 31.—By Delegates William J. Gilthorpe and T. H. Flynn, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:

Whereas, The Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America desire to present to your consideration what our craft are identified with, our members have served their time to learn, and continually worked at as craftsmen since such were established and necessary for promoting trade and the comforts of life; therefore

We present the trade with all its various branches, for the information of this Convention and affiliated bodies, so that no charter shall be issued to any organization that infringes on the following portions of our trade, viz.: Boiler Maker, Iron and Steel Ship Builder, Layer Out, Bridge, Girder, Tank Pontoon, Elevator, Furnace, Gasometer, Conveyer, Frame Turner, Angle Iron Smith, Plater, Fitter up, Riveter (Hot and Cold), Chipper and Caulker, Holder Up, Smoke Stacks, Breechings, Up Takes, Steam and Mud Drums, and all connections with steam boilers; salt, oil, ammonia, soap, air, and sugar pans, and pans of all kinds, tanks, and all iron work contracted for by Boiler Making and Ship Building firms, either in construction or erection thereof. While we are aware that many unnecessary encroachments have been made on our trade in the recent past, simply by lack of system both in issuing charters by the American Federation of Labor and the indifference of our own members. But the time has come to place every bona fide tradesman under proper jurisdiction, and avoid all unnecessary clashes over authority; therefore, we pray that this will be placed on the records of the American Federation of Labor as defining our position and jurisdiction.

Committee recommends to the Convention that no action be taken on this Resolution, as it is simply a statement of alleged jurisdiction.

Delegate Hart moved concurrence in committee's report. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 32.—By Delegates Gilthorpe and Flynn, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:

Whereas, As time goes by, many improvements are found to be necessary, because the conditions by which the Trade Union Movement is governed require and exact that a perfect record be had, so as to bring all together and in close relationship; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be requested, together with the Honorable Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, to prepare and devise a report blank, bearing on Labor Statistics in a general way, of our movement, with the purpose in view of making one International and National blank, covering all necessary information required to make up a record such as will and can be used by the Honorable Labor Commissioner, the President of the American Federation of Labor, and all affiliated unions, in their several reports connected with our movement, this blank to be used in connection with the regular blank of all affiliated unions, so that a uniformity throughout the entire country will be established and maintained.

Upon this resolution the committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate O'Sullivan moved the report of the committee be concurred in. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 38.—By Delegate Wm. Elmore Seal, Central Trade and Labor Council, of Richmond, Va.:

Whereas, The injunction as used by the judges in the courts throughout these United States against the organized wage-earners, wherever they are engaged in a struggle for their rights, has been of serious injury and injustice to the cause of organized labor; and

Whereas, Such use of injunctions is contrary to human justice, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming President of the American Federation of Labor is instructed and empowered to appoint a committee of five to draft a memorial to Congress protesting against the injunction evil, and that this committee shall draft a bill to be presented to Congress, said bill to be such as to curb the injunction evil; and, further, be it

Resolved, That the delegates here assembled are instructed, upon their return to their respective homes, to use their best efforts to have their Senators and Representatives in Congress advocate the passage of such a measure as will eliminate the injunction evil; and, further, be it

Resolved, That a Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts before the committee in Congress to have such a measure passed.

Committee recommends that this be referred to Committee on President's Report.

Delegate Bauer moved that the committee's report be adopted. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Fish, International Association of Car Workers:

Owing to the negligence of railroad corporations throughout the State of New York, pertaining to the proper inspection and repairing to freight and passenger cars used in conveying the traveling public and railroad employees from one point to another, it becomes the duty of the New York legislators to make provisions for the safe conveyance of passengers and also to protect railroad employees from unnecessary loss of life or limb while in the discharge of their duties. Be it

Resolved, That we, the legislators of the State of New York, cause to be spread on the Statute Books of the State of New York the following prescribed law, to be known as "The Traveling Public Safety Act," as follows:

Section 1. Provides that each and every part of each and every freight and passenger car shall be thoroughly inspected by a competent inspector on arrival of train or trains being switched or handled by yard crews, and that a suitable signal be placed on both ends of train for protection of inspectors and repair men, such inspectors not to be less than at an average of two minutes per car.

Sec. 2. Provides that any and all trains which have been made up to be sent out on the road, such as from one division to another, must be thoroughly inspected by a competent car inspector; and also the air-brake appliances must be tested, adjusted, and known to be in proper working order, such testing and adjusting to be done by a competent air-brake inspector before being allowed to leave yard limits.

Sec. 3. Provides that all defects discovered by said inspector that are, in his judgment, dangerous to the safety of the traveling public or railroad employees in the discharge of their duties, must be repaired and made safe before the car is allowed to leave the yard limits for its destination; and said inspector's decision as to whether the car shall be repaired or allowed to proceed shall be final.

Sec. 4. Provides that all car and air-brake inspectors must be subject to and must pass an examination which shall be held from time to time, as the demand for inspectors may require; such board of examiners to be appointed by the Governor and to consist of active inspectors and air-brakemen, who have served five consecutive years previous to appointment in that capacity.

Sec. 5. Such examinations must be passed and a certificate issued to applicant before he shall be allowed to inspect or take part in the inspection of cars. He must be familiar with all parts of cars and the nature of defects which are liable and do accumulate on cars in railroad traffic.

Sec. 6. Any railroad official who shall be found guilty of handling, or causing to be handled by a locomotive, any car or cars which have not been inspected after arriving in yard limits, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to imprisonment for not less than one year or more than three, or a fine not less than \$100 or more than \$500, or both, for each and every such violation.

Sec. 7. Provides that conductors and engineers shall be notified by the inspectors when the train which they are to handle is inspected and air-brakes tested and adjusted before they shall handle same.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the New York State Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Kelchner moved that report of committee be concurred in. Adopted.

Delegate Dernelle requested to be relieved as a member of Grievance Committee, on account of the duties and work as Assistant Clerk. Agreed to.

President Gompers appointed Delegate Heltshe in place of Delegate Dernelle on Grievance Committee.

Delegate Donnelly, for Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 4—By Henry Fischer and John Witzel, delegates Tobacco Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in each of its past Conventions has incurred and reindorsed the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and

Whereas, It is contrary to the Constitution adopted by the American Federation of Labor, for that body, or any of its affiliated organizations, to recognize the label or trade mark of any dual and unaffiliated organization, the policy of the American Federation of Labor being that all organizations of the same craft shall affiliate themselves with the National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, There has sprung up in the tobacco industry a dual organization called the "Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union," which is located in the City of New York, and which has adopted a label of its own, advertising to the public that the said label is the only proof that cigarettes are union made; and

Whereas, The said label will conflict with the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, which is placed on bona fide union made cigarettes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in Scranton, Pa., condemn the action of the cigarette makers of New York, in forming themselves into an independent union and using a label unauthorized by the

American Federation of Labor when the Tobacco Workers' International Union has jurisdiction over the paper-rolled cigarette industry and is placing its "Blue Labels" upon cigarettes made under union conditions; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor and its friends will not recognize any device which may be gotten up by this, or any other, dual organization to take the place of the Tobacco Workers' Blue Label, but will give the Tobacco Workers' International Union all possible assistance in driving out the cigarettes bearing such device, and use their purchasing power in favor of cigarettes bearing the Blue Label.

Committee wishes to amend second paragraph by striking out the words, "constitution adopted by," in first line, and insert the words, "policy of," and reports favorably on the resolution as amended.

Delegate Bauer moved concurrence in report of committee. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 5.—By Henry Fischer and John Witzel, delegates Tobacco Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions by union men; and

Whereas, The Tobacco Workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, in Scranton, Pa., reindorse the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and, be it further

Resolved, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby, requested to demand the Blue Label upon all tobacco or cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of Unionism in a substantial manner.

Committee wishes to amend second paragraph, second line, by adding, after the word "tobacco," the words, "which is non-union," and reports favorably as amended.

Committee's report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 10.—By Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, in Convention assembled, in Buffalo, September 16, 1901, expressed their belief that the union label is the best and surest means of organizing and establishing permanent unions; and

Whereas, To advocate the label the members of all unions need constant instructions thereon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we petition the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, to draw up a form of obligation (to be made universal) that will instruct all new members to demand the union label; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That such obligations be added to the form of obligation already in use by all National and International Unions.

Committee recommends that it be referred to Committee on Laws.

Delegate O'Sullivan moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Adopted.

Vice-President Mitchell was called to the chair.

On Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate William Muirhead, International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers:

Whereas, The International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, at its twenty-fifth Annual Convention, held at Providence, R. I., in May, 1900, endorsed and adopted as its union stamp, label, or trademark a design formed by a combination of the letters "J. H. U.," as herewith illustrated and annexed, said stamp to be impressed on the shoe when fitted to the foot, and

Whereas, It is desired by said International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers that said stamp or trade mark should be established and become generally known



as the only genuine and actual Union Label of the organized journeymen workingmen; and

Whereas, Certain employers or boss horseshoers in different sections of the country are endeavoring to defeat this object by forming organizations or associations and adopting other devices or forms of a stamp falsely claimed to represent union labor; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, does hereby endorse and recommend said stamp or trademark of the International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, and urges the delegates to this body and the members of affiliated unions to lend all possible assistance in furthering the demand and use of said stamp by owners and drivers of horses and mules as well as condemning the action of any man or set of men in the attempt to confuse the friends of organized labor with unendorsed, unauthorized, and deceptive devices, alleged to represent union principles and union conditions of toil; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates from such trades as come particularly in contact in their association with the owners of horses, or such as use horses in the pursuance of their occupations, be urgently requested to bring the attached stamps or trademarks prominently before their organizations, and request their members, employers, and friends to at all times insist on their horses being shod in such shops as are entitled to and use the stamp or trademark of the International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Committee's report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 86.—By Delegate John J. Pallas, Actors' Union:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor do hereby endorse the label of Actors' National Protective Union:

Committee recommends its adoption.

Committee's report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 91.—By Delegates Gompers, Dornell and Tracy, Cigarmakers' International Union:

Whereas, The American Cigar Company, an adjunct of the American Tobacco Company, is attempting to flood this country with cigars made by child labor, machinery, and under other unfair conditions, particularly the brands called Cubanola and Lillian Russell; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, denounce the unfair attitude of said company, and ask all union men and their friends to assist the Cigar Makers' International Union in their efforts to unionize the various plants of this company, by insisting that the label of the Cigarmakers' International Union shall be on the box from which they purchase cigars.

Committee recommends striking out the word "machinery" on third line, second paragraph, and recommends the adoption of the resolution as amended.

It was moved to concur in report of the committee.

Delegate Dornell moved non-concurrence in the report of the committee, and the adoption of the resolution as read.

Delegates Brandt, Morgan, Dornell, Croke, Greville, Eaton, Dold, Reese, M Hayes, and Slayton spoke.

The amendment was lost and report of the committee adopted.

Delegate Dold, rising to a question of personal privilege, asked that the organization he represents be given their full vote, and moved the vote be so given.

Delegate Furuseth raised the point of order that it would be necessary to reconsider the action taken previously.

The Chair ruled the point well taken.

Delegate Hart moved a reconsideration of the action of Convention in seating Mr. Dold, with one vote, as delegate. Agreed to. In favor, 61; against, 38.

Upon motion, Mr. Dold was given the privilege of the floor on the subject.

Delegate Kelchner called for the previous question. So ordered.

The report of the Credential Committee, on the seating of Mr. Dold, being the question under discussion, was again adopted.

Delegate Duncan moved, in order to give the various committees time to work that the rules be suspended and the Convention adjourn until 9 a. m. tomorrow (Tuesday). Agreed to.

At 11:25 the Convention adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.—Morning Session.

Tuesday, December 10, 1901.

The Convention was called to order by President Gompers at 9 a. m.

Roll Call.—Absentees: Delegates Harzebecker, Noschang, Flynn, M. F. Quinn, Priestersbach, Fox, Jasper, Clark, T. Healey, White, Altman, O'Connell, Daly, Valentine, Joe Weber, Thomas Casey, Higgins, Penje, Tierney, Kidd, Huebner, Kamer, William Lee, Kuhn, Dowd, Allison, Carrick, G. E. Smith, Moran, T. J. Smith, Swift, William F. Smith, Lockwood, Goerlitz, Garrison, Kline, Burns, Hall, Thomas, Craig, Mears, G. Lynch, O. Hamilton, Malin, John Hall, Stoll, Herlihy, Baucher, Howard, Deason and Haskins.

Delegate Dold requested unanimous consent to introduce resolutions in relation to his organization. No objection being raised, Delegate Dold presented the following:

Resolution No. 190.—By Delegate Charles Dold, Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

Whereas, There appears upon the "We Don't Patronize List" of the American Federation of Labor the name of Vose & Son, piano manufacturers of Boston, Mass.; the name of this firm being placed upon this list at the request of the Wood Carvers' Association, and due to a refusal of the firm to grant the request made upon them by the Wood Carvers' Association.

Whereas, There are only about six or ten wood carvers employed by this firm, out of a total number of employees of between two and three hundred, and while, herefore, this boycott has proven injurious to the piano workers, retarding them in their efforts of organization.

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor request the Central Body of Boston to make a thorough investigation into this matter and report its findings to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That if the findings of the Boston Central Body show an injurious effect to organized labor in general, and the piano workers in particular, and if these findings are concurred in by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council shall then remove the name of the Vose & Son's Piano Company from the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 200.—By Delegate Chas. Dold, Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

Whereas, The members of Piano and Organ Workers' Local Union, No. 7, of Cincinnati, Ohio, employed by the Krill Piano Company of said city, have been locked out because of a request for a nine-hour day and uniform scale of wages.

Whereas, Said lockout has been in progress for more than fourteen months and is still in progress, and as all efforts for adjustment by the Local Union, the Piano Workers' International Union, and the Central Body of that city have failed, the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America at its last convention saw fit to declare a boycott against the product of the Krill Piano Company.

Resolve 1, That the American Federation of Labor indorses the action of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union in placing a boycott upon this firm;

Resolved, further, That the product of the Krill Piano Company be placed upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 201.—By Delegate Charles Dold, Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

Whereas, The W. W. Kimball Piano Company, of Chicago, has been instrumental in seeking the destruction of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union.

Whereas, The above-named firm is the chief director of an organization known as the Piano Manufacturers' Association of Chicago, and as said organization is formed with the sole object in view of destroying the Piano and Organ Workers' Union or any other organization seeking to organize the workers of the piano industry.

Whereas, The Kimball Piano Company did and does now summarily discharge from their employ all persons known to them as members of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.

Whereas, After a thorough investigation by the Piano and Organ Workers' Union the Kimball product has been placed upon the unfair list of the said Union;

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor indorses the action of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America by placing the product of this firm upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 202.—By Delegate Bruns, Cap Makers' Union, No. 8582:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor label has been the recognized label on union-made caps for the past eighteen months; and

Whereas, There has since then been brought into existence a dual label, originating in New York City through an independent organization branching out to other cities, which organization defames not only the American Federation of Labor label, but the American Federation of Labor itself; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, denounces the action of the independent organization of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America and calls upon all affiliated organizations and friends to purchase caps with the American Federation of Labor label.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 203.—By Delegate Frank W. Habel, Dallas Trades Assembly:

Whereas, There exist in all of the important cities two Central Bodies, namely, Trades Councils chartered by the American Federation of Labor and Building Trades Councils chartered by the National Building Trades Council of America; and

Whereas, Harmony and co-operation do not prevail; and

Whereas, We cannot see the necessity of two distinct organizations working upon the same lines, each one acting independently of the other, thereby creating discord and a continual state of warfare; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor take immediate action in bringing about the amalgamation of the American Federation of Labor and the National Building Trades Council of America; be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor grant charters for building trades councils and that a committee of five be appointed to make suitable laws governing the same.

Committee on Laws.

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following:

On Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate Alex Obert:

Be it resolved, by the American Federation of Labor, at its Twenty-first Annual Convention assembled, that any employer that may be selected to represent any International National, State, Central, Federal, or Local Union, at any of the conventions hereafter held, shall not be eligible to a seat in this body; be it further

Resolved, That any organization that now have any employers in their respective unions be allowed to expel said employers within ninety days, or forfeit their charters.

Committee reported that the introducer of the resolution be allowed to withdraw the same. Agreed to. ?

Delegate Swartz, for the Committee on Secretary's Report, submitted the following:

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your committee on Secretary's Report respectfully presents the following:

After carefully examining the accounts of the Secretary and otherwise considering the various statistical matters and recommendations as embodied in his report we, your committee, would desire to

First. Commend the Secretary for the able and careful manner in which the accounts, and other matters of interest and information, have been compiled and presented or submitted to this convention, and to further commend the same to the careful consideration of the delegates and the various organizations or unions as represented in the American Federation of Labor.

Second. In reference to the recommendation of the Secretary that the per capita tax of National and International Unions be increased from one-third to two-thirds of one cent per member per month, the same to go into effect February 1, 1902, we, your committee, do not favor or recommend that the per capita tax be placed at two-thirds of one cent per member per month for National and International Unions, but would recommend that the present tax of one-third of one cent be increased to one-half of one cent per member per month. The same to become operative, as suggested by the Secretary, after being adopted or approved by this Convention.

Third. In reference to the matter of increased dues from the Local, Trade and Federal Unions your committee would concur in the recommendation of the Secretary increasing the dues of said unions from five to ten cents per member per month, said increase in dues to be set aside as a special fund to be used only for strike and lockout purposes, and to be paid out in a manner as suggested by the Secretary and in accordance with such laws as may be adopted by this Convention.

Fourth. In reference to authorizing the Secretary to furnish stamps to the Local, Trade and Federal Unions, the same to be given to individual members as a receipt for dues paid to said unions we, your committee, would also concur in the recommendation of the Secretary.

Fifth. Your committee would further recommend that the question of the increase of dues and the adoption of a system for the payment of dues and, as embodied in the Secretary's report, be referred to the Committee on Constitution or Law for their consideration, with instructions to report the same to this Convention for further action

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. DEVINE, Chairman.
J. M'MAHON,
W. P. REID,
AUGUST PALUTYE,
CHARLES F. GEBELEIN,
SARAH BRISLIN,
FRANK J. KENNEDY,
A. M. SWARTZ, Secretary,

Committee on Secretary's Report.

Delegate Morris moved the adoption of the report, and that the recommendations contained therein be referred to the Committee on Laws. Agreed to.

Delegate Echard, for the Committee on Treasurer's Report, submitted the following:

To the Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Treasurer's Report, after a careful examination of said report, find the same to be correct and recommend the same for approval by the Convention.

We further report that the constitutional recommendations referred to in the Treasurer's Report be submitted to the Committee on Laws.

Respectfully submitted,

I. B. KUHN, Chairman.
 ROBERT E. LEE,
 JOHN NUGENT,
 T. W. DEE,
 CARL S. EVANS,
 H. F. GROSS,
 FRANK W. HABEL,
 RICHARD S. ROBERTS,
 GEORGE S. WALKER,
 EUGENE MERKELL,
 CHARLES C. ECHARD, Secretary.

Report concurred in.

Delegate Agard, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

On Resolutions No. 51.—By Delegate James J. Moran, Central Labor Union, of Pittston and vicinity:

Whereas, The Central Labor Union, of Pittston and vicinity, have begun the publication of the Industrial Advocate, a paper devoted to the interest of the workers; and

Whereas, The said publication will be of incalculable benefit to the toilers of the Wyoming Valley, if it receives the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, gives its official indorsement to said Industrial Advocate.

The committee recommends that, as this paper purports to be the official publication of Central Labor Union of Pittston, that the aforementioned Union should indorse it officially, and present same to the proper officers of the American Federation of Labor, that it may be placed upon the list of accredited publications in the American Federationist.

Delegate Morgan moved that the report of the committee, as read, be approved and concurred in. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 53.—By Delegate J. B. Casey, Virginia State Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The State of Virginia has a constitutional convention now in session remodeling the fundamental law, and believing that it is important that Labor's voice should be heard and its right secured; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request the Executive Council to assist the Virginia Federation of Labor to accomplish this important, necessary duty.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for investigation and such action as they may deem advisable or practicable.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 57.—By Delegates Gilthorpe and Flynn, Boilermakers, and Iron Ship Builders, Kansas City, Kans.:

Whereas, Great uncertainty and much apprehension exists at this time among the affiliated unions because of the encroachments of one craft on the other; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to establish and forever maintain a perfect understanding between all affiliated unions, it is hereby ordered and decreed that all affiliated unions be required to file with the Secretary of the American Federation, within six months, the present status of jurisdiction over which they claim to be working, giving in detail, separately and distinctly, all branches now under their authority, in order to define more accurately the jurisdiction of each craft, so as to avoid all controversies and useless clashes of jurisdiction hereafter; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be em

powered to order a special prepared book to be printed for this purpose, wherein all branches of each separate craft shall be recorded.

Because of the rapid changes in industrial affairs, and to avoid those controversies enumerated in the resolution, the committee recommends that the Convention non-concur in the resolution.

Delegate Szegedy moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Gilthorpe spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Duncan supported the report of the committee.

President Gompers stated that the subject contained in the resolution had already been covered.

Report of committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 60.—By the International Typographical Union Delegation:

Whereas, The great railway trusts and combines are seeking to have measures known as anti-scalping laws passed by Congress and State Legislatures; are urging City Councils to pass ordinances designed to destroy ticket brokerage; have induced Judges of the Courts to issue injunctions restraining traffic in certain issues of railway tickets, thus assisting corporations in the repudiation of obligations at the expense of the owners of tickets; and

Whereas, The business of ticket brokerage has been a recognized and legitimate business in these United States for the past 35 years, a convenience to the public, and a means of cheapening railway travel; and

Whereas, The Court of Appeals of the State of New York has, on two occasions: Nov. 22d, 1898, and Nov. 22d, 1901, with a true regard for the rights and liberties of the people, declared anti-scalping laws enacted by the Legislature of that State unconstitutional; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the resolutions of this Federation, adopted in the annual conventions of 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, denouncing anti-scalping legislation, be reaffirmed.

Resolved, That railway passage tickets sold to the general public should be good to the bearer, and the action of judges in granting injunctions to restrain the transfer of such tickets from the original purchaser to another person is wrong, and a vicious and arbitrary abuse of power.

Resolved, That Subordinate Councils and Central Labor Unions in cities where anti-scalping ordinances are proposed are hereby requested to use their best efforts to defeat such measures.

Resolved, That our Legislative Committee at Washington be, and it is hereby instructed, to use every effort to prevent the passage of any anti-scalping bill that may be introduced in Congress.

Committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

Delegate O'Rourke moved concurrence in the report.

Delegate Lennon moved that the resolution be recommitted to the committee.

Delegates Tanquary, Hart, Perham, Agard, Croke, O'Rourke, Sherman, Harris, and D. A. Hayes spoke on the subject.

Delegate Reese and a sufficient number called for the previous question, which was ordered.

The motion of Delegate Lennon was lost and the motion of Delegate O'Rourke was adopted.

Delegates Tanquary, Perham, Marr, and Harris desired to be recorded as opposed to the committee's report. So ordered.

On Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate C. E. Pietrich, of Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union:

Whereas, the People of the District of Columbia were in 1874 deprived of the right of local self-government, and a form of government under which they have neither voice nor influence, forced upon them without their consent; and

Whereas, The present form of government in the Capital of the Republic—the

political heart of the nation—is contrary to the most fundamental principles of American liberty, to establish which our revolutionary forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, and waged a successful seven years' war; and

Whereas, The ballot is an effective weapon, deprived of which the workers are powerless to peacefully redress their legislative grievances; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., that Congress should re-establish in the District of Columbia a government, republican in form, and in harmony with the spirit and institutions of our country—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, based on free suffrage, limited only by a reasonable educational test, under the Australian system of voting.

Resolved, That the President of the United States is respectfully, but very earnestly, requested to call the attention of Congress to the fact that an autocratic form of government exists in the District of Columbia, and that he recommend to said body the re-establishment of a government, republican in form, in said District.

Resolved, That the delegate from this body to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to urge that body to indorse the above or pass resolutions of similar import, and direct the Secretary to notify the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia of the action taken, by forwarding to each of them a copy of such resolutions as may be passed.

Resolved, further, That the delegates to the American Federation of Labor are requested to urge the National and Local organizations they represent to strongly petition the President of the United States and their Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor of the re-establishment of a republican form of government in the District of Columbia.

Committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

Delegate Szegedy moved that the report of the committee be concurred in and the resolution adopted. Carried.

On Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate John J. Pallas, Actors' Union:

Resolved, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor throughout the country be instructed to aid, whenever possible, the Actors' Protective Union in its efforts to organize that craft; also that the unions in the United States and Canada be requested to do likewise as well, when opportunity presents itself, to ask actors and actresses in the vaudeville line for their union cards.

Committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

Delegate Pallas moved concurrence in report of committee. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, International Seamen's Union:

Whereas, Our merchant vessels are notoriously undermanned, both as to number of men employed and skill of those employed; and

Whereas, The ship owner is now the only judge of the skill required, as well as of the number to be employed; and

Whereas, The ship owner, of his own volition, does not restrict himself in any way, but employs the cheapest men, regardless of race, nationality or skill; and

Whereas, Such action is tending to drive the native from the sea, and thus prevent the upbuilding of a body of American seamen to be depended on in any emergency. Therefore

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we urge the passage of a bill to regulate the number of men employed by the size of the vessel, and setting a standard of skill in those employed.

Committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

Delegate Furuseth moved that recommendations of the committee be concurred in. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 76.—By Delegate J. H. F. Mosley, Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council:

Resolved, That this Convention make all new laws and change old laws, elect all officers through the initiative and referendum, and also provide for the recall of any officer at any time, should said officer prove himself incompetent or unfaithful to the organization. This Convention to nominate candidates for the different offices subject to the vote of the membership in good standing. This Convention also to elect a committee of seven from different organizations to canvass and declare the officers elected, all votes to be in the hands of said committee by the 1st of March. The old officers to hold office until the new officers shall be qualified, not later than March 15, 1902.

The committee voted adversely upon this resolution, but finding that Resolution No. 117 is practically the same in purpose, as the above, and that No. 117 has been referred to the Laws Committee, we recommend that this resolution take the same course, with an adverse report thereon.

Delegate Hart moved that the report of this committee be concurred in. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate H. White, of United Garment Workers:

Whereas, In his annual message the President of the United States recommends the construction of great storage works to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters in order to irrigate and make productive vast areas of the vacant arid public lands of the West; be it

Resolved, 1. That this work in its larger features is a National, and not a Local or State, function, inasmuch as the land to be irrigated now belongs to the Nation and the proposed undertaking involves inter-State relations, properly subject to control by the Nation, since the great rivers of the arid regions flow through many States, the main-line irrigation canals will supply water to lands lying in different States, and the waterflow concerns interests which extend to mouths of the rivers in the Pacific and Gulf States.

2. That all of the public domain to be irrigated should be reserved for actual settlers of quarter-sections, or less, under the Homestead act, the sole principle in obtaining title to be occupancy and use.

3. That we are unalterably opposed to the cession, by sale or otherwise, of such lands to corporations or speculators, or to the several State governments, and equally to the donation of the proceeds to the States, every such course having heretofore resulted in sales to monopolists, with consequent grave injuries to the rights of actual settlers and producers.

Committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

Delegate Perham moved concurrence in report of committee. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, Barber's International Union of America:

The Barbers' International Union is not, as a rule, compelled to assert its rights by striking. Having watched the struggles, victories, and partial defeats of other organizations, and knowing, as they do, that their success in a measure depends on the success of other unions, they consider that as a non-striking organization they have been able to view the question impartially and without any hope or desire to profit by a change in the method of assisting strikers; also being on record as having always paid assessments promptly in order that the greatest good might be accomplished by a ready response to those who need financial aid; therefore, the following preamble and resolutions are offered in the hope that their passage by this Convention will, to a considerable extent, assure the complete success of future strikes on general lines:

Whereas, Organizations affiliated with this Federation have, at divers times, gone on strike and relied to a considerable extent on the financial aid which they expected to receive from affiliated organizations; and

Whereas, The strike of one organization on general lines often force other organizations out who have no direct interest in the strike aside from their desire to assist a sister union; and

Whereas, Organizations of this kind generally have all they can do to look after

their own men on strike and are not in a position to render financial assistance to the organization which inaugurated it; and

Whereas, When the financial aid is not forthcoming as expected, it weakens the chance of success of the organization which inaugurated the strike, from the fact that they have not sufficient funds to carry it on for themselves and the allied unions have no funds to give in assessments and also pay their own men for the same strike; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to give greater assurance of ultimate success, in order to deal fairly with all organizations involved, that no organization shall be granted assistance through assessment by this Federation on its affiliated unions except in such sum as they themselves raise or have raised for the purpose of conducting said strike; and, be it further

Resolved, That all moneys raised by assessment levied on the affiliated organizations of this Federation shall be divided pro rata among the organizations involved in order to make a success of the original strike.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Lavery moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Klapetzky spoke in favor of adoption of resolution as read.

Delegate Duncan opposed resolution.

Report of committee adopted.

On Resolution No. 82.—By Delegates Joseph N. Weber, Charles O'Connor, and Owen Miller, American Federation of Musicians:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor indorses the position of the American Federation of Musicians in protesting against the competition of enlisted men in the service of the United States.

Committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

Delegate Miller moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Carried.

On Resolution No. 83.—By Delegates Joseph N. Weber, Charles O'Connor, and Owen Miller American Federation of Musicians:

Whereas, In the application and enforcement of the Alien Contract Labor Law, the officers responsible for the application and enforcement of the same have always decided that the law does not apply to musicians imported into the United States under contract; and

Whereas, Musicians suffer as much from the importation of musicians from abroad under contract as members of any other vocation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to lay this matter before the proper department with a view of applying the Alien Contract Law to musicians; and be it further.

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to use its best endeavor to have the Alien Contract Labor Law amended so as to include musicians and skilled mechanics.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Delegate Bolander moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Carried.

On Resolution No. 85.—By Delegate F. L. Callaghan, of Central Trades and Labor Council, Rochester, N. Y.:

Whereas, It has been customary in the past for advertising agents or solicitors of labor publications to solicit advertisements in certain localities without any knowledge whatsoever as to the standing of said firms in organized labor; and

Whereas, As proof of the above reference is made to the publication of the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, of Rochester, N. Y., a firm considered very unfair to the interests of organized labor, still the above advertisement was published in the Convention Souvenir, issued by the Arrangements Committee of Scranton, Pa.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That some measures be taken that will have for its purpose the reference of all advertisements solicited for and published by any national organs,

local organs, labor souvenirs, etc., to the Central Bodies of the city in which such advertisers are located for their approval before publication of same.

Committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for proper action.

Delegate Perham moved concurrence in report of committee. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 86.—By Delegate N. P. Gelger, Dayton Central Trades Council:

Whereas, The Metal Polishers, of the City of Dayton, O., have been engaged in an industrial contest for many months; and

Whereas, As a result of that contest injunctions have been granted restraining the workers from peaceably discussing their grievances with those who have taken their places; and

Whereas, The firm that made application for and secured a permanent restraining order has again taken the unions into the court in a suit for damages, incurred, so they claim, by reason of boycotts, picketing the shop, &c.; and

Whereas, The Unions directly or indirectly interested have been placed under great expense by reason of this suit in the way of attorney fees, &c.; and

Whereas, The organized workers of the City of Dayton, O., have had their financial resources severely drained because of continued strikes, lockouts, &c., and are therefore not in a position to carry on this defense of the suit for damages single-handed and alone; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, does appropriate such sum as they may deem proper to assist in defraying the expense, which will amount to at least two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

As this matter is now in the hands of the Executive Council, the committee recommends that this request also be referred to the Council.

Report of committee was adopted.

On Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate John J. Keegan, International Association of Machinists:

Whereas, Arrangements having been made for the placing on sale of the American Federationist at the various news stands of the country; and

Whereas, It being important to the trade union movement that the official organ should have the largest sale possible; be it

Resolved, That the members and friends of the trade union movement be requested to patronize news stands that have on sale the American Federationist. Committee reports favorably.

Delegate Kelchner moved adoption of committee's report. Concurred in.

On Resolution 89.—By Delegate C. E. Dietrich, Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The District of Columbia Fire Department employees have formed themselves in a trade union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and thereby entitled to the support of all affiliated organizations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee and Executive Council of this body be instructed to aid the said union to have a bill passed in Congress granting them twelve hours as a day's labor, in lieu of twenty-four, which they now have

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Delegate John P. Walsh moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Concurred in.

Delegate Duncan moved that a special committee of five be appointed (President Gompers to be one of the committee), and that all resolutions covering trade autonomy be referred to said committee, when appointed. Adopted.

Delegate Klapetzky, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 18.—By Edward Jones, delegate Glass Workers' Union, No. 9441, Streator, Ill.:

Whereas, It was resolved by the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, convened in regular session at Louisville, Ky., that general organizers be put in the glass fields of Illinois and Indiana, for the purpose of organizing the unskilled labor employed in glass-bottle houses; and

Whereas, But a small per cent. of these glass fields have been visited by organizers of the American Federation of Labor for said purposes; and

Whereas, The unorganized condition of these laborers is a menace to the members of Glass Workers' Union, No. 9441, of Streator, Ill., and Federal Labor Union, No. 7087, of Belleville, Ill., and Federal Labor Union No. 8986, of Cicero, Ind.; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that general organizers be kept in said competitive glass fields until the purpose of Resolution No. 33, adopted by the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, is fulfilled.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Committee, they to instruct the organizers who may be in that territory to use every effort in behalf of Local Union 9441.

Report of committee adopted.

On Resolution No. 46.—By Delegate Henry Fischer, of Tobacco Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The Tobacco Workers' International Union is endeavoring to put into effect scales of wages adopted by its Local Unions, more particularly those in the South; and

Whereas, Much opposition being met with from the manufacturers; and

Whereas, It may be necessary to call upon the American Federation of Labor for assistance, either morally or financially; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor pledges itself to render all the assistance within its means to the Tobacco Workers in the enforcement of its adopted scale of wages.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Report of committee adopted.

On Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate J. H. Maloney, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

Whereas, The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was chartered by the American Federation of Labor November 28, 1891, the jurisdiction of the organization being established;

First, by name, Electrical Workers, "Mechanics engaged in the construction and installation of all devices by which the energy or force known as electricity is generated, transmitted, and utilized."

Second, the objects as set forth in our first Constitution are, namely: "To rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to prevent further encroachment; to assist each other in sickness or distress; to secure employment; to reduce the hours of daily labor; to secure adequate pay for our work, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual, and social conditions of all members."

Since that time the organization has spent thousands of dollars in organizing the craft and bettering the condition of the workers by shortening the hours of labor and advancing the wages, and is now recognized as the only bona fide organization of electrical workers in the labor movement, because of our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, an affiliation we will ever cherish and protect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the charter granted to the Electrical Workers be, and hereby is, reaffirmed by this Convention as an International Union.

As the introducer of this resolution did not clearly specify his desire in the

matter, the committee amended, by adding in the "resolve," "as an International Union."

Delegate Spence moved concurrence in report of the committee.

Delegate Lennon moved, as a substitute for the report of the committee, that it be referred to the special committee appointed to take action upon all resolutions relating to autonomy.

Delegates Klapetzky, Driscoll, and Mahon spoke on the subject.

Delegate Tracy moved to refer to the incoming Executive Council. Delegate Lennon accepted the amendment, and Delegate Lennon's motion to refer was then adopted.

On Resolution No. 74.—By Delegate J. H. F. Mosley, Birmingham Trades Council:

Whereas, At the Louisville Convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was decided that two regular organizers should be assigned to the South and two to the West to devote their entire time to organizing and educational work, and as this plan has not been carried into effect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the proper officers be, and are hereby instructed, to carry out the plan at once.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Report of committee concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 75 be referred to the Special Committee of Trade Autonomy. Agreed to.

That Resolution No. 100 be referred to Committee on Boycotts. Agreed to.

That Resolution No. 109 be referred to Committee on Laws. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 110.—By Delegate Alfred Jordan, Hod Carriers' Building Laborers' Union, No. 8043:

Whereas, We deem it necessary for the betterment of our craft to form a national head of Hod Carriers' Building Laborers' Union; therefore, we ask of the officers of the American Federation of Labor your aid and support.

The committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for action.

Committee's report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 114.—By Delegate C. N. Bolander, Central Labor Union, Louisville, Ky.:

Whereas, At the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Louisville, Ky., a resolution was presented by the Kentucky Federation of Labor, and afterwards defeated, asking for an appropriation to be used in organizing the State, which has been sadly neglected in the matter of organizing the various trades and callings; and

Whereas, Recently an organizer named M. B. Belk was sent in Kentucky by the American Federation of Labor to more thoroughly organize it; and

Whereas, The said Belk, after traveling through the State, has failed to institute a single Union, but has put in his time getting out Union directories in Lexington, Owensboro, and Paducah; be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to revoke the commission of Organizer Belk; and some competent organizer be instructed to devote some time in the work of more thoroughly organizing the State of Kentucky.

The committee recommends as follows: That that part regarding Organizer Belk be referred to the Grievance Committee, and as the part with reference to organizing is covered by previous legislation, no action thereon is necessary.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 119.—By Delegate Frank Bruns, Cap Makers' Union, No. 8582:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instructs the President to form, at the earliest possible moment, an International Union of Cap Makers.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate Charles C. Echard, Anniston, Ala., Trades Council:

At the regular meeting of the Soil Pipe and Fitting Molders' Union, of Anniston, Ala., No. 8816, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Union that the Soil Pipe and Fitting Moulders should be organized throughout the country, and our representative is hereby instructed to call the attention of the National Convention of American Federation to this matter, and to request that organizers be designated and instructed to consummate such organization, as we deem the matter most important.

The committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council, they to instruct the organizers to render all possible assistance when in the territory where a sufficient number are employed at the trade to form a Local Union.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 172.—By Delegate C. P. Fahey, Nashville (Tenn.) Trades and Labor Council:

Whereas, Convicts are, in several Southern States, leased out to private individuals for the purpose of gain to those leasing them; and

Whereas, This system is a serious injury to free labor, as well as tending to grave abuses practiced upon the weak and defenseless; and

Whereas, The contracts entered into by the State of Tennessee will run out in the spring of 1903; and

Whereas, We believe that we can abolish this system by better organization extended over our State; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we request the incoming Executive Council to give us such assistance as they can to organize a State Federation in Tennessee and other States, where they shall deem such action to tend specially in the direction of abolishing this system, alike dishonorable to the State, Nation, and to Free Labor.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 176.—By Delegate Peter Smith, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

Whereas, The leather workers of the United States, having organized under the name and title of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, and having been known and designated as such, the same being upon the labels; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has chartered under the name of the Amalgamated Leather Workers of America another National; and

Whereas, Said new National Association, by its name, will and does lead to confusion, much to the injury of the said Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; and

Whereas, In reality and in fact there is no connection, directly or indirectly, between the said Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods and the new National Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Convention, that the incoming Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to change the name and title of the Amalgamated Leather Workers.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Delegate Furuseth moved that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council. Adopted.

Delegate Eaton, of the Committee on Labels, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution. No objection being raised, Delegate Eaton offered the following:

Resolution No. 204.—By the Committee on Labels:

Whereas, The organization of the purchasing power of the masses to increase the demand for union-made goods as identified by the union labels of the respective trade unions, will, in the highest, degree, give stability, permanency, and success to the numerous trades having union labels, thereby promoting the success of the labor movement generally; and

Whereas, The wives, mothers, daughters, and sisters of trade-unionists expend the larger portion of the wages of trade-unionists; and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that the purchases of the female relatives and friends of trade-unionists shall be directed in support of union label goods to the end that the wages of unionists shall not be used to encourage and support non-union conditions; and

Whereas, The Women's International Union Label League is engaged in this laudable undertaking, with a degree of success very flattering to its members, and which organization desires and deserves a greater degree of recognition at the hands of the American Federation of Labor as a means of encouragement to its members, and to increase its effectiveness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws is hereby requested to prepare and report such amendments to the constitution as may be necessary to give local branches of the Women's International Label League a legal right to representation in central bodies with voice and vote, and give to the International body the right to send two fraternal delegates to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor with voice and one vote each.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

At 12 m. the Convention adjourned until 2. p. m.

FIFTH DAY.—Afternoon Session.

At 2 p. m. President Gompers called the Convention to order.

Upon motion the call of the roll was dispensed with.

Delegate Giltthorpe, for Committee on Credentials, recommended the seating of C. B. Leonard, Alex. G. Bainbridge, and William H. Bell, delegates from Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, and J. Mahlon Barnes, of Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Recommendation of committee agreed to.

Sixth Vice-President Hayes was called to the chair.

Delegate O'Connell, for the Committee on Chinese Exclusion, submitted the following report:

Your committee, after a careful consideration of the report of the President, and Resolutions Nos. 19, 22, 23, 33, 36, 88, and 90, presented upon the subject of Chinese exclusion, respectfully offers the following as a substitute for all resolutions, together with a few of the many reasons for insisting upon the re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

First. The mobility of the Chinese as a race and their tendency to move in vast numbers toward countries offering them opportunities (by excessive toil and the cheapest possible method of living) to save enough with which to return to their native land.

Second. An invasion of a people representing uncounted millions, wedded to inferior social standards would itself become a calamity.

Third. It would hamper our progress as a nation, by the introduction of a large element which on account of their highly developed race consciousness, cannot be assimilated.

Fourth. Their presence in considerable numbers would engender a hostility which would make them a disturbing factor in society.

Fifth. Their admission would provide an unfailing supply of degraded servile laborers that would affect our efforts to improve industrial conditions.

Sixth. It is not only a question of wages but one which concerns the moral and social well-being of the people.

Seventh. From common observation they foster vices peculiar to their race and most degrading to humanity.

Eight. To admit them would be a dangerous reversal of a public policy which has proven to be sound.

Ninth. The demand for their exclusion is unanimous upon the part of all citizens save those having special financial interests to serve.

It is therefore recommended that the President and Incoming Executive Council are hereby authorized and instructed to concentrate all the resources of the organization upon a supreme effort to carry out our purpose, to invite the co-operation of all bodies in sympathy with the views expressed, and to publish and distribute the necessary literature so as to awaken the public to a realization of the impending danger.

It is also recommended that a measure be selected by the Executive Council, and be made the preferred bill because of its paramount importance, and that it be given precedent over all other measures that may be presented to Congress.

JAMES O'CONNELL, Chairman.
W. P. BAILEY,
JOHN P. REESE,
L. K. MARR,
J. T. MORGAN,
J. H. BOWMAN,
WILLIAM P. M'CABE,
R. S. REEVES,
J. B. CASEY,
HENRY WHITE, Secretary.

Delegate Morgan moved that that part of the report referring to the Chinese be considered separately.

Delegate Gompers moved that the Secretary be authorized to eliminate that part of the report of the committee not covering the Chinese question to be recorded separately in the minutes. Carried.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

During the debate by Delegate Morgan (whose time had expired), Delegate Duncan moved that the rules be suspended and Delegate Morgan be permitted to finish his speech. Agreed to.

Delegate Furuseth, during the debate, also had the time extended.

Delegate Furuseth, M. Hayes, Tracy, and Westoby also debated the question.

Delegate O. Miller and a sufficient number of delegates called for the previous question, which was ordered.

The motion of Delegate Morgan, as amended by Delegate Gompers, was adopted.

Delegate Hart moved that the part of the report covering the exclusion of the Japanese and other Asiatic races be referred to the Incoming Executive Council which reads as follows:

It is further recommended that upon the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Executive Council shall present a bill excluding Japanese and other Asiatic races upon the same basis as provided for under the Chinese Exclusion Law.

Delegates Morgan, Bowman, O'Connell, Gompers, and Westoby spoke on the subject.

Delegate Dornell moved the entire subject matter be laid on the table. Agreed to.

Delegate Donnelly, for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Labels respectfully presents the following:

On Resolution No. 49.—By Delegate William J. Croke, of American Flint Glass Workers' Union:

Whereas, The present method of labelling union-made goods does not give th

satisfaction that it should, owing to a large number of labels that are now on the market; and

Whereas, The labeling of union-made goods is one of the most effective weapons now in the hands of union labor; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has grown to such proportions that the number of labels is still on the increase; therefore, we, the representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, do offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention adopt a universal label, the same to be used instead of the numerous labels now in use.

Committee non-concur in the resolution.

Your committee is of the opinion that the adoption of a universal label would be unwise until a national law be passed by Congress which would properly protect the universal label, with its variations, as issued by the various trades.

It was moved to concur in the report of the committee.

Delegates Croke, Eaton, Agard, and Weber spoke on the subject.

Delegate Dietrich and a sufficient number of delegates called for the previous question, which was ordered.

The report of the committee was concurred in. For, 88; against, 60. The following desired to be recorded as voting against the report of the committee: Delegates T. L. Lewis, Shamp, Croke, Voitle, Gilluly, Grossman, Altman, Merrell, Fenwick, Brockhausen, Duffy, and Orr.

On Resolution No. 80.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, Barbers' International Union of America:

Whereas, The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, at its convention in October, 1901, adopted a new Shop Card to meet the requirements of its progress.

Whereas, The present Shop Card, which was endorsed by this Federation, goes out of effect on February 1, 1902; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the new Shop Card as adopted by the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America be indorsed by this Federation, and that on and after the date when the new card goes into effect no other card shall be recognized as a Union Shop Card of this trade, and that the organized wage-workers grant all possible support and patronage to the same.

Committee report favorably and recommend its adoption.

Report of committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 93 be referred to the Committee on Grievances.

On Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate Robert B. Kerr, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths:

Whereas, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths has, within the past year, issued a label to be placed on finished tools of iron and steel, also other products of the blacksmith shops, the same being especially adapted for use in factories and shops making tools used in mining coal and other minerals; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention indorses the said label of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to assist by all reasonable means the officers of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths in securing a more universal use of their label.

Committee recommend its adoption.

Committee's report concurred in.

It was moved that we suspend the rules and adjourn to meet tomorrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock.

At 4:05 p. m. the Convention adjourned.

SIXTH DAY.—Morning Session.

Wednesday, December 11, 1901.

At 9 a. m. the Convention was called to order by President Gompers.

Roll Call.—Absentees: Delegates McMahon, M. F. Quinn, O'Leary, White, A. man, W. J. O'Brien, Sherman, C. O'Connor, Mahon, Penje, Hart, Tierney, Powe Fischer, Witzel, Kidd, Braunschweig, Jerome, Jones, Evans, Dee, Huebner, Prebl Lee, Allison, McKee, G. E. Smith, James Hughes, Bruns, Sullivan, Whitesell, Swil H. S. Black, Bray, Lockwood, Goerlitz, McGinn, Garrison, Kline, Wiley, Cla Hassler, Unang, Brannock, Davenhall, Henderson, P. O'Rourke, G. Lynch, Mall Hall, Edwards, McCloskey, Baucher, Winslow, C. F. Quinn, Bolan, and Butte worth.

Delegate O'Connell, rising to a question of personal privilege, called attention to an editorial appearing in the Scranton Tribune, under date of December 11, at under the caption: "The Union Label vs. the Golden Rule." He entered a protest in the name of his organization, and denounced the article as being false in every particular.

Delegate Barnes, rising to a question of information, desired to be informed regarding his standing in the Convention. President Gompers replied that he was a delegate, but the Credential Committee's report had been omitted from the minutes, and that correction had been ordered.

First Vice-President Duncan, for the Executive Council, read the following report:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

Scranton, Pa., December 11, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fellow-Workers: It is with much gratification that we are permitted to submit our report to you, and particularly the report of the splendid progress made by the Labor movement of America, as fully detailed in the reports which our officers have submitted.

We have held four meetings during the year: One at Louisville, Ky.; two at headquarters in Washington; and one in this city. The sessions have been protracted, the first lasting two days, the second and third one week each, and the one in this city beginning last Monday. It was our intention to hold another meeting, but owing to circumstances beyond our control, this was precluded. We find, however, that the work to which we are required to give attention necessitates a greater number of meetings, and the incoming Executive Council will of necessity have this in mind.

The members of the Executive Council were formed into a number of sub-committees to which were referred special subjects and missions. There were 63 circular letters submitted to us, containing distinct propositions and questions.

The members of our Council have been required to give a considerable share of their attention not only to the ordinary routine work connected with the functions of the Council as advisers, but to organization conferences, committee work, and the adjusting disputes between affiliated unions and employers. It has necessitated considerable traveling, investigation, and formulation of resolutions in the shape of reports, decisions, and resolutions, each of which has required much correspondence with the general office of the American Federation of Labor as well as with parties in interest in disputes, the employers, their representatives, and legislative and executive officers.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S DEATH.

It was with profound regret that we learned of the death, and particularly his death at the hands of a cowardly assassin, of President William McKinley. His funeral occurred during the time that we were holding a session of the Executive Council at Washington, and, representing the sorrow and sympathy of our fellow-workers throughout the country, we took appropriate action bearing testimony to the esteem in which William

McKinley was held by all. We participated in the ceremonies of his funeral, paying the last tribute of our respect to his remains.

Our attention has recently been called to the fact that efforts are being made to erect to his memory suitable memorials, expressive of the general esteem in which the personal character of President McKinley was held by the American people. Some of our unions have already contributed, and the Council respectfully submits, for the favorable consideration of affiliated unions, the recommendation that they follow the example of those who have already contributed for this purpose. President McKinley in his public, as well as in private, life was at no time an enemy—and we often found him friendly—to the trade union movement. In a number of instances his personal influence was used in behalf of the trade unions. We would respectfully recommend in addition to the above that the incoming Executive Council consider the advisability of making some direct appropriation from the funds of the Federation to the erection of the memorials above referred to.

MEMORIAL TO GEORGE CHANCE.

The last convention authorized the Executive Council to take some action and make contribution toward the erection of some suitable memorial to the memory of our friend and comrade, the late George Chance. We have made inquiry regarding this matter, and authorized one of our members to take such action as will place us in possession of the fullest information. It appears that the Central Body, the United Labor League of Philadelphia, has had this matter under advisement for a considerable period, but no definite action of any sort has been taken. We recommend that the incoming Executive Council be empowered to request the United Labor League to take up this matter promptly, and be further authorized to carry out the mandate of the last convention, so that a fitting memorial may be erected to the honor of our dear, dead friend and fellow-worker.

CHARTERS.

We authorized the President to issue charters during the year to organizations applying, without reference to us, unless objections were raised. There were 916 charters issued during the year.

The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union made application for a charter, protest being entered by the Secretary of the United Metal Workers' International Union. The matter was referred to a sub-committee of our Council to make an investigation and confer with representatives of both organizations at Chicago. The issuance of the charter was deferred until after the committee reported. The committee reported that the Secretary of the United Metal Workers' International Union refused to confer upon the subject. We, therefore, had but the side of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union before us. It appears that this organization has been in existence for nearly five years, and for that reason we issued the charter.

A sub-committee went to Chicago to give its attention to a number of matters affecting the movement. Among these was the question of the revocation of the charter of the Chicago Federation of Labor, unless it conformed to the laws and principles of the American Federation of Labor. An agreement was reached that the Chicago Federation of Labor would make every effort to comply with the requirements. Subsequent events, however, have not tended to show that the terms of the agreement have been fulfilled.

The International Typographical Union appealed to us against the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor in expelling Local Typographical Union, No. 16. We decided that the Chicago Federation of Labor should readmit delegates from the Typographical Union No. 16 to representation. We are advised that our decision has been complied with.

In regard to the charter of the Trades Assembly of Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—that is, Covington, Ky.—we made an investigation, and approved of the retention of a charter by that body.

We declined, however, to grant a charter to the so-called Agents' Union, firmly convinced that it was not bona fide in character.

We issued a charter to a central body of Portsmouth, Va., though subsequently the claim for jurisdiction was made by the Norfolk Central body. We believe this matter could receive further consideration and action, either at your hands or the incoming Executive Council.

In compliance with the new law passed by the last Convention, a charter was granted a central body composed exclusively of organized colored workmen at Danville, Va.

An application for a charter was received from a union composed of shoe counter makers. The Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union protested against the issuance of the charter, and the Executive Council, recognizing the right of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union to jurisdiction over counter makers, refused to grant the same.

LEGISLATION.

We selected Andrew Furuseth and Thomas F. Tracy as the American Federation of Labor Legislative Committee. The report of that committee was published in the American Federationist for April, and is further commented upon in the report of President Campers. We recommend that the Convention authorize the continuance of the effort to urge the passage of the several bills that failed of enactment during the last Congress, particularly the re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, Anti-Injunction Bill, the Eight-Hour Bill, the Prison Labor Bill, the Allen Contract Labor, and such other measures as may be formulated by this Convention.

Realizing how brief is the time when the present law for the exclusion of the Chinese will fall by limitation, we have authorized, and there has been initiated, an effective agitation for the re-enactment of that law, so essential to the well-being of the people of our country. Of course, we should neither neglect nor omit any effort in furtherance of our movement, but there seems to us no measure pending half so important as this to the welfare of our people.

In regard to the Anti-Injunction Bill, we would say that it was taken up by the House during one of our meetings at Washington. The Judiciary Committee insisted upon the consideration of the bill with the committee amendments as a whole; that it be voted upon as an entirety. We held a hurried consultation in the lobby of the House of Representatives. Through the courtesy of Congressmen Lentz and Burton, of Ohio, they communicated with Congressman Fleming, of Georgia, our opposition to the amendments, and the statement that rather than be forced to accept the bill as amended by the committee we would prefer its defeat. Within a few minutes after this conference Mr. Fleming, on the floor of the House, stated our position, and the bill was overwhelmingly defeated. Immediately after Congressman Littlefield, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who had the bill in charge, left the House. We had an extended interview with him regarding his attitude, and his amendments to the bill were freely criticized. It was pointed out to him that at present injunctions are issued by the Courts, but are held to be an abuse of power without warrant of law; that the amendments his committee offered and which he favored would be the first statutory authority for the issuance of injunctions. Mr. Littlefield seemed impressed with the arguments we made, and assured us he would make further investigation of the subject in the light of our statements.

In view of the extraordinary stretch of power assumed by the Courts in issuing injunctions in labor disputes, we are firmly convinced that the future ability of the organized labor movement of our country to attain economic and social progress by the peaceful and lawful means we employ makes it essential that the Federal Congress shall enact at the earliest possible moment a law prohibiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, that is, a law which shall prohibit the issuance of an order of a Court denying to the workers the rights enjoyed by all other citizens.

In our opinion the passage of an effective anti-injunction law is second only in immediate importance to the re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Law.

We had a number of appeals from State Federations and Central Bodies, particularly the States of New York and Texas, asking aid in defeating compulsory arbitration bills pending in their respective legislatures. In some other States we acted on our own initiative. We directed our President to use every available opportunity to prevent the enactment of this species of legislation, which may well be designated as compulsory servitude.

We are pleased to report that through our efforts these bills were not passed, and that the outlook seems less ominous on that score, due, beyond doubt, to the efforts put forth by our movement, particularly in the campaign of education upon that subject.

With a view of pressing these measures and other legislation for which our movement stands to an immediate and successful consummation, we recommend that the incoming officers, the officers of our affiliated unions, the delegates to this Convention, and all organized labor spare no effort to attain that end.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

In regard to the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Allen Contract Labor Law and the general Immigration Laws, we had conferences with the Commissioner-General, Mr. Powderly, and with the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York, Mr. Fitchie and Mr. McSweeney, respectively. In view of the vast amount of information communicated to us by Mr. McSweeney, we authorized the President to extend an invitation to him to deliver an address upon the subject of immigration and the present Allen Contract Labor Law, with a view of pointing out to the delegates assembled the defects of the present law, and in which particulars amendment may be necessary for their effectiveness. We recommend that Mr. McSweeney be heard, feeling confident that the delegates will be much benefited by an address from him.

ORGANIZATION.

A sub-committee of the Council reported, and we approved, to the following effect: That the commission held by Organizer James H. Sullivan, of Baltimore, be withdrawn; that the Baltimore Typographical Union, No. 12, be invited to reaffiliate to the Baltimore Federation of Labor, after the latter should revoke its action in expelling the Typographical Union; that the seceding bricklayers, organized as an independent body, become members of the legitimate Bricklayers' Union, No. 1, of that city; that the latter organization reduce its initiation fee with that end in view. The first two recommendations have been carried out; that of the bricklayers is still undetermined, largely contributing to a partial division of the movement in Baltimore, and creating much dissatisfaction.

We learn that there is every likelihood of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union becoming affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and we are firmly of the opinion that this course will aid materially in uniting the labor movement of Baltimore as well as strengthening it throughout the country.

In compliance with instructions we directed the President to appoint organizers for the West, the South, and a number of other places. These instructions have been carried out, as fully shown in the reports of the President and Secretary.

A representative of the Council attended the convention and a conference of the various organizations of the textile workers, with a view to their amalgamation. A convention was held at Washington, where amalgamation was effected. We regret, however, that the united forces in the textile workers did not adopt some tangible financial system upon which the organization could be successfully administered and extended so as to cover the entire trade. We trust, however, that in the near future this inherent defect may be remedied.

We regret that some of our fellow-workers in parts of the western country have manifested a spirit calculated to divide and injure the labor movement. We have neither the intention nor the desire to indulge in unfriendly criticism of the course pursued, but we cannot refrain from saying that all thoughtful and earnest advocates for the advancement of Labor's interests look askance upon any effort to divide the forces of Labor where unity is essential. After all, we are of the opinion that the action of our fellow-workers in the section referred to is due to a misapprehension and has no foundation in fact. We therefore recommend that the incoming Executive Council be directed by this Convention to appoint a committee of three to attend the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, with the object of brining about an adjustment of whatever differences which exist, so that entire harmony and unity may prevail in the ranks of organized labor upon our Continent.

We authorized the issuance of a circular to central bodies and organizers covering the resolutions of the Convention relative to the affiliation of local unions under their respective national and international jurisdiction.

The Executive Council has authorized the President of the American Federation of Labor to form an International Union of Cap Makers.

The last Convention directed that an effort be made to organize the workers of Porto Rico in trade unions affiliated to the American Labor movement. We authorized the translation of our organizing documents and the literature we publish into the Spanish language, and directed the President to visit Porto Rico for the purpose of inaugurating the movement. Owing to a very serious accident with which he met he was unable to undertake the trip. We later authorized him to engage the services of Santiago Iglesias, who had spent many years in Porto Rico. Mr. Iglesias went to Porto Rico, but upon his arrival there was arrested upon a charge that had been pending against him in the courts of San Juan.

Our information is that the charge pending against him is for conspiring with others to "raise the price of labor," which, under the laws still obtaining in Porto Rico, is a crime. It appears that workmen were paid in a depreciated currency, and they struck against it; that he, with others, was charged with the offense already stated; that he appeared twice at the Court; that through the action of the employers he was unable to secure work, and came to New York City in order to support himself and those depending upon him; that while in the United States, a citation was issued which he did not receive; and that he was arrested upon landing. Through the intervention of the American Federation of Labor his bail was reduced from \$2,000 to \$500; and inasmuch as the Court insisted upon a deposit of money for the bail, and Mr. Iglesias having been sent to Porto Rico as our organizer, we deemed it our duty to cable the amount for his appearance in Court when trial was called, as we are informed, for December 11. We have no further information upon this subject up to the time of presenting this report, but we ask your approval of our course in this matter, and suggest further effort at the organization into trade unions of the workers of that island.

JURISDICTION.

Considerable friction exists regarding questions of jurisdiction among the different unions, and notwithstanding the position of the last Convention, we found it absolutely necessary to take some cognizance of a number of disputes; otherwise, they would have resulted in very great disaffection and conflict among the unions.

We have endeavored, and are endeavoring, to effect adjustments that will be mutually honorable and advantageous.

We shall no doubt have some of these matters before our Convention for its consideration, and the hope is entertained that good judgment and forbearance will aid in minimizing, if not entirely eliminating this source of friction, which involves the waste of so much effort and energy that could be employed to much greater advantage in advancing our cause. We recommend that when a decision has been reached by the Convention or by the Executive Council in the interim of conventions, and the organization which it affects refuses to comply, that its charter shall be revoked. We endeavor by the tender of our good offices and moral suasion to be the arbiters of peace and make recommendations for the best interests of all; but when we find one organization flagrantly invading the jurisdiction of another, nothing short of a decision befits the occasion, and to this affiliated unions should be glad to yield a ready compliance. We seek to protect the best interests of the organizations, even those against which the decision may be rendered. There are two cases of the character referred to which will undoubtedly receive your attention.

Complaint was made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Through our instrumentality a conference was held by the executive officers of both organizations. We are advised that an agreement satisfactory to both organizations has been reached.

Complaints and counter-complaints were made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, and counter-complaints by the latter against the former. Representatives of both organizations have appeared before the Executive Council, and after a lengthy discussion of the matter they were requested to, and did, confer with a view of reaching an amicable adjustment.

We have again had before us an application for a charter from the Custom Tailors' Union. Claims for jurisdiction were made by the United Garment Workers of America. We arranged for a conference between the representatives of the United Garment Workers, the Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, and the applicants, but are not yet advised as to a final decision having been reached. We are decidedly of the opinion, however, that it would be an unwise course to recognize and charter another national organization in the tailoring industry. The jurisdiction of that branch of the trade which the applicants claim beyond doubt belongs to either the Journeyman Tailors' National Union or the United Garment Workers of America, and any agreement reached between these two organizations should be satisfactory to all parties in interest, and would certainly be conducive to the best form of protection of the members of the craft.

In regard to the Mosaic Workers and the Tile Layers' International Union, we endeavored to bring about an adjustment through arbitration. It was subsequently taken up, and decided that jurisdiction would be given to the International Union over ceramic work, provided charters for ceramic workers' unions would be issued by the International Union.

We received an application from the Silk Workers' International Union for charter. We prefer, however, to refer the entire subject to your consideration as to whether the charter should be issued, or jurisdiction conceded over the entire textile industry, whether of cotton, wool, silk, hosiery, carpet, etc., to the United Textile Workers' Union of America.

The last Convention directed that efforts be made to organize the rubber workers and that a National Union of the trade be formed. There was an insufficient number of unions in existence to accomplish the purpose and pending that claim is made for jurisdiction of the rubber workers, first, by the Rubber Workers' Union; second, by the officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; and, third, by the United Garment Workers of America. We have endeavored to bring about a meeting between the representatives of the organizations named, with a view of determining this question finally. In view of the instructions of the Louisville Convention, we felt a lack of authority to concede jurisdiction to the last two organizations named.

Since last Convention a controversy has arisen between the Brewery Workers and Engineers, of Belleville, Ill. We recommend to, and consideration by, the Grievance Committee.

STEAM FITTERS.

Upon application of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers, of the United States and Canada, for the revocation of the charter of the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, upon the ground that the latter organization violated the conditions upon which the American Federation of Labor granted them a charter, the Executive Council has decided upon the following conditions as a means of adjudicating the controversy between the organizations in interest:

First: That the request to annul the charter of the Steam Fitters be denied.

Second: That all steam fitters now members of the National Association, who have been admitted contrary to the conditions upon which this charter was issued, be at once released and restored to membership in the United Association.

Third: That the National Association immediately expunge from the title of its organization the words "General Pipe Fitters," and restore the title to its reading as when the charter was granted.

Fourth: That within ninety days the two organizations meet in conference by representatives and arrange for an exchange of cards and such further agreement as may restore peace and harmony between the two unions, or bring about an amalgamation, giving trade autonomy to the crafts interested.

Fifth: That immediately after the expiration of the ninety days above referred to, the proper officers of each union shall report to the President of the American Federation of Labor whether or not the terms of this decision have been complied with.

AGREEMENT.

We are pleased to report that the differences existing for the past three years between the Amalgamated Wood Workers and Piano and Organ Workers have been satisfactorily adjudicated. In compliance with the wishes of the delegates of both organizations, we submit herewith the full agreement:

The following agreement is hereby entered into between the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union, and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America:

1. It is agreed that provided the Amalgamated Wood Workers shall withdraw all objections to the granting of a charter to the Piano and Organ Workers, that the latter will concede to the Amalgamated Wood Workers' jurisdiction over all machine wood workers employed in piano and organ factories, and require those machine wood workers, now members of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union in said factories, to become members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, even to the extent of revoking the charters of local unions failing to comply with this requirement.

2. All cabinet makers now employed in piano and organ factories, who are members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, shall be allowed to retain membership in said Amalgamated Union. Their cards will be duly recognized by the officers and members of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union.

3. Unions of piano workers, now chartered by the Amalgamated Union, shall remain within the jurisdiction of said organization; but this shall not debar any member of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, except machine wood workers now employed in piano and organ factories, from joining the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union. It shall, however, be understood that no effort will be made by the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union to alienate the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union from that organization.

4. It is further agreed that if the first section of this agreement is not complied with within ninety days from the granting of the charter to the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union by the American Federation of Labor, that the said charter becomes null and void, and that no effort for its retention shall be made by the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union.

5. The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union concedes to the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union jurisdiction over all branches of the piano making industry, except those above specified.

6. It is agreed that when the members of one of the two organizations interested in this agreement accept employment in a factory under the jurisdiction of the other organization, said members shall be admitted to membership, free of initiation fee. This section shall not apply to those temporarily employed in wood working or piano factories for a period not exceeding four weeks.

7. Neither union to this agreement shall admit to membership any member of the other organization unless said member produces evidence either by clearance or withdrawal card, that his connection with his union has been severed according to its constitution.

8. There shall be an Arbitration Board of four members; two from the Piano Workers' International Union, and two from the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, who shall pass upon differences or contentions which may arise between the two international bodies. Should said Arbitration Board be unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, a fifth party, who shall belong to neither organization, but who shall be agreed upon by both, shall be added to the Arbitration Board. The decision of this Arbitration Board shall be final.

Agreed to at Scranton, Pa., on the 6th day of December, 1901.

For the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union,

THOS. I. KIDD,
RICH. BRAUNSCHWEIG,
CHAS. F. GEBELEIN.

For the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union,

CHAS. DOLD.

ASSESSMENT AND DEFENSE FUND.

The assessment levied last year in the interests of the Cigarmakers was paid over to that organization, \$1,290.68 being on hand as a balance. The Executive Officers of that organization relinquished its claim upon the amount, and it was devoted to the interests of several other organizations.

We received an application from the International Association of Machinists to levy an assessment in favor of its members who were so generally on strike for the enforcement of the nine-hour day. Inasmuch as its resources were taxed beyond its limit, we levied five weekly assessments of one cent per week, which yielded \$31,932.27. The receipt of the assessment covered a period of months, but materially aided the organization in gaining its demands for a large number of its members. We paid over to the International Association of Machinists the sum of \$25,712.02.

Inasmuch as a number of the other metal trade organizations in San Francisco were involved in the strike of the machinists, we appropriated the sum of \$3,000 of the assessment and \$1,000 from our general fund to aid them. Our latest reports from that city show that the money was of practical value, effecting a beneficial settlement in a large number of establishments, and the substantial aid rendered our fellow-unionists of the West was highly appreciated.

In connection with this subject we urge that an advance step be taken by this Convention with the end in view of rendering our Federation more substantial, and, if necessary, immediate aid in cases of protracted trade contests. We realize the difficulties in the way, but believe that some tangible action on our part is essential to the future success of our movement. The American Federation of Labor is today of more advantage

to the protection of the interests of our fellow-workers than any other similar movement which has ever existed in this or any other country. It is not half what it can and ought to be; it is not half what we can make it, if the members of our affiliated unions but show their willingness.

We recommend the appointment of a special committee to take this subject under advisement, to confer with the Committee on Laws, and report jointly or otherwise in the form of amendments to the Constitution.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

At the last convention the delegates of the International Association of Machinists, the Pattern Makers' National League, and the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths made charges against the American Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and requested a revocation of its charter. We held a protracted conference upon this matter, and representatives of all organizations in interest were present. The decision reached was that better results could be secured in the interests of the various trades if the blacksmiths, machinists, and pattern makers were members of their respective unions, and instructions were given to the President to submit to Secretary Barnes, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, at its then forthcoming convention, a request that its Constitution or rule be so changed as to permit its members in the United States and Canada to hold membership in the respective unions of their crafts throughout North America, subject to the laws of the American Unions, but that these members might continue their membership in, and receive benefits from, the Amalgamated Society; that this course would eliminate the contention now existing upon the subjects of discipline, trade dissension, hours of labor, wages, and general management, these members to be admitted in the American Union without initiation fee. The subject of revoking the charter was deferred until after the convention of the Amalgamated Society. The correspondence referred to follows:

American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1901.

Mr. George H. Barnes, Secretary Amalgamated Society of Engineers, 110 Peckham Road,
London, England.

Dear Sir and Brothers:—This letter is for the purpose of conveying through you to your general delegate meeting, which I understand is to be held shortly, the result of the deliberations of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in relation to the differences between the American Branch of your society chartered under the American Federation of Labor and the Machinists, Pattern Makers, and Blacksmiths' Unions, which differences are set forth in your letter to Secretary Morrison under date of November 16, 1900, and also through letters from the other unions interested.

I beg leave to say that although this reply to your communication may seem to have been delayed, yet the matter itself received due, prompt and careful consideration at the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Louisville, Ky., in December, 1900, and, subsequently, at the meeting of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, held in Washington, D. C. Owing to prolonged absence from this office since that time on important missions in connection with our movement and the many matters constantly demanding my attention here, I have been unable to communicate with you as promptly as I otherwise should have desired.

To make the matter entirely clear at this time, I will first call to your attention the action of the American Federation of Labor Convention at Louisville, Ky., on this point.

In the supplemental report of the Executive Council, (Page 120, Convention Proceedings) you will find the following recommendation:

"To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"Comrades:—In the matter of the grievance between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the organization of International Association of Machinists and Pattern Makers' League of America, we recommend that the matter be referred to the Grievance Committee."

In the report of the Grievance Committee to the Convention (Pages 193-6, Convention Proceedings), the whole matter was referred to the Executive Council.

At its meeting already referred to, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor very carefully considered every phase of the situation and a special committee appointed to draft a decision, made the following report, which was adopted by Executive Council.

"On the protests by the International Machinists', Blacksmiths' and the Pattern Makers' Unions against the Amalgamated Society of Engineers holding a charter from the American Federation of Labor, and the counter protest, we believe that better results can be secured by all Machinists, Blacksmiths, and Pattern Makers being members of their respective unions; and to that end President Gompers is instructed to submit to the coming convention of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, through Secretary Barnes, a request that its Constitution be so changed as to permit its members in the United States and Canada to hold membership in the respective unions of their crafts throughout North America, and being subject to the laws of the American unions, thereby continuing its members' benefits in the Amalgamated Society, as well as eliminating the contention

now existing here on the subjects of discipline, strike pay, hours of labor, wages and general management, said members in North America at time of the convention, to be admitted to membership in American unions without initiation fee, provided they possess paid-up cards of the Amalgamated Society; also that consideration of revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Society be deferred until after the convention is held."

It is the earnest desire of my colleagues and myself to assure you, and through you the members of your grand organization, that there is no purpose on our part, either open or covert, to in any way hurt or hamper any trade union; and, certainly, not one which has done so much in the interests of labor. In the labor movement of America, intensified as it is and is becoming day by day, our fellow-unionists find it necessary to be ready, sometimes at a moment's notice, to take action of offense as well as defense, to protect and promote their interests from the aggressions of employers, contractors, combinations, and trusts. We have seen it where some of our unions have had agreements with employers, agreements secured after the close of conflicts, whereby the members of the organizations were to be exclusively employed; yet the employers, for the purpose of finding an excuse for the violation of the terms of the agreement, have undertaken to employ members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. In these cases, where the violation of the agreement has been allowed to take place, other violations soon followed which affected the economic conditions of the workers.

Then, again, in some controversies which have occurred between members of our organizations and their employers, it has occurred where, say one member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers was involved, and he insisted upon being represented on the committee consisting of but few persons, in whose hands the conduct of the trade dispute was vested, and this, too, in spite of the fact that he may have been opposed by voice and vote to the contest being inaugurated. You can readily see that this could not be acceded for tactical reasons.

All these matters, and others too numerous to mention, have tended to bring considerable friction where harmony and unity ought to obtain, if we hope to be successful in the effort for the material, moral, and social improvement of our fellow-workers.

Permit me to express the hope that this matter will receive the consideration which it merits at the band of your delegate meeting, and that the entire matter may be amicably adjusted along the lines herewith suggested.

A marked copy of our convention proceedings is forwarded under separate cover. Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience as to what action is taken on this matter by your delegate meeting.

With best wishes, I remain, yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

110 Peckham Road, London, S. E., June 11, 1901.

To Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sir:—Your communication, dated April 25 and relative to the subject-matter of mine of November 16 last, came duly to hand and has been submitted to the Delegate Meeting of the above-named society at present in session in Manchester.

After exhaustive discussion it was found impossible to accede to the request made by you on behalf of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, viz: "That our Constitution should be so changed as to admit of membership of American members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers." In communicating that result, however, I have to say that the decision does not augur any disrespect to yourself or the great body which you represent, but has rather been determined by the limitations imposed upon the Delegate Meeting by the Constitution of the Society as well as by the general exigencies of the situation.

The difficulties of the situation on your side are fully realized, but, while anxious to lessen those difficulties our Delegate Meeting must needs, in framing rules, have regard to the necessities and circumstances of the larger number in this country.

Moreover, as already stated in my letter of November last, we, on our side, do not require members of sectional societies here to pay fees into our Union, nor do we lay any embargo upon members of American Unions from earning their living in this country. We trust that your Federation may yet see its way to extending to our members in America the same courtesy and consideration as is shown by us to other unionists here.

It is recognized that the American Unions, by virtue of being American Unions as well as by virtue of their relatively larger number, must be the dominant factors in conducting trade movements in America. We claim for our members only a right to be allowed to follow, without hindrance or molestation, their calling in your country and, if that right be conceded, we feel sure that our members will always loyally and heartily support any movement for the common good.

We trust, therefore, that the matter may be rediscussed by your Executive Council in the light of these considerations, and that no steps will be taken calculated to intensify the already embittered feeling.

We appreciate your kindly references to the past work of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and welcome your assurance of fraternal feeling based in recognition of such work.

Assuring you of hearty reciprocation and wishing you good luck in your present struggle for shorter hours of labor, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE H. BARNES,
General Secretary.

American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C. October 17, 1901.

Mr. George H. Barnes, Secretary Amalgamated Society of Engineers,
110 Peckham Road, London, S. E., England.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of June 11 was submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its first meeting held thereafter, that is, September 18-20. I was directed to express regret that your Delegate Meeting could not see its way clear to accede to the request made by me to you on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, under date of April 25; that is, that the Constitution of your Society should be so changed, or rules made, so as to admit members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers becoming members of the American Trade Unions of the crafts referred to. We realized that it is necessary for your organization to have regard for the necessities and circumstances of the larger number in Great Britain; but we had not in mind any suggestion regarding the rules and laws governing the membership of your Association in your country, but rather the exceptional position in which a comparatively smaller number of men, members of your Association, are placed in America.

Our unions and the American Federation of Labor have never interposed any objection, but, on the contrary, have shown every courtesy and consideration to the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, as is shown to the members of the crafts belonging to the American Trade Unions, until serious complications arose, complications of such a character that our unions could no longer ignore or tolerate them.

In a letter received from Mr. James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, complaint is made against the attitude of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers toward the International Association of Machinists. He says that for several years his association has tried to work in harmony with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and has never interfered with your members or their right to work in any union shop. The International Association of Machinists has spent all the money, done all the organizing, carried on all the strikes, been responsible for all the successes in the trade, and has been held responsible for any of the failures which may have occurred. Of late years, especially within the last year, the American members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers have become very active in assisting employers to defeat the International Association of Machinists when engaged in a struggle for the elevation of the trade; that it is a common occurrence for the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to take the places of the members of the International Association of Machinists when on strike, and to encourage their members to even come from other sections of the country to assist in defeating the men engaged in a contest.

Attention is called to a strike which is now (October 8) in progress at Boston Dry Dock, South Brooklyn, N. Y., at which place the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to the number of about twenty-five, are "scabbing," while all other metal working tradesmen are out on strike. Mr. O'Connell in his letter quotes a letter, of which the following is the substance:

(1) That a strike was ordered, and went into effect at the yards and shops of the Boston Dry Dock Co., South Brooklyn, N. Y., on last September 7, when sixty-eight members of the International Association of Machinists quit work by order of the organization; (2) that twenty-five members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers remained at work in the shop and yard; (3) that the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, particularly Mr. George Inall, in the presence of a committee of the International Association of Machinists, assured the superintendent of the works that the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers would take no part in the strike under any circumstances; (4) that the same representative of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers further assured the superintendent, in the presence of the committee of the International Association of Machinists that on Monday, September 8, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers would take steps to fill the positions vacated by the members of the International Association of Machinists; (5) that conforming to this assurance given by the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, they have taken members from positions in other establishments, and transferred them to the yard and shops of the Boston Dry Dock Company, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., where they now have taken the places of the members of the International Association of Machinists who are on strike; (6) that the officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers have given "cards" of their society, signed and under its seal, to men who were delinquent members of the International Association of Machinists, and this in order to fill up the the yard and shops while the members of the International Association of Machinists are still on strike; (7) that it is openly stated by the members and officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers that their sole purpose is to fight the International Association of Machinists in this country.

Your attention is called to the further fact that the local of the International Association of Machinists, and also the local of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in New York, were both represented in the Central Federated Union of New York City; that charges were preferred against your local there, and a committee appointed to investigate

the matter; that this committee found your local guilty of the charges, and your local was given one week in which to act in a fraternal manner with the machinists and other metal trades out on strike, that is, by withdrawing their men from the yard and shops of the Boston Dry Dock Company, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., or that your local will stand suspended. I have been since informed that because of the refusal of your local Amalgamated Society of Engineers in New York to comply with the decision rendered, they have been, and now stand, suspended from the Central Federated Union of New York City.

It is stated, although the statement is modified by the remark that it is simply a rumor as yet unverified, that at the last delegate meeting of your Association the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for the purpose of "fighting the International Association of Machinists." Of course, I do not know whether this is based upon fact, and simply mention it as a matter which is being made use of by interested persons; and, as you can imagine, it helps to intensify the bitterness of the situation.

Mr. O'Connell enclosed another letter complaining of the conditions of affairs existing in Port Huron, Mich. The Jenks Ship Building Company wanted every man to work all night on account of closing the following day. The trade rules of the organization provide for extra pay for "overtime." The company refused to pay more than "straight time;" that is, the regular wages paid during the day. All the members of the International Association of Machinists refused to work, unless they were given extra pay for overtime. Mr. John Powell, a slotter hand, a member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, worked all night without extra pay; in other words, for "straight time." One of the lathe hands was discharged to give Mr. Powell the lathe.

Both the letters from which I quote express regret that such a condition of affairs should exist; that they have endeavored to live in harmony officially with the members of your society; but the actions of the members of your organization as individuals and the organization as such have been so unfriendly, unfraternal, and hostile that this is out of the question entirely. It is only necessary to add in connection with this particular species of complaint that it is reiterated and emphasized by the officers of the Pattern Makers' League of North America and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, each of them national unions of the trades named and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Of course, you know that different methods are often employed by trade unions of the different countries in the endeavor to bring about the best results for the protection and advancement of the interests of their respective membership. I understand, and have had it from an official representative of your Society, that there is not by agreement between your Society and the employers of its members, any agreement in England by which the yard, shop or plant of such employers is conducted, as we understand it in the United States, as a strictly union establishment; in other words, where it is agreed between the employer and the organization that the plant shall be conducted as a strictly union concern. Here trade unions, and among them the International Association of Machinists, agree with the employers that strictly trade-union establishments shall be conducted. The International Association of Machinists has more than two thousand of such agreements at present, in spite of the large conflict in which its members have been engaged since May 20. You can readily see that the International Association of Machinists is, therefore, responsible for the fulfillment of all the conditions on its part of the agreements; and when a contest arises by reason of broken agreement or a failure to agree, it must be in a position to conduct the struggle in accordance with the best interests of the members and the Association. In the past it assumed all the responsibility, without the ability to fully perform it by reason of either the inactivity or indifference or hostility of the American Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and these have been accentuated by recent experiences of which a few have already been referred to in this letter.

You say that your Delegate Meeting was unable to accede to the request which we were required to submit to you, by the limitations imposed by the Constitution of your Society; but you add "as well as by the general exigencies of the situation." This latter statement would indicate that there is some discretionary power vested in the Delegate Meeting, or in other officers of your Society, that when, in their judgment, the exigencies of the situation shall require, it may be performed; and it was because as trade unionists we know that we have laws to govern the affairs of our unions, but that at times exigencies arise which require the exercise of great functions, that the Executive Council directed me (and I did write), respectfully suggesting the changes in the Constitution or the rules of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers which would permit its members in the United States and Canada to hold membership in the respective unions of their crafts throughout North America and be subject to the laws of the American unions, permitting your members to retain membership in the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, even if only they may continue to be entitled to receive the benefits which your Society provides.

Day by day the industrial conditions in our country are becoming keener. The combination of capital finds its keenest expression and greatest development in the United States today. Those who are not in constant conferences and contests can scarcely have an appreciation of what the organized workers of our country have to contend with and contend against. The American trade unions are here upon the ground. With them it is a question whether they shall prepare themselves in order to withstand the evil effects of one-sided combination, or to prepare themselves as their experience and

judgment dictate so that they may not only hold their own, but constantly be in a better position of defense and progress along the best road to ultimate justice and success.

Having all these facts in mind, the International Association of Machinists, the Pattern Makers' League of North America, and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths entered the first complaint which formed the subject-matter of our correspondence. The Executive Council was in hopes that acquiescence in the suggestion made to you in my letter of April 25 might be had to avoid conflict. This hope, however, has nearly been destroyed by the action of your Delegate Meeting which you communicated to me in your answer June 11. However, I submitted your letter to my colleagues of the Executive Council at their recent meeting in this city, September 16-20. In accordance with your suggestion, the Executive Council rediscussed the matter, and in the light of the considerations and reasons which you submitted; and I was directed to reply to you substantially as above, and also to say that we must insist that the American members of the Association of Society of Engineers be permitted to become members of the American trade unions of the crafts; that unless this is complied with, it will be necessary to recommend to the forthcoming Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held at Scranton, Pa., December 5-14, that the charter issued by the American Federation of Labor to the American Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers be revoked.

It should be unnecessary for me to assure you that I most sincerely entertain the hope that there will be no necessity for action in conformity with the provisional decision reached by the Executive Council, and that your Society will make some provision in accordance with the request heretofore made and repeated herein.

In conclusion, permit me to assure you that the trade unions of America, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, stand fully committed, and as unwavering advocates of international solidarity of labor. We were the first who advocated and put into practice the free acceptance of Union Cards from our fellow-workers who possessed them and reached our shores. In standing for international solidarity and agreement, hoping and struggling for the best interests of the toiling masses of the entire globe, we cannot surrender our right to be the absolute judges of what is best to conduct contests, and prepare for them in the labor movement of America.

Inasmuch as time is rather short between now and the holding of our Scranton Convention, the request is earnestly made that I may have a reply from you before the date named; and it is my hope that it may be affirmative.

With assurances of high regards and best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers,
110 Peckham Road, London, S. E., Oct. 29, 1901.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, 423-425 G Street, N. W., Washington, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:—I have to acknowledge yours of the 17th inst., relative to the friction between our members in America and the American Federation of Labor consequent upon complaints from the affiliated bodies which are mentioned by you. Needless to say, we much regret the turn events have taken and the charges made. But, in justice to our American section, you will see that it is but right that we should have from their Council in New York a statement on the points covered before replying to yours in detail or making any reply to the proposals made by you on behalf of the Federation. This will be procured at once and I will then write again.

Meantime, with personal reciprocation of good wishes, I remain,

Yours Sincerely,

(Signed.)

GEORGE H. BARNES.

Thus far we have not heard further from Mr. Barnes upon the subject, although the definite answer may come from him during the Convention. In any event, the entire subject-matter is laid before this Convention for such action as may be deemed just and advisable.

CANADA.

In view of the rapid growth of the membership in our Canadian unions, and for the purpose of enabling them to better secure remedial legislation, we have decided to increase the annual appropriation to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress to \$300.

BOYCOTTS AND BOYCOTT APPLICATIONS.

A controversy arose between the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' International Union and the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, for the reinstatement of four of its members who had been victimized by the company's foreman in the molding department. The brass molders quit work, and the polishers belonging to the same organization quit in sympathy. The establishment was closed by the company for a long period. We endeavored to bring about an honorable adjustment of the matter in controversy, the company agreeing to unionize the plant. The Metal Polishers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Union insisted upon standing by the four victimized men, and demanding their reinstatement. This the company declined to do. Subsequently the company filled its molding and polishing departments, and resumed operations. We have endeavored to bring about a satisfactory settlement between the company and union involved, but without success. The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Union made application to place the company's product upon the unfair list. Correspondence was resumed with a

view to a settlement, and arbitration of the entire matter proposed, with the assurance that the contention for the reinstatement of the four men would not be insisted upon. The company, through its President, advised us that the board of directors were out of town, but expressed the belief that arbitration, reopening the molders and polishers question, was improbable. Since the matter has not reached a final conclusion, we recommend that the incoming Executive Council continue its efforts to bring about an honorable adjustment of the controversy, and repeat, if necessary, its tender of arbitration.

We have approved a number of applications to place firms upon the "we don't patronize list," a full list of which is herewith submitted.

Several applications were not approved. Among these was the application to place the Western Laborer of Omaha, Neb., upon the unfair list. We had good and sufficient reasons for our action upon the concern generally referred to; but in the particular case we explained that the grounds of our declination was that we did not believe we should officially place a paper upon the unfair list because of opinions expressed. Our movement stands for freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, and though the right is reserved to each union member as well as every citizen to purchase, or decline to purchase any publication for any reason, or for no reason at all, yet consistency and justice preclude our movement from placing a newspaper upon the unfair list for expressions of opinion.

The Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union made application to place the National Biscuit Company and all of its branches upon the unfair list. We had interviews with the officers of the company, wherein a representative of the bakers participated. The representative of the company promised to present to the board of directors a proposition for the unionization of the several plants. In the interim the company complained that the unions were taking aggressive action against the company's interests. This, the union denied. The board of directors, we are advised, could not, under any circumstances, favorably consider the proposition. Subsequently, the organization complained that its members were being discriminated against and discharged because of their membership in the union. The President was directed to take action in the matter. A letter was written to the company containing the grounds of complaint. No answer has been received, although some time has elapsed. The application is referred to you for such action as you may determine.

As will be noted we have an exceedingly large number of establishments on the "we don't patronize list" of the American Federation of Labor. There is no doubt in our mind but that the firms in question have been so antagonistic and unfair to our fellow-workers as to warrant us in withholding our good will and patronage from them. We are forced to the conclusion, however, that when the "unfair list" contains a large number of names of firms it weakens the effect of this potent method of securing redress. While we do not at this time recommend the dropping of all these firms from our "unfair list," we think a revision would be advisable, eliminating those which may have become obsolete, and we urge a restraint upon its increase. We also recommend, and urgently request, that the officers of National and International Unions having official journals, and the labor press more generally, publish the "we don't patronize list," and revise it monthly to the official list.

We had a conference with the representatives of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in continuation of our effort to bring about an honorable adjustment of the controversy between that organization and the Chicago News and Chicago Record. We found this an impossible task, since the Chicago Daily News Publishing Association had made under its rule the Record and News controversy its own. The Association declared that negotiations for an adjustment of the split would not be entered into unless the hostility against these two newspapers had ceased by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. We requested the cooperation of the officers of the International Typographical Union with the officers of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union toward effecting an amicable adjustment of the difficulty and declared ourselves ready at any time to aid and assist the officers of the International Typographical Union, and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in every way to bring about the end desired.

Application to place the following concerns upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor have been made and approved by the Executive Council from November 1, 1900, to November 1, 1901:

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, O. (Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union.)

American Radiator Company, St. Louis, Mo. (Radiator Moulders' Union No. 8004.)

Belleville Stove Works, Belleville, Ill. (Stove Mounters' International Union.)

Black & Germer Co., Erie, Pa. (Iron Molders' Union.)

Brazil Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. (International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.)

Cincinnati Cooperage Co. (Coopers' International Union.)

W. B. Conkey Co., Hammond, Ind. (International Typographical Union.)

Computing Scale Co., Dayton, O. (International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics.)

Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Co. (International Association of Watch Case Engravers.)

- Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y. (Central Labor Council in behalf of Federal Labor Union No. 7479.)
- Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, Kansas City, and Wichita. (Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.)
- Donahue & Henneberry, Chicago, Ill. (International Typographical Union.)
- The Dahelm (Chicago Freie Presse), Chicago, Ill. (International Typographical Union.)
- H. P. Deucher Co., Hamilton, O. (Iron Molders' Union.)
- Davis Manufacturing Co., Dayton, O. (International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics.)
- Davidson Pump Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. (International Association of Machinists.)
- Defiance Box Co, Defiance, O. (Federal Labor Union, No. 9088.)
- Eclipse Stove Co., Mansfield, O. (Stove Mounters' International Union.)
- Felster Printing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (International Printing Pressmen's Union.)
- Joseph Fowler Shirt Co., Glen Falls, N. Y. (Shirt Waist, and Laundry Workers' International Union.)
- Jos. Fahy & Wadsworth Watch Case Co. (Watch Case Engravers' International Association.)
- Goodell Cutlery Co., Antrim, N. H. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.)
- Genesee Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. (International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.)
- Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Two Rivers, Wis. (Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union.)
- George M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill. (International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.)
- The Hauser, Brenner & Fath Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Coopers' International Union.)
- Herendeen Manufacturing Co., Geneva, N. Y. (Iron Molders' Union.)
- Huttig Sash & Door Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Woodworkers' International Union.)
- Andrew Kimble Bent Wood Works, Zanesville, O. (Central Labor Union and Woodworkers' International Union.)
- Kerbs, Werthelm & Schiffer, New York, N. Y. (Cigarmakers' International Union.)
- Kahn Stove Works, Hamilton, O. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.)
- Litchfield Brick Co., Litchfield, Ill. (Brickmakers' National Alliance.)
- The Lee Broom and Duster Co., Davenport, Ill. (International Broom Makers.)
- Landis, Frey & Clark Atlas Works, New Britain, Conn. (Table Knife Grinders' National Union.)
- Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Co., Covington, Ky. (Tobacco Workers' International Union.)
- Le Ferer Arms Co., Gun Factory, Syracuse, N. Y. (Gun Workers' Union, No. 9088.)
- Morley Bros. Saddlery Co., Chicago, Ill. (United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.)
- Mt. Vernon Car Manufacturing Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill. (Federal Labor Union, No. 7338.)
- Marshall & Ball, Newark, N. J. (Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.)
- Moench & Son, Cattaraugus, N. Y. (Leather Buffers' Union, No. 8470.)
- Moench, Fisher & Son, Tonawanda, N. Y.
- Toom Moore and Henry George Cigars. (Cigarmakers' International Union.)
- Peter McCourt Theatrical Circuit, Denver, Colo. (American Federation of Musicians.)
- McKinney Bread Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Journeyman Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union.)
- McSherry Co., Middleton, O. (Iron Molders' Union.)
- New York Sun, New York. (International Typographical Union.)
- J. B. Owens Pottery Co., Zanesville, O. (Central Labor Union.)
- Oliver Bros., Lockport, N. Y. (Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', and Brass Workers' Union of North America.)
- Philadelphia Demokrat. (International Typographical Union.)
- Thomas G. Plant, Roxbury, Mass. (Boot and Shoe Workers Union.)
- Parkersburg Sentinel, Parkersburg, W. Va. (International Typographical Union.)
- Riverside Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. (International Union of Textile Workers.)
- Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md. (Woodworkers' International Union.)
- Riechert Milling Co., Freeburg, Ill. (Coopers' International Union.)
- Schoelkopf & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Tanners' and Curriers' Union, No. 7480.)
- St. Louis Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Coopers' International Union.)
- Schneider-Trencamp Co., Cleveland, O. (International Association of Machinists.)
- Terre Haute Brick and Pipe Co., Terre Haute, Ind. (Brickmakers' National Alliance.)
- Terre Haute Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind. (International Typographical Union.)
- United Shirt and Collar Co. (Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.)
- Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind. (Central Labor Union.)
- Winslow Bros., Chicago, Ill. (Metal Workers.)
- Western Electric Co., Chicago, Ill. (International Association of Machinists.)

Watt Mining Car Wheel Co., Barnesville, O. (Federal Labor Union, No. 8347.)
 The Whitlmore Co., Boston, Mass. (Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.)
 Wayne County Preserving Co., Newark, N. J. (Federal Labor Union, No. 8812.)
 T. Zurburg, Riverside, N. J. (International Association of Watch Case Engravers.)

REMOVED FROM UNFAIR LIST.

Removed from unfair list from November 1, 1900, to November 1, 1901:
 Belleville Stove Works, Belleville, Ill. (Stove Mounters' International Union.)
 Cameron Mill Elevator Co., Ft. Worth, Tex. (Flour Mill Workers' Union, No. 7538.)
 Cudahy Packing Co., Cudahy, Wis. (Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.)
 F. X. Ganter, Baltimore, Md. (Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union.)
 The Hauser Bremen & Fath Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Coopers' International Union.)
 Hall & Co. Worsted Mills, Jamestown, N. Y. (International Textile Workers.)
 Abe Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (United Garment Workers.)
 Morley Bros.' Saddlery Co., Chicago, Ill. (United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.)
 Marshall & Ball Co., Newark, N. J. (Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.)
 Providence Telegram, Providence, R. I. (International Typographical Union.)
 Peabody Coal Co., Chicago, Ill. (Team Drivers' International Union.)
 Thomas G. Plant, Roxbury, Mass. (Boot and Shoe Workers.)
 Reliance Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill. (Flour Mill Workers' Union, No. 8036.)
 Swift Packing Co. (Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.)
 E. B. Townsend Brick Co., Zanesville, O. (Central Labor Union.)

DECEPTIVE PUBLICATIONS.

A number of souvenir books have been published in which the name of the American Federation of Labor has been used without authority or sanction of any kind from either the American Federation of Labor or its officers. The good name of our movement is thereby impaired, the interests of our fellow-workers injured, and fair-minded business men imposed upon and deceived. During the year we have endeavored to impress upon all that the only publication in which advertisements are received is our official monthly magazine, the **AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST**; and we have also endeavored to induce a more straightforward course by those who have transgressed in the direction indicated. In this particular we have not been as successful as we should be pleased to be enabled to report to you. However, we are more concerned with the future than with the past; and, in order to be helpful in eliminating the cause of grievous complaint, we make the following recommendations:

First—That we shall insist that no body of organized labor, nor shall any person issue a souvenir book claiming that such book or any other publication is issued for or on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Second—That any city chosen by a Convention of the American Federation of Labor to hold the Convention following shall not directly or indirectly through its Central Labor Union or otherwise issue a souvenir book claiming that such book is issued for or on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Third—That in the event of any such souvenir book being projected or about to be issued, directly or indirectly, by the Central Labor Body in the city in which the Convention was selected to be held, in violation of the letter and spirit of these recommendations, the Executive Council may change the city in which the Convention is to be held to the one which received the next highest number of votes for that honor.

Fourth—That the Executive Council is hereby directed to prosecute any person or persons in the courts who shall in any way issue souvenir books, directories, or other publications in which the name of the American Federation of Labor is used as publisher, owner, or beneficiary.

Fifth—That it is again emphasized that the **AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST** is the official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor, and is the only publication in which advertisements are received.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We received instructions to investigate the condition of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and, if necessary, comply with the request made to revoke its charter. A representative of the Executive Council was appointed to attend its convention, act with the committee on credentials, supervise the work of the convention, and make a report. The officers of National and International Unions were requested to urge their Locals in Ohio to attend the convention. Our representative reported that the convention was entirely straightforward and successful, and the charter was therefore continued.

We have made an investigation into the Labor Guarantee Company, and, though there is nothing objectionable in the plan and objects of the company, we cannot recommend its endorsement by the American Federation of Labor. There is sufficient work for us to do in the interests of our fellow-workers within the lines of trade union activity.

We were unable to undertake the trip to Missouri, which it would have required, had we investigated properly and upon the ground, the plan of a labor college as suggested by our last Convention.

The President was authorized to take such action as would be helpful in securing the enactment of child labor laws in the different States. The only State in which we have been successful thus far is Tennessee, where a most beneficent law has been passed. The efforts are being continued even now in this direction.

We appropriated several sums of money for special organizations to aid them in work for the extension of their trade organization; also the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for the sufferers of the Jacksonville fire.

We have endorsed the labels of the following organizations: Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers' International Union; Jewelry Workers' International Union; Wire Weavers' Protective Association; International Wood Carvers' Association; Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.

Quite a confusion has been created through some local unions desirous of issuing a label of their own. Resolutions upon the subject are more fully referred to in the President's report, in which he incorporates resolutions we adopted upon the subject.

We recommend that the reports of various committees covering any particular subject be printed in the proceedings under one head.

We disapprove placing the Peabody Coal Company upon the unfair list, and advised the organization in interest to proceed against the Cooney Teaming Company.

Inasmuch as Mr. Joseph Valentine tendered his resignation as fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress (in consequence of his organization being involved in a great industrial conflict) we elected Mr. Eugene F. O'Rourke to fill the vacancy. Our delegates were then Brothers Daniel J. Keefe, of the International Longshoremen's Association, and Eugene F. O'Rourke, of the International Typographical Union. Our delegates advise us that they were received and entertained in a most cordial and fraternal spirit by our fellow trade unionists of Great Britain in Congress assembled. We are honored in return by the presence of the fraternal delegates from that Congress to this Convention of the American Federation of Labor in the person of Frank Chandler, of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and Ben Tillett, of the Dockers and Wharf Workers, to whom we extend an unfeligned, hearty, and sincere welcome. We trust their stay with us may be promotive of still stronger bonds of interest and actual fraternity and solidarity among the workers of both countries, and that it may tend to the establishment of closer ties among the workers and the peoples of all countries.

The same report comes to us from our fraternal delegate, John R. O'Brien, to the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress, and the return delegate, Patrick Draper, from that Congress to our Convention. We certainly express to him the same fraternal greeting and cordial good will for our Canadian fellow trade unionists.

We have inaugurated a campaign for the abolition of the sweatshop system in New York City, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and other places where it is in vogue, and in the near future will call upon State Federations and Central Labor Bodies for their systematic cooperation to the end that this nefarious system shall be abolished.

Regarding the matter of the imprisonment of Lewis J. Crawford, who was arrested in connection with the Coeur d'Alene strike—that is, aiding in liberating the men imprisoned in "bull pen"—we communicated with Attorney Cohen asking his advice in the matter. He suggested a petition to the President asking for executive clemency. The petition is in course of preparation.

Representatives from the Executive Council attended the conventions of both the National Letter Carriers' Association and Postoffice Clerks' National Association meetings, at Milwaukee and Chicago, respectively, with a view of having them become affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. We are able to report that though affirmative action was not taken, the prospect for affiliation in the near future is favorable. We also received letters from these organizations in which the most grateful acknowledgement is expressed for addresses of members of the Council who attended their gatherings.

The above is a brief resume of a few of the very many matters we have had under consideration, but which, we think, may require your further consideration, and, we trust, your approval. In spite of the fact that each member of the Executive Council is deeply concerned in the affairs of his own trade organization, we have given the best services of which we were capable in furthering the interests of our fellow-workers in all trades, and have aided by every means at our command the organization and education of all to the end that the burden of the future may be lighter, the path made easier for the progress and advancement and attainment of the noblest principles and purposes for which any people have struggled in the history of man.

Eagerly praying for the absolute and unqualified success of our movement, we beg to submit this report to your careful consideration, and remain,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,
JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President,
JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President,
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President,
MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President,
THOMAS J. KIDD, Fifth Vice-President,
D. A. HAYES, Sixth Vice-President,
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer,
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

During the reading of the report Vice-President Morris was called to the chair.

The report of the Executive Council was referred to the proper committee.

The chair then appointed the following Special Committee on Autonomy: Samuel Gompers, James Duncan, John Mitchell, John Mulholland, and C. N. Hughes.

Delegate Mitchell, for Special Committee on Scranton Railway Company, reported as follows:

Scranton, Pa., December 11, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Brothers: We, your committee appointed to interview the officers of the Scranton Street Railway Company for the purpose of bringing about, if possible, a settlement of the present dispute between that company and Division 168, the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, beg leave to submit the following report:

On Tuesday, December 10, 1901, we succeeded in securing an interview with Mr. Silliman, general manager of this company, and Mr. Burke, one of the directors. After our introduction to these gentlemen and informing them of our mission, Manager Silliman stated before he would take up any matters with us he desired to ask us some questions, which he wanted to know if we would answer. We informed him that we would answer all reasonable questions, but would first rather hear the questions before we agreed to answer them. He started out by outlining the company's side of the question, and put his questions in such a manner that had we answered them we would have justified the company in their position, and condemned the employees. These questions we refused to answer in the manner that they were put at us, stating that we had called upon him to see if it were possible to bring about a settlement of the dispute now on, and not to justify the railroad company and condemn the railroad employees now engaged in this contest. He then refused to consider the matter any further with us. He stated that he would not meet or treat with us as representatives of the American Federation of Labor. We then, before retiring, asked him if he would meet with President Mahon and a committee of the local organization looking to a settlement of the dispute. This he again refused, stating that he would not treat or meet the representatives of any organization. It was also stated by Messrs. Silliman and Burke that Silliman, as general manager of the company, had full authority in the premises. Being unable to get any further consideration, we now submit the report and leave the matter to this Convention for such action as they deem advisable.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN MITCHELL,
W. D. MAHON,
Committee.

Delegate Mahon moved that the report be referred to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Delegate Klapetzky, for Committee on Organization, reported:

On Resolution No. 28.—By C. O. Sherman, United Metal Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The United Metal Workers' International Union cover the full jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural and Architectural Iron Workers.

Whereas, There are several unions now organized in Bridge and Structural and Architectural Iron Workers, and are not connected in any way with the American Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be hereby instructed to make a special effort to get such independent Bridge and Structural and Architectural Unions to become affiliated with the United Metal Workers' International Union.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council, with instructions to have the organizers render such assistance.

Committee's report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 34.—By Delegate Robert B. Kerr, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths:

Whereas, The Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor passed a resolution, the same appearing on the report of said Convention as Reso-

lution No. 105, instructing American Federation of Labor Organizers to use their earnest and best efforts towards the formation of Local Unions of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths in localities where they did not then exist; and

Whereas, The efforts of such organizers have been instrumental in organizing a large number of Unions of this craft and, as the services rendered by those gentlemen are earnestly appreciated by the said International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and as excellent results have resulted therefrom; therefore, be it, by this, the Twenty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor,

Resolved, That the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor, General, District, and State, be thanked for their earnest work among the blacksmiths in the past, and that they be, and hereby are, instructed to use special efforts in the coming year to more thoroughly organize this important branch of the iron industry.

The committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council, with instructions to have the organizers carry out the desire expressed whenever possible.

Delegate Flynn moved adoption of committee's report. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 41.—By Delegate George Warde, Erie Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The Reed and Rattan Workers throughout the United States are in an unorganized condition; and

Whereas, We believe without great effort the craft can be organized solidly; therefore,

Resolved, The President of the American Federation of Labor instruct the organizers to make special effort to organize the craft wherever found, and especially in Garden, Wichendon, Lemister, and Wakefield, Mass.; Newburg, N. Y.; the Grau shops, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Block shops, in Philadelphia, Pa.

The committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council, with instructions to call the attention of organizers, when in the territory named, to form said locals if possible.

Delegate Warde moved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate Fish, of the International Association of Car Workers:

Whereas, The Car Builders', Truck Builders', Car Repairers', Car Inspectors', and Air Brakemen's Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, on May 22, of the present year, formed an international body known as the International Association of Car Workers, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The International Association of Car Workers have not, in their infancy, a sufficient amount of money in their treasury to carry on the work of organizing as rapidly as the cause requires; and

Whereas, It is estimated that there are over five hundred thousand car workers in the United States and Canada, affording an immense field in which to organize, and whereby this organization could be made one of the largest and most powerful labor organizations in existence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be, and hereby are, instructed to render all possible aid to the Car Workers; and also

Resolved, That a circular be issued to all organizers, with special instructions to at once make attempt to organize all the car workers in their districts.

The committee amends the resolution by striking out the last resolve, and recommends that the resolution, as amended, be referred to the incoming Executive Council, with instructions to the organizers to render assistance whenever possible.

Delegate Bauer moved concurrence in committee's report. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll, of Central Labor Union, Boston:

Whereas, The Carpet Upholsterers are at the present time making a strenuous effort to organize their fellow craftsmen throughout the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General, District, and Local Organizers of the American Federation of Labor give their attention to the formation of new Local Unions of Carpet Upholsterers in their respective districts.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council, with instructions to have the organizers render assistance whenever possible.

Delegate Hart moved concurrence in committee's report. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate Dennis Healey, of Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America:

Resolved, That it be the sense of this Convention that the President of the American Federation of Labor, in his instructions to organizers, shall ask them if there are any leather factories, tanneries, morocco factories, or leather ware-rooms in their vicinity; if so, that they make an effort to organize them into Locals of the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

The committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council, they to instruct the organizers to render such assistance when in the territory where sufficient numbers of the craft are found to form a local.

Delegate Hart moved concurrence in report of committee. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 52, the committee recommends that the delegate offering this resolution be allowed to withdraw the same, this being his request. Agreed to.

On Resolutions Nos. 56, 99, and 160, that they be referred to the Committee on Autonomy. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 72, that it be referred to the Committee on Laws. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 189, that it be referred to Committee on Resolutions. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate Robert L. Williams, Portsmouth (Va.) Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The organization of the working people of Virginia has progressed with considerable success the past year, but as there are yet many towns and industries unorganized, and as it is important that they should be gotten in line; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the incoming Executive Council that they assist in accomplishing this matter by having an organizer appointed for the State of Virginia.

As a previous resolution, passed by this Convention, calls for two organizers in the Southern States, your committee make no recommendation, the subject matter having been covered by previous legislation.

Report of committee approved.

On Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate C. D. Rogers, California State Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The condition of the labor movement on the Pacific Coast, especially in California, is such that the necessity of an organizer from this Federation is apparent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be directed to take such steps as in their judgment may seem proper to place an organizer to be located in the Pacific Coast district, whose duty it shall be to assist in and organize all crafts of wage-earners, and perform such other duties as directed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Further Resolved, That if in the judgment of the Executive Council it seems inexpedient to keep an organizer in the field all of the time, at least arrangements be made for half time.

The committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Committee's report adopted.

On Resolution No. 126.—By Delegates Clay and Reid, Federal Labor Union, 8838 Building Laborers' Union, 7471:

Whereas, The colored men of the South have invaded the ranks of skilled labor, and the unorganized colored men are held by the capitalists for the purpose of defeating union white men in their demand for justice and right and

Whereas, We see that a colored man is more adapted to the organization of his race than any one else; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask that more colored organizers be appointed in the Southern District.

The committee recommends the reference of this resolution to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Clay spoke on the subject at great length.

Committee's report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 145.—By Delegate A. F. Bishoff, Granitoid and Cement Workers, No. 8172:

Whereas, Inasmuch as there are several locals known as Cement Workers, being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Granitoid and Cement Workers' Union, No. 8172, has a strong desire to form a National Union of that craft or calling to promote and bring about better conditions for those performing such work; it is therefore

Resolved, That the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in session in the City of Scranton, Pa., instruct the incoming Executive Council to take action in that direction, and instruct the duly commissioned organizers, in case a sufficient number of organizations of that craft affiliated with this body cannot be had at the present time, to use all possible efforts in organizing unions herein mentioned to accomplish that end.

The committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Committee's recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 150.—By Delegates Charles Hank, International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance; Frank Butterworth, No. 9035, Arch Terra Cotta Pressers and Finishers:

Whereas, The International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has been given full jurisdiction over all terra cotta workers; and

Whereas, There are several Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor known as Terra Cotta Pressers and Finishers, No. 9035, and No. 7523, that have been requested, several times, to affiliate with the International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, and have failed to comply with the request;

Resolved, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to notify said unions that unless they affiliate with the International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance within sixty days of the close of this Convention their charters will be revoked.

The committee recommends that inasmuch as action has been taken by this Convention, wherein one of the organizations referred to had its delegate seated on the condition that the resolution be complied with, that this resolution should be amended so as to include all organizations of Terra Cotta Pressers and Finishers, and with this amendment, the committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Recommendations of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 153.—By Delegate John R. O'Leary, Core Makers' International Union of America:

Whereas, Certain manufacturers have taken advantage of certain conditions making possible the employment of female labor in foundries, in direct competition with workers, members of Trades Unions, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, It is against the policy of the Union controlling said trade to permit the initiation of women in its locals; be it

Resolved, That the Organization Committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby authorized and directed to consider the advisability of organizing the females now employed at coremaking in various parts of the United States into Federal Unions.

The committee recommends non-concurrence in the resolution on the grounds that if the men employed at this trade desire that the females should be unionized, the proper place for them is in the union of their trade, and not in Federal Labor Unions.

Moved that report of committee be concurred in.

Delegate O'Leary desired to have the resolution recommitted to the committee, so that he could appear before it.

Delegate Lewis opposed reference back to the committee.

Delegate Klapetzky favored reference to the committee, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Organization. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 159.—By Delegate C. E. Hill, Federal Labor Union, 8856:

Whereas, The enormous amount of unskilled labor in America is a menace, not only to the Federal and Local Trade Unions, but also to all National and International Unions; and

Whereas, We do not believe it fair that efforts to organize this unskilled labor should be confined to any particular district or locality; and

Whereas, We believe that with proper effort a vast majority of this unskilled labor can be organized; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that a sufficient number of organizers be appointed from the membership of the Federal and Local Trade Unions, and kept in the field until the objects above mentioned be accomplished.

The committee took no action on this resolution, as the relief asked for is embodied in a previous resolution passed by this Convention, in resolution 109.

Committee's report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 179.—By Delegate E. A. Agard, Glass Bottle Blowers:

Resolved, That the Twenty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor recommend that the organizers of said Association make an effort during the coming year to organize the school teachers of this country.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Committee's recommendation adopted.

On Resolution No. 189.—By Delegates Owen Miller, Charles O'Connor, and Joseph Weber, American Federation of Musicians:

Be it hereby resolved, That the paper issued, owned, and controlled by the American Federation of Musicians, known by the name of the International Musician, is hereby indorsed and acknowledged to be the only bona fide official organ representing said Federation; and be it further

Resolved, That the issuing of any other paper usurping the authority and the label of the American Federation of Musicians is an act severely to be condemned as an encroachment upon trades union principles.

Recommended to refer to the Committee on Resolutions. So ordered.

On Resolution No. 190.—By Delegate A. T. Fish, International Association Car Workers:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to send a representative from the American Federation of Labor to represent the Federation at every convention of National or International organizations, particularly the organizations embracing railway employees, with the object of extending to them a cordial invitation to affiliate with this body.

The committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council. So ordered.

On Resolution No. 195.—By Delegate Fred Brockhausen, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee:

Whereas, The straw and felt hat industry is assuming quite a proportion; and

Whereas, There are about thirty thousand people engaged in said industry; and

Whereas, There is no organization among those people, only one small union, known as the Ladies' Straw and Felt Hat Workers' Union, No. 7584, chartered direct from the American Federation of Labor, and located in Milwaukee; and

Whereas, We believe said industry a good field for organization, and would in itself form a good strong national organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to make special effort to organize said industry, by instructing or sending organizers to localities where factories of said industry exist, to organize them, with the object of forming a national organization.

The committee recommends that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council, with instructions to have the organizers render such assistance as may be possible.

Committee's report adopted.

Delegate Donnelly, for Committee on Labels, reported:

At the request of the introducer of Resolution No. 37, by Delegate Call, to withdraw same, the committee recommends the withdrawal of the resolution. So ordered.

On Resolution No. 121.—By Delegate Henry E. Richard, Wood Carvers' International Union:

We hereby request the indorsement of the Label of the International Wood Carvers' Association, as adopted by a referendum vote.

Committee reports favorably upon condition that the Wood Carvers do not permit the use of their label upon any piece of woodwork which is produced by non-union workmen.

On motion, report of committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate Edward F. Dowd, Holyoke (Mass.) Central Union:

Whereas, The employees of the various paper mills have banded themselves into a Labor Union in this country; and

Whereas, It is the duty of one Union to help another in their time of need, be it

Resolved, That all unions having recourse to the buying of papers for the use of and the making of their books, will hereafter, if it has not been done before, buy said paper from mills which are recognized as union paper mills.

Committee reports favorably.

Delegate Davis moved concurrence in report of committee. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 162.—By Delegates Horace M. Eaton, and Collis Lovely, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

Whereas, Some unscrupulous shoe dealers and shoe salesmen falsely represent to intending purchasers that Union Stamp Shoes "cost more" or are "inferior in quality," etc.; and

Whereas, Such malicious statements have no foundation in fact, but are due to a desire to prevent the Union Stamp from gaining in power; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all members and friends of organized labor are warned not to place any confidence in such unsubstantiated statements, and are requested to demand the Union Stamp on all boots and shoes and to refuse to permit the dealer to offer any excuses for its absence.

Committee reports favorably and recommends its adoption.

Delegate Bauer moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Adopted.

Committee on Labels recommends that the incoming Executive Council introduce in Congress a bill to secure the enactment of a national law protecting and legalizing Union Labels. Adopted.

The following was received and filed:

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1901

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Scranton:

The Switchmen's Union of North America sends congratulations to the grandest body of men ever assembled. May success crown your deliberations.

THOMAS G. MBANEY, Editor.

The following was received:

To the Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor Convention:

Gentlemen: The International Correspondence method of teaching the theory of the trades and engineering professions and drawing to men and women already at work was commenced in this city ten years ago. It originated in an attempt to qualify miners to pass the examinations for mine foremen, and proving successful, is now used in teaching the theory of the principal trades and industrial occupations. The International Correspondence Schools have an enrollment exceeding 365,000, and over 200,000 students are at present carrying on their studies with it. It is the largest technical school in the world.

As representative workingmen of the country, it may be of interest to you to investigate this unique educational system under which thousands of the men you represent are accomplishing remarkable results in educating themselves, and it will give me great pleasure to afford you an opportunity to do so.

If you will notify me of the day and hour when it will be convenient for you to inspect the schools, I shall be pleased to arrange for guides to take you through the different departments.

T. J. FOSTER, President.

Delegate Geiger moved that before the invitation is accepted a special committee be appointed to investigate the schools.

Delegates Norman, Mitchell, Agard, and Devine spoke against the motion.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

The motion of Delegate Geiger was lost.

Delegate Blackmore moved to accept the invitation, and as many as can visit the school. Agreed to.

The following was also received:

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 8, 1901.

National Board of Federation of Labor:

Dear Brothers: You are respectfully invited to attend a reception given to you by Local 65, United Brewery Workers, at Elks' rooms, Franklin avenue, Scranton, Pa., Wednesday evening, December 11, 1901, at 8 o'clock. Hoping to meet every one of you without fail, we remain, your brothers.

LOCAL 65, UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN,

James Calpin, President

Upon motion the invitation was accepted.

At 12:10 p. m. the Convention was adjourned until 2 p. m.

SIXTH DAY.—Afternoon Session.

President Gompers, at 2 p. m., called the Convention to order.

Upon motion the call of the roll was dispensed with.

By unanimous consent the following resolutions were introduced and referred:

Resolution No. 205.—By Delegate George Custer, Central Labor Union, of Indianapolis, Ind.:

Whereas, Kingan & Co., also known as the Moore Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., pork and beef packers, have disrupted the Butchers' Union and a federal union, both of which were composed of employees of this company; have refused to recognize or treat with any committee of a union representing any section of their employees, and have used every means at their disposal to get rid of those who are members of any organized labor body; and

Whereas, For this persistent attitude of hostility to organized labor the name of Kingan & Co. has been placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Kingan & Co. be also designated in the unfair list by the name of the Moore Packing Co.; and, further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to use every effort by circular, to affiliated bodies, organizers, and such other means as might be at their disposal, to push the boycott against the product of Kingan & Co., and to inform organized labor of its attitude toward trade unionism.

Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 206.—By Delegate J. R. O'Leary, Core Makers' International Union:

Whereas, The International Association of Machinists, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Workers and Molders, Allied Metal Mechanics, Pattern Makers' League of North America, Core Makers' International Union of North America, Stove Mounters, Steel Range Workers, and Pattern Fillers and Fitters have, during the sessions of this Convention organized the Metal Trades Federation of North America, in accordance with the so-called St. Louis compact, approved and submitted to each interested organization July, 1901, and with the approval of the President of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The agreement contains provision for representation for the various Metal Federal Trades Unions through the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to provide necessary legislation to the end that the purposes of this Federation, so far as they relate to the Metal Federal Trade Unions, may be attained.

Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 207.—By Delegate J. R. O'Leary, Core Makers' International Union:

Whereas, It is the purpose of the Metal Trades Federation of North America to cause to be organized local metal trades councils or metal trades sections affiliated with central labor bodies, where such bodies exist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be, and it is hereby authorized to request all central labor bodies to form such council or section within its affiliated bodies.

Committee on Organization.

Delegate Klapetzky, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 153, which was referred back to the committee, we wish to report that a meeting was held and Delegate O'Leary appeared before us in behalf of his resolution. After stating his side, numerous questions were asked by members of the committee, who finally decided that the argument advanced only tended to justify the committee in their recommendation, which was reported this morning, and by a unanimous vote the original recommendation of the committee was reaffirmed.

Report of committee adopted.

Delegate Belnke, for Committee on Local Central Bodies, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 120.—By Delegates Homer D. Call and M. Donnelly, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America:

Whereas, The Central Federated Union of New York City is now, and has been for some time, seating delegates from two or more so-called butchers' unions, known as branches of Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers of New York.

Whereas, This association, being a dual organization, is not chartered by or affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, it having adopted a dual shop card, which card has been indorsed by the Central Federated Union, of New York City, to the exclusion of the shop card of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, which card has the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, immediately after adjournment of the Convention, request the Central Federated Union, of New York City, to request all affiliated butcher unions to apply for charters to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, or be deprived of representation in the Central Federated Union, of New York City.

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council request the Central Federated Union, of New York City, to withdraw indorsement of any and all butchers' market cards, except only that of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, which has the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Moved to concur in the report of the committee.

Delegate Warner amended that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council, which was seconded by Delegate Lennon.

Delegate Warner stated a promise had been made that if a charter was issued to the Federated Trades of New York City they would, within six months, succeed in having all independent Local Unions join the International of their craft.

Delegates Call, Robinson and Donnelly also spoke on the subject.

The amendment of Delegate Warner, to refer to the Executive Council, was adopted.

Delegate Bell asked unanimous consent to introduce two resolutions. No objections being raised, Delegate Bell offered the following, which were referred to the committees:

Resolution No. 208.—By Delegate of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

Whereas, The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America is and has been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since 1887, and has paid all dues and assessments to that body promptly and faithfully; and

Whereas, The working cards of members of the Brotherhood are refused recognition in the City of New York, and the members of our organization are hounded and hunted from job to job by members of unions affiliated with the American

Federation of Labor, with the full knowledge of the executive officers of that organization (American Federation of Labor); and

Whereas, Year after year for thirteen years, promise after promise has been made by the American Federation of Labor officials to the Executive Board of the Brotherhood that they (the American Federation of Labor officers) would demand justice and recognition for our members working in that city (New York), but such promises have never been fulfilled, due to the fact that the American Federation of Labor has no power whatever over its affiliated bodies, and is a useless instrument, as far as building trades organizations are concerned, to accomplish any good. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the General Assembly of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, in general Convention assembled, instruct our Executive Board to notify the officers of the American Federation of Labor that we demand from the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor, recognition for the working cards of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America on all buildings in course of repair and construction in said city, and if such recognition is not guaranteed on or before February 15, 1902, that our General Executive Board shall immediately submit to our general membership the following proposition for a referendum vote (returnable in forty days):

"The American Federation of Labor is unable to secure recognition for our cards in the City of New York."

"Shall we continue our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor?"

Committee on Local Central Bodies.

Resolution No. 209.—By Delegation of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers:

To the American Federation of Labor, Scranton, Pa.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, in general convention assembled, has adopted the following resolutions:

We, your committee in the matter of the National Paperhangers' Association would respectfully report as follows:

That we recommend to this Convention that the spirit of the resolution to the American Federation of Labor at their Louisville Convention be complied with, and we propose the following plan:

First: That in localities where local unions of paperhangers of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers exist, all members of the National Association shall apply to such Local Unions of the Brotherhood, and shall, if having been in good standing in the National Association, be admitted to membership.

Second: Where no local union of paperhangers exists of the Brotherhood, and there does exist a union of the National Association, such local union shall, on application, receive a charter as a Paperhangers' Local Union of the Brotherhood, and such union shall have the same powers and privileges of a local of the Brotherhood.

In the matter of autonomy your committee believes that the laws of the Brotherhood now give control of the paperhangers to Paperhangers' Local Unions of the Brotherhood, and with the pending amendments on this subject, when adopted, will make the desired autonomy complete, and we therefore invite the said National Paperhangers' Protective and Benevolent Association to become a part and parcel of the Brotherhood in the above manner.

That we further recommend that wherever a local union of the Paperhangers does exist, all members of the Brotherhood working at that branch of the trade must transfer to such local.

That we further recommend that Mr. Vall, the representative of the National Paperhangers' Protective and Benevolent Association be at once notified of the action of this General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA.

Committee on Organization.

Delegate Lennon, for Committee on Laws, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Laws respectfully recommend that Resolution 104, by Delegate

Casey, of the Virginia State Federation, be referred to a special committee on autonomy.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 208: Your committee recommend that it be referred to the Executive Council, as the subject matter is before them by action of the last Convention.

Agreed to.

Delegate Hart, for Committee on Local Trade Unions, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 97.—By Delegate Alex. Obert, Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers' Union, No. 8434:

Whereas, Charters are at present granted to soda and beer bottle workers by both the American Federation of Labor and Brewers' and Malsters' National Union:

Resolved, That all charters for soda and beer bottle workers be issued direct by the American Federation of Labor;

Resolved, That an organizer be placed in the field by the American Federation of Labor to organize the soda and beer bottle workers;

Resolved, That where two organizations, known as Soda Water and Beer Bottlers, exist, they should affiliate within sixty days, and be known as Soda Water and Beer Bottlers, and that they should then procure charter from American Federation of Labor.

The committee desires to report on the

First resolve unfavorably, as it would conflict with that trade autonomy granted to the United States Brewery Workers' Association.

On the second resolve, we desire to also report unfavorably, as the American Federation of Labor, through their general organizers, are fully able to attend to this, without additional special organizers.

On the third resolve, this point is also covered by the present laws of the American Federation of Labor.

The resolution was withdrawn by Delegate Alex. Obert by consent.

We further recommend that the recommendations of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor relative to the better protection of the Local Trade Unions of the American Federation of Labor should be adopted by this Convention, and, in endeavoring to secure better results for our affiliated Local Unions, that the American Federation of Labor issue special literature relative to the organizing, conducting their business, and more especially to any Local Trades Unions entering upon any contemplative action whereby they, the Local Trade Unions, may be involved in a strike or may be productive of a lockout. That they, the Local Trade Unions, must be guided solely by the general officers of the American Federation of Labor to secure financial aid out of the special defense fund created for their especial benefit.

MISS JULIA O'DEA, Chairman,
W. D. KEE,
F. W. FOX,
JOHN J. PALLAS,
ALFRED JORDAN,
J. W. SLAYTON,
THOMAS WESTOBY,
WILLIAM MUIRHEAD,
OWEN RHODES,
W. C. CANAN, Jr.,
LEE M. HART, Secretary.

The special recommendation of the committee was, upon motion of Delegate John Mitchell, referred to Committee on Laws.

Delegate Furuseth moved to suspend the rules, and in order to give the committee an opportunity to complete their work, to adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning. Agreed to.

After a notice of the meeting of the various committees, at 3 p. m. President Gompers declared the Convention adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY.—Morning Session.

Thursday, December 12, 1901.

First Vice-President Duncan called the Convention to order at 9 a. m.

It was moved to dispense with the call of the roll. Motion lost.

Roll Call.—Absentees: Delegates Mulholland, Klapetzky, Noschang, Boyer, Gompers, Morris, O'Leary, Innis, White, Hayes, Gilluly, Shalvoy, Daly, Frayne, Wilson, Joe Weber, Leonard, Bainbridge, Bell, Mahon, Frazier, Tierney, Fischer, Braunschweig, Gebelein, Dee, Huebner, Preble, Eichelberger, Reicher, Allison, Porter, George Smith, Moran, Lavery, Faison, Roser, John P. Walsh, Frank Brun, Burns, Hassler, Barr, Thomas, Brannock, Davenhall, Henderson, P. O'Rourke, Mooney, Ed. Jones, G. Lynch, Stoner, Mowdy, Price, Stoll, Herlihy, M. Closkey, Baucher, Howard, C. F. Quinn, Kee, and Haskins.

Delegate Black for Committee on President's report, submitted the following to the Officers and Members of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen—After a very careful reading and discussion of the various subjects treated upon in the President's report, we, your Committee on President's Report, beg leave to submit the following:

Necessarily, the report of your President is a more exhaustive one than usual, an indication itself of the facts brought out in its initial paragraphs. As several of the subjects treated upon under different heads are closely related, we have determined, for the sake of greater conciseness to group them as much as possible in our findings.

GROWTH AND ORGANIZERS.

Representative as it is of the steady advance of Labor to greater and more complete enjoyment of the fruits of its toil, and to a fuller participation in an expanding civilization, the American Federation of Labor, in its growth and the extension of its influence, is subject of intense interest to the intelligent toilers in our great industrial field.

A perusal of the facts recited under the heads "Growth and Extension," "Local Trade Unions," and "Federal Labor Unions" demonstrates beyond peradventure the success which has attended the efforts of the busy workers of the Federation. It is with considerable gratification your committee notes the truly remarkable numerical increase during the past year. In reflecting upon this feature of the year's work, we may be permitted to express the hope that this acquisition to our strength will prove of a substantial character and that our premier class will be so educated in the fundamental principles which underlie the trade union movement; that it will be enabled to develop into full-fledged graduates whose faith based upon an intelligent appreciation and conception of the trend of industrial development.

We realize the dangers attendant upon the organization of those who have been previously ignorant of its benefits; of the tendency to expect immediate redress of all grievances, we are not ignorant; and we are pleased to note that no effort is being spared not only to organize the unorganized, but to steady them in their organization.

We feel that the subject has been so completely covered and the policy pursued is in such harmony with the views of trade unionists upon the subject, that little remains for us to do but express the hope that the success of the past year will be reflected in the next and that the same efforts will be put forth to inculcate a spirit of self-reliance and manly independence to the end that our new recruits may be enabled to improve their opportunities and better their condition.

This missionary work is, very properly, the function of the American Federation of Labor, and both directly and indirectly is helpful to the affiliated trade unions, and round out and supplements their work. It is essentially educational in its character and worthy of our heartiest support and co-operation.

We are strongly of the opinion that there should be no cessation of the efforts to extend the influence and jurisdiction of this Federation, and that thought brings us at once to the consideration of these paragraphs of the report before us which deal with the various organizers by whose efforts this grand showing has been made.

For the volunteer organizer we cannot say too much in praise—his is a labor of unselfish devotion. All honor to him and welcome more like him.

While the amount expended for salaried organizers may seem large in comparison with former expenditures for this purpose, the money, in the opinion of your committee, has been all spent and brought good returns. We recommend that the work of efficient organizers be continued and that the Federation take advantage of their services as far as the funds at its disposal will permit.

DANGERS WITHIN.

The paragraphs dealing with "Unaffiliated Nationals," "To Unite All Forces of Labor," and "Canadian Organizers" are significant to your committee of two things—the desirability of perfect unity of action on the part of all organizations of labor and the grave menace of sectionalism in our midst—dangers within.

It must be apparent to all intelligent minds that a division of our forces or their lack of harmony exposes them to the assaults of the common enemy and minimizes the effectiveness of their efforts. In appreciation of the former of these undesirable features of the present situation, we heartily commend these words of President Gompers applied to unaffiliated National Unions:

"I urgently recommend that this Convention authorize the Incoming Executive Council to take such action by visitation and otherwise to appeal to the officers or conventions to take the step in advance by affiliation with the American Federation of Labor."

It is to be regretted that our fellow-workers organized as the Western Federation of Miners and Western Labor Union still hold aloof from the general movement and that there seems to be a tendency toward severance among our Canadian brethren. Movements of this character not only vitiate Labor's forces but cause general confusion, friction, and sometimes bitter antagonisms—all resulting in injury to our cause and danger to our integrity; we therefore heartily concur with the President when he says:

"I recommend that the Convention authorize a committee to meet with representatives of the organizations and movement referred to, with a view of bringing about the unity so essential to the welfare of the toilers of America."

Of a kind with these movements is that referred to under the caption "Building Trades," and in this case it is perhaps, of a more aggravated character. Here we find Local Unions, several of the Nationals affiliated with this body deliberately severing their relations with their trade unionists affiliated in recognized chartered Central Bodies. Not only do they sever their connection and draw apart, but in many instances antagonize those with whom they should be co-operating. The different unions comprising the Building Trades have, indeed, interests in common; they have interests which, being peculiar to themselves, can best be discussed by a body in which they alone have a voice, but it must not be forgotten that the broader field their interests and those of all other trade unionists are common, and that in pulling apart they are not only weakening to that degree the general movement but inviting ultimate disaster to themselves.

Labor has too much at stake, has too many evils to combat, to permit of internal strife. That that very thing is invited by the movement of the building trades toward the formation of Building Trades' Councils. As it is in the locality so is it in the broader national field, and we deprecate the idea of a National Building Trades Council. The thought that this movement is secretly approved by the National Unions at interest is entertained by some. If it be so, these unions are not, in our opinion, alive to the dangers which the future may have in store for them, for we can well conceive that should this movement proceed unreasoned the National Unions may yet find themselves confronted with a well-developed secession movement in their own midst. That seems to us the logical sequence of this regrettable severance.

Appreciating the community of interest always to be found in kindred or closely-related trades, we believe they should have an opportunity to organize in trade groups under the chartered Central Bodies; we, therefore, heartily recommend the suggestion of the President relative to the formation of Building Trades' sections and other similar sections, and would strongly urge and advise affiliated National Unions to co-operate to this end by urging it on their Locals as emphatically as they can.

DANGERS WITHOUT.

Under this head might very properly be comprehended what appears under the several heads dealing with the forms of hostile legislation—"Compulsory Arbitration," "Judicial antagonism," and "Judicial Injunctions."

Of hostile legislation perhaps none is better known to workingmen than the insidious efforts made to tack on amendments to anti-injunction bills or to pass anti-trust bills or like legislation which by judicial interpretation is made applicable to the members of trade unions and the trade unions themselves. Against this specious legislation we cannot be too insistent in warning our members.

In like vein we might criticize the efforts to arouse a sentiment favorable to compulsory arbitration, upon which we can add nothing further than was said in the exhaustive report made upon that subject by a special committee to the Twentieth Convention. We content ourselves by concurring in the thought expressed by that committee and the President that

the organized workmen of America must at all hazards protect and defend their right to strike in defense of, or to advance their best interests, without legal interference. We strongly commend the application of the principles of conciliation and arbitration to disputes arising between employer and employee, but in the voluntary form that we find adopted by several of our affiliated bodies. We, therefore, strongly advise that this Convention do again place itself upon record as opposing any form of compulsory arbitration as applied to labor disputes.

We view with grave apprehension the recent decision of the British House of Lords upon the Taff Vale case and subsequent decisions. Experience has taught us that important decisions of the British judiciary affecting the interests of Labor are speedily reflected in the decisions of our own Courts. We need scarcely wait for the reflection in this case, for we find already in recent judicial acts a very distinct trend in the same direction. We feel that inch by inch our judiciary is usurping what is practically sovereign powers. We find advanced pernicious theories of property right which, by implication, repose in the owners of factories or mines or other means of production a property right in the labor of working men and women. In no other way, upon no other theory, can we understand their utterances and decisions in the many injunction cases which have been brought to our notice in the past year. Upon what other theory can we understand injunctions which deny strikers the right to persuade or induce other workmen to leave their employment or from accepting employment, which deny them the right to picket with that purpose in view, which broadly prohibit them from interfering in any way with an employer's business, and so on in the all too familiar phraseology or judicial injunctions in labor disputes? We look upon such injunctions as an indefensible invasion of personal liberty and a wholly unjustifiable usurpation of power by the judiciary. But this is not the sum of iniquity of these proceedings. We find the Courts go even further in the application of their power, for by virtue of the extension of the scope of this sacred prerogative vested in them, they have, on the ground of contempt of Court, dealt out summary punishment to those guilty of criminal acts, thus denying the offender the constitutional right to a jury trial.

But it needs not the words of this committee nor President Gompers to demonstrate to organized workmen the dangers of the situation; the menace to their most sacred liberties from these "sappers and miners of the Constitution." Their own recent experience has done that most effectively. Our duty is to devise a remedy; their duty is to energetically assist in its application.

As appears later in this report, the American Federation of Labor has drafted a bill for presentation to Congress which forbids the application of the writ of injunction in labor disputes and which will effectually prevent the repetition of such travesties upon equity as have recently been enacted. The right to peaceably persuade or induce others to make common cause, and the right, by picketing or visitation, to exercise that privilege, we look upon as a constitutional right of the citizen, submission to the abridgment of which, by organized workmen, would betray a criminal lack of appreciation of the liberties gained for them by long years of agitation, suffering, and bloody conflict.

We recommend that agitation, with a view to arousing the people to a sense of the danger of the injustices perpetrated upon workmen under the guise of judicial injunctions, be kept up with added vigor. Workmen owe it to themselves to wage ceaseless war against this infringement of their liberties, and unless they do so persistently and vigorously, and importune their Representatives and Senators upon every occasion for the necessary remedial legislation, they must continue to suffer and witness the destruction of their most potent weapon for offense or defense—the strike.

DEFENSE.

With an appreciation of the dangers which confront us, we are better able to discuss our means of defense. This opens up an interesting group of subjects. Pre-eminent is the thought that whatever the workman has secured he has had to pay for. An organization without money is an army without supplies—unfitted for effective service. Inversely, the better supplied with money the more effective its forces. Holding these views, your committee are in hearty accord with the findings of the President upon the subject of high dues, and recommend to the textile workers and other affiliated bodies who have not yet had the courage to take the step, to study carefully and intelligently his utterances upon this very important feature of trade union policy.

A kindred subject is that of assessments for defense or other purposes. Your committee is strongly in favor of the idea of affiliated unions establishing a substantial fund for defense purposes and have given a great deal of careful thought to the suggestion of President Gompers relative to the creation of a defense fund in the American Federation of Labor. The President suggests that this be done by changing the constitution so as to permit of a larger assessment, and, further, that the Executive Council be directed to levy an assessment early in the year, so that funds would be on hand for the prompt assistance of affiliated organizations engaged in a protracted struggle.

Your committee views with decided disfavor the idea of the establishment of a defense fund by the American Federation of Labor at this time. We feel that affiliated bodies must be taught to be self-reliant and encouraged to build up substantial funds of their own and not to depend upon what financial assistance can be derived from the American Federation of Labor or affiliated bodies entirely when they enter upon a strike. The experience of the past year demonstrates beyond all cavil the absolute folly of such a policy, and when large

numbers of trade unionists, such as were then involved, are in need of financial aid, we seriously doubt the ability of the American Federation of Labor, at this stage of its development, to provide it in adequate amount. We feel, too, that it is an unsafe policy to offer any incentive for the members of an affiliated body to undertake a strike upon the money contributed by other trade unionists. For these reasons, and others that might readily suggest themselves, we are at present opposed to the following recommendations of the President:

"First, That the constitution be so changed as to admit of a larger assessment; and

"Second, That the Executive Council be not only empowered, but directed, to levy early in the year a portion of the assessment provided so that a fund may be at the disposition of the Executive Council at any time in the interests of any of our affiliated organizations engaged in a protracted struggle, one which their means will not permit them to singly support."

And would recommend that the present law of the American Federation of Labor upon that subject be allowed to remain as it is.

A powerful defense weapon is the union label properly handled and safe-guard. With the treatment of this subject by the President we are in hearty accord, and recommend for the adoption of this Convention the resolution he has suggested and which has received the approval of the Executive Council, to wit:

"Whereas, It is the policy and purpose of the American Federation of Labor to promote the use of and to create a general demand for union label products, and has indorsed the union label of every bona fide National or International Union of America issuing a label; and

"Whereas, We recognize the necessity of avoiding confusion among union workers and sympathizers with organized labor, who desire to give their whole patronage to union labor and union labeled products; and

"Whereas, The issuance of labels by local unions creates confusion by reason of the possibility of large numbers of labels being issued; and further, that the issuance of a label of a Local Union of a trade is calculated to narrow rather than broaden the sympathy and co-operation of the workers in such trades located at different points, and tends further to postpone the time when a National Union will be formed of the trade, and when a comprehensive label for the trade is adopted; therefore,

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor discountenance the use and will not approve or indorse any union label issued by any Local Union as such;

"Resolved, That where Local Unions desire the use of a union label covering the product of the labor of its members, that the label of the American Federation of Labor be used until such time as a National or International Union of the trade has been formed, when the organization may be in a better position to issue a successful union label of the trade."

As a means to secure periods of industrial tranquillity, we favor the idea of agreements as to wages and general conditions of labor for a specified time, and in the treatment of this subject we feel that we cannot improve upon the language of the President when he says—"yet it should be our constant aim to make the collective bargains—that is, agreements with our employers—as advantageous to our fellow-workers at it is possible to obtain in the course of negotiations; but when these agreements are made, it should be no less our steadfast purpose to faithfully abide by and live up to their terms for the full time of their existence."

But one thing more would we urge, and that is, that in the ratification of such agreements we should be careful to preserve our right to assist sister organizations in their extremity at any time.

LEGISLATION.

Almost of equal importance to these means of defense is the endeavor to secure favorable legislation. In the efforts of the American Federation of Labor in this direction we have but one criticism to offer, and that is the mistake of endangering important legislation by freightening the Legislative Committee with legislation of minor importance and which sometimes has a distinct flavor of special privilege. Thought in this direction was stimulated by reflection upon the "Leave of Absence Bill," which, we feel, was largely consented to by the representatives of wealthy corporations for the effect it would have in keeping government work out of the navy yards and arsenals.

In considering, therefore, the suggestion of the President that the Legislative Committee be directed to have prepared a bill governing the qualifications of applicants for positions as inspectors of steam boilers, we are constrained to advise that we do not feel competent to criticize the present law on the subject to the extent of concurring in the recommendation, and would suggest that at this stage the drafting of a bill be made no part of the duties of the Legislative Committee, but that the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders be asked to undertake that work and thus give your Legislative Committee a free hand to concentrate its efforts upon legislation of more general import.

The eight-hour day is a perennial subject of discussion and commendation. So much has been said upon it that further remarks would be reiteration and nothing more. Every trade unionist believes in the shorter workday; believes it is essential to his welfare and his future good; believes it is part of the reward he is justified in expecting as his share of the increased productivity of labor. With the President's remarks we fully agree, and recom-

mend that the most persistent efforts be made by our Legislative Committee to secure the passage of the Eight-hour Bill at the present session of Congress.

It is gratifying to note that President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, favors legislation which will protect States which take an advanced position upon the subject of prison labor against those less advanced, and we hope that with the favorable recommendation of the Chief Executive our Legislative Committee will find it possible to secure the enactment of the Prison Labor Bill drafted by the Industrial Commission and indorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

We can add but little to the remarks already made in this report upon the injunction evil, but what, in our opinion, offers an effective remedy will be found in the Anti-Injunction Bill drafted by the American Federation of Labor, and introduced and very persistently urged in last Congress. We recommend continued work in its behalf, and right here take occasion to say that workmen must learn to appreciate to a greater degree the value of letters from home urging such legislation. No influence is so potent upon Representatives and Senators as urgent letters from their constituents. Unfortunately for their own interests workmen are prone to think their duty has been fully performed when they have indorsed a bill by resolution or by reference to the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor. Such is not the case, and unless they co-operate more generally in the future than they have done in the past with the officers of the Federation, they need not be surprised if little attention is paid to their demands for labor legislation. Legislation is little value indeed if it is not worth a 2-cent or a 1-cent Postal card.

With the President's remarks and recommendations upon legislation designed to lessen the loss of life at sea from the practice of towing vessels unable to take care of themselves if they break away, he heartily concurs and recommends their adoption. We also concur in the recommendation that officers of ocean-going vessels be required to qualify by a reasonable time of service in sailing as well as steam vessels.

We indorse the views of the President upon the desirability of establishing a Department of Labor, with a Secretary having a seat in the President's Cabinet.

We join with the President in taking issue with the ruling of the Post Office Department affecting the privilege of publications of trade unions and other fraternal organizations enjoying second-class rates, and heartily concur in his suggestion that "a review of the opinion rendered be requested from the highest legal authority; that in the event of failure to secure a reversal of the order referred to, the officers and Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be directed to secure an amendment to the existing law. We cannot afford to have this great means of education denied us.

It is a sad commentary upon our industrial system that the tendency is ever to take the woman and child from the home and immure them within the factory's walls. For the protection of the woman we concur in the suggestion that to them be further extended the benefits of organization.

Nothing appeals to the hearts of trade unionists with so much force as the plea for the children who, robbed of their opportunities to enjoy the blessings of the schoolroom and the playground, the sunshine and fresh air, are buried for long hours in the factories of our land. From the glasshouses and mills come harrowing tales of overworked children, dwarfed alike in body and in mind. So weary when their toll is done that they appeal to our sympathies and spur us on to secure the legislation to which the President refers. Second, none is legislation for the emancipation of the "innocents" of our country, no nobler work can be undertaken by trade unionists, and we urge with all the force in our power that officers, organizers and affiliated bodies be urged to lend them fullest support to the promotion and enactment of child labor legislation and the necessary appropriations to make it effective in every State where this crime against humanity exists to the discredit of our civilization. It is for workingmen to save the children from the merciless greed and rapacity of dividing seeking capitalists.

As this body is already on record as favoring the initiative and referendum we indorse the position of the President on the subject of Direct Legislation and recommend that the Winetka system be explained in the American Federationist in order that trade unionists might be enabled to study it as carefully as it deserves.

Before dismissing the subject of legislation we would recommend that Resolution 238, referred to this committee, be non-concurred in, for the reason that more effective action has already been taken along the line suggested, and in the opinion of your committee the Anti-Injunction Bill, already referred to, covers all necessities in this direction.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

We are in hearty accord with the policy of keeping in touch with the trade unionists of Great Britain and Canada by means of fraternal delegates. It is true the bond is a weak one, but we like to look upon these annual visits as something more than a mere opportunity to display our hospitality and good feeling. We hope it will prove but the stepping stone to greater things. It is now acknowledged that geographical lines do not mark the limitations of the sphere of the organized workers of any country, but that they are ignored the interests of the broader and nobler thought, involving the common brotherhood of labor and its community of interest.

With this thought we hope to see the present interchange of courtesies continued, and would further recommend that the President be instructed, in accordance with the action of a former convention of this body, to place himself in communication with the Trade

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tion Congress of the Continent of Europe, with a view to placing ourselves in closer touch with the movement there.

We further advise that this Convention authorize the President to provide for the representation of this body at the Peace Congress, to be held at Charleston, S. C.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

We concur in the suggestion that statistics gathered from the officers of affiliated bodies are valuable aids to those who desire to study the progress and trend of the trade-union movement and recommend the continuance of the policy of collecting such information.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

It affords us pleasure to extend our congratulations to the President upon his conduct of the American Federationist. Especially have the editorial columns elicited our commendation. Further comment on this line would be superfluous, and we can but recommend a careful perusal of its pages by those who desire to keep in touch with the movement and advised of current developments.

Without any expression of opinion, we trust the advance in the subscription price and arrangements to have the American Federationist exposed for sale on the newstands may be followed by the good results anticipated.

Your committee recommends that Resolution 103, which reads—

Whereas, The Iron Trades, of San Francisco, Cal., comprising the Machinists, Molders, Chinists' Helpers, Pattern Makers, Boiler Makers, Ship Drillers, Boiler Makers' Helpers, Chinese Hands, Core Workers, Blacksmiths, Blacksmiths' Helpers, and Ship Joiners, have been on strike for the last six months and over; and

Whereas, Only a little over one-third have returned to work under the fair conditions of shorter workday; and

Whereas, The trades unions, of the Coast, have been drained, financially, it will require their assistance to carry on the fight; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor donate the sum of \$5,000, to be paid the rate of \$1,000 per week, should the strike continue said time, to the San Francisco Labor Council, to be distributed among men on strike—he referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Resolution No. 173:

As the recommendations are substantially those made by the President and indorsed by a committee we report our concurrence amended by the striking out of the second "Whereas" which is manifestly contrary to the intent of the delegate presenting the resolution. As amended it will read:

Whereas, In the past year several official trade and general labor publications have been denied the privilege of the pound rate of second-class matter; and

Whereas, Admission to the mails as second-class matter at the one cent per pound rate essential to the maintenance of such publications, and by such maintenance insures the speaking people the privilege of free speech and a free and untrammelled exchange of views on vital subjects; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that this body go on record as protesting to the postal authorities, or, if necessary, to the Congress of the United States, against such unjust rulings and discriminations, which portend a curtailment indirectly of the rights of free speech guaranteed to all alike by the Constitution of these United States.

There are several other references in the President's report which are either under consideration of other committees or do not call for any special comment.

In concluding we take occasion to say that we heartily concur in the President's remarks on the death of President McKinley and express the belief that every trade unionist will agree with the sentiment that "In the Republic of the United States there is neither cause nor necessity for the existence of the political assassin."

Respectfully submitted,

A. FURUSETH, Chairman.
GEORGE INNIS,
D. A. HAYES,
DANIEL J. KEEFE,
T. F. TRACY,
H. D. CALL,
JOSEPH CRIMMIN,
RICHARD BRAUNSCHWEIG,
L. A. TANQUARY,
J. N. WEBER,
DAVID BLACK, Secretary.

Delegate Trumbo moved that the report, as read, be adopted.

Delegate Lennon moved to amend by striking out the words, "and that there seems to be a tendency toward severance among our Canadian brethren."

Delegates D. A. Hayes, Gilthorpe, Max Hayes, Westoby, Lennon, Harris, and Furuseth spoke on subjects contained in the report, and time was extended to some of the speakers.

Delegate Beinke and a sufficient number of delegates called for the previous question, which was ordered. In favor, 88; against, 54.

The amendment of Delegate Lennon was then adopted. In favor, 62; against, 4.

The report of the committee as amended was then adopted.

Delegate Gilthorpe moved to insert in the minutes the statistics as read by Delegate Max S. Hayes.

The question was debated by Delegates Gompers and Wilson.

Delegate Mahon raised the point of order that, as the report of the Committee had been adopted, the question of inserting statistics at this time is out of order.

The chair ruled the point of order well taken.

Delegate Gilthorpe requested to be recorded as voting against that portion of the committee's report on President's Report dealing with boiler inspection law. Agreed to.

Delegate Lennon, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution:

Resolution No. 210.—By Delegate John B. Lennon:

Resolved, That this Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby most earnestly appeals to organized labor of North America to contribute financial aid to the workers in San Francisco involved for over six months in a strike and lockout, and unless given help must starve or submit. We therefore appeal for their relief. Contributions to be forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Bolander moved its adoption. Agreed to.

Delegate Bell asked unanimous consent to offer some resolutions just received from his convention, now in session. Agreed to.

The following resolutions were then introduced by Delegate Bell, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 211.—By Delegates Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America:

Whereas, Certain expelled members of Local 188, of Muncie, Ind., with a few non-union men, have banded themselves together and formed a so-called Independent Local No. 1, Painters and Paperhangers, and have, through misrepresentation and unfair means, succeeded in being represented in our Central Labor Union and also in our Local Building Trades Council, and furthermore have been encouraged, assisted, and directed by the Local Organizer of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, We believe that inasmuch as we are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that organization should, in some manner, instruct the leaders of the various organizations which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that their local unions in the City of Muncie assist and use all their best efforts to subdue the feeling of secession, and discourage all the efforts of the so-called Independent Union No. 1, of Muncie, and that the Local Organizers of the American Federation of Labor, in Muncie, be notified accordingly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that its local, 188, of Muncie be accorded all the assistance possible, and that its delegates to the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor bring this matter before the various heads of the national organizations which are represented in Muncie, Ind., especially the Carpenters' Organization, Street Railway Association, and building trades in general.

Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 212.—By Delegates Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America:

Whereas, The employment of children in factories deprives them of the opportunity of education and of home training, retards their growth, ruins their health, and results in their physical, mental, and moral ruin; and

Whereas, Past experience has proved the futility of State regulations, we demand of Congress the enactment of Federal laws to remove this disgrace to our civilization, and further, we instruct our delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention to request the said Federation to take immediate political action on this matter.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 213.—By Delegates Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America:

Whereas, The employers' liability acts in the various States and Territories are so frail and, in many instances, practically useless laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention stands hereby instructed to demand and instruct all local unions and district councils under its jurisdiction to petition Congress, and work for the passage of a substantial national law for the protection of wage-earners, who sustain injuries through the negligence of employers or men in charge of work.

Resolved, That we favor the passage of a law that where a judgment has been secured for damages, where a craftsman receives injuries through the carelessness or negligence of the employer or his agents, that such damages shall be assessed against the property of the employer, and become an interest-bearing lien upon the property where the accident occurred.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 214.—By Delegates Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America:

Whereas, Organized labor, and especially the building trades of Leavenworth, had quite a siege with the contractors, at least two of them, who built a number of the new buildings at Fort Leavenworth last summer, as they absolutely refused to recognize organized labor at that time, and after repeated efforts had been made to induce them to recognize the union, they finally brought pressure to bear, or at least induced the officers in charge of said fort, to go so far as to say to members of organized unions that if they would come up on that reservation and agitate among those men, they would be arrested and put in the guard-house, an action that was wholly unwarranted on the part of the officers; and

Whereas, A recurrence is likely to take place next year, since over a half million dollars' worth of work has been contracted for at said fort, which work has already commenced, and still more to be contracted for; and

Whereas, We feel that it shall be the aim of this Convention to avoid, if possible, this recurrence; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the officers and delegates of this Convention, that the Secretary of this organization communicate with President Roosevelt and the Secretary of War, and the Senate, and Congress, and ask them to request the contractors at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; or any other fort where buildings are being erected, to recognize organized labor and hire none but union men so long as they can be secured; and be it further

Resolved, That our delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention be instructed to bring this matter before that Convention and have that organization take like action thereon.

Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 215.—By Delegates Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has begun the formation of bodies known as "building trades sections," much to the detriment of building trades councils wherever they exist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this assembly hereby protests against the formation of these

dual building trades organizations, and demand of the American Federation of Labor that all such sections be immediately discontinued.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Delegate Agard, for Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 115.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, Cleveland Central Labor Union:

Whereas, It has been the proud boast of American citizenship, since the foundation of this Government, that freedom of speech and the press is a natural right; and

Whereas, It is expressly declared in the Constitution that Congress shall enact no law to abolish free speech and suppress a free press; and

Whereas, By a recent ruling of the United States Assistant Attorney-General publication owned by national, State, and local organizations are prohibited from publishing advertisements on the same basis as corporations, and enjoy second-class mailing rights; and

Whereas, By a peculiar construction of Section 281, of the Postal Laws and Regulations, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General has suppressed newspapers friendly to the trade-union movement, and it is rumored that others are under the ban and liable to be suppressed;

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby do register our emphatic protest against the decision of the Law Department, and the interpretation of Section 281, of the Postal Laws, by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and that the incoming Executive Council be, and hereby is, instructed to demand of the departments named above a reversal of the ruling and interpretation of the laws in question, and that, in the event of failure in securing such reversal, the facts be printed in the American Federationist, and communicated to all affiliated unions.

Committee amends: "And that the Legislative Committee is hereby instructed, in case of failure to secure the reversal of said order, to take the matter before Congress and try to have enacted such legislation as will make impossible any such ruling as the one complained of herein."

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Delegate Duncan moved that it was inexpedient to consider this resolution, as the Convention had already passed upon the subject. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 122.—By Delegate Thomas I. Kidd:

Whereas, The members of Chicago Post Office Clerks' Union, No. 8703, have prepared to introduce, at the coming session of Congress, an amendment to the present eight-hour law, as follows:

An act, to amend Section 3738, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Section 3738, of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Eight (8) consecutive hours shall constitute a day's work for all clerks in the Post Offices, and Laborers, Workmen, and Mechanics, who may be employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 2. If any of the aforementioned employess be employed a greater number of hours per day than eight, he shall be paid extra for the same in proportion to the salary now fixed by law.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in full force and effect on and after July 1, 1902.

Whereas, This is greatly to be desired by the members of No. 8703; be it therefore

Resolved, That we ask that the American Federation of Labor endorse the above-mentioned amendment, and urge its passage by all means in their power.

As the Convention has already acted favorably upon a resolution similar in character to this one, no action is necessary.

Concurred in.

Delegate Brandt asked what had been done with Resolution No. 112, introduced by him.

Secretary Agard, of committee, stated that the committee had about twelve resolutions of the same nature, which would be reported on later.

Delegate Barnes moved that a special order be set at 10 o'clock to-morrow to take up the report of the committee on the twelve resolutions covering the one subject.

Delegate Lewis moved the motion be laid on the table. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 130.—By Delegates of International Typographical Union:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of establishing and arranging a system by which newsdealers in Scranton will not be compelled to handle unfair publications and newspapers, as they are now forced to do by agents, who refuse to supply them with fair supplies unless the unfair goods are handled.

The committee understands that this refers to this city only, and with the resolution, as amended, committee recommends the adoption of resolution.

Delegate O'Rourke moved concurrence in report of the committee. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 155.—By Delegate Herbert J. Greville, Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions:

Whereas, There is a large amount of machinery constructed in the United States which does not have the dangerous parts guarded; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, in convention assembled, do petition Congress to enact a suitable law to compel the constructors of machinery to cover all dangerous parts in such a way as to protect employees working with and around machinery.

Substitute:

Whereas, There is a large amount of machinery constructed in the United States which does not have the dangerous parts guarded; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, in Convention assembled, do request all Central and State bodies to take the necessary steps to secure, in their own States, the legislation necessary to compel the owners and operators of machinery to cover such portions of said machines as may be dangerous to the life or limb of the operatives, said covering to be of such a character as to fully protect the employees working with or about the same.

Committee recommends the adoption of the substitute.

Delegate Reeves moved concurrence in report of committee.

Delegates Greville and Kidd spoke on the subject.

Report of committee adopted.

On Resolution No. 157.—By Delegate Eugene Merrill, Federal Labor Union, 7296:

Whereas, We all look to the time when, by cooperation, all men will be their own employers, and we believe the time has arrived to begin the training of our people in this direction; be it therefore

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor will prepare and promulgate a system, simple and comprehensive, which will cover general principles, analyze and safeguard the interest of the unions and union men, both in and out of cooperative enterprise.

The committee reports that as simple in aspect as this resolution appears to be, it is still too comprehensive for adoption, and we recommend that the Convention do not concur in the resolution.

Delegate Belinke moved concurrence in report of committee. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 161.—By Delegate C. N. Hughes, San Antonio Trades Council:

Whereas, The product and the competition of convict labor is such a dastardly crime and menace to free and organized labor by placing saleable products upon the public market, thereby making it impossible for free labor to, in any degree, compete with convict labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to appoint a special Committee on Convict Labor, who shall endeavor to bring about the best possible measures upon which the products of convict labor can be controlled so as not to in any way be placed in a competitive way with the free American labor.

As the subject is now receiving the consideration of the American Federation of Labor and all State and Central Bodies, as well as the consideration of the State and Federal lawmakers, the committee deems it inexpedient for this Convention to take any action on the resolution.

Delegate Morgan moved concurrence in the report.

Delegates Hughes, Morgan, Lewis, Wilson, Ryan, and Agard spoke on the subject.

The motion of Delegate Morgan to concur was adopted.

Delegate Warner, of the Committee on President's Report, recommended that that part of the matter relating to the Mosaic Workers and Tile Layers be referred to the Grievance Committee. Agreed to.

Delegate Downey, for the Grievance Committee, recommended that Resolutions Nos. 92 and 171 be referred to the Committee on Laws. Agreed to.

Delegate Agard, for Committee on Resolutions, recommended that Resolution No. 168 be referred to the Committee on Laws.

On Resolution No. 180.—By Delegates T. Westoby, Ship Joiners', 8186; W. F. McCabe, San Francisco Labor Council:

Whereas, The United States army transport steamer Sherman, and other vessels have been laid idle since April, 1901, at the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, until the various contractors in San Francisco comply with the eight-hour law and work their employees only eight hours a day, while the Union Iron Works work their employees ten hours a day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor take steps, as soon as possible, to draw the attention of the President of the United States and other officials to the above facts, and urge upon them to have the work commenced at once according to the eight-hour day, as worked by the other contractors, and at Mare Island Navy Yard.

The committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

Concurred in.

Delegate Belnke, for Committee on Local Central Bodies, recommended that Resolution No. 208 be referred to Grievance Committee. Agreed to.

At 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

SEVENTH DAY.—Afternoon Session.

President Gompers, at 2 p. m., called the Convention to order.

Upon motion the call of the roll was dispensed with.

Delegate Trumbo secured unanimous consent to introduce the following:

Resolution No. 216.—By Delegate Z. T. Trumbo, Central Labor Union, Pontiac, Ill.:

Whereas, The present system of the employment of the convicts of penitentiaries, reformatories, and work houses is not only a menace and a wrong to the free labor of the United States by reason of the product of their labor being sold at a less price than can be done by the employers of free labor, but a wrong to the convicts themselves, making the name of reform schools and penal institutions a misnomer inasmuch as the inmates of such institutions, instead of being taught some trade, are under the present contract system of employment further debased; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that we enter our protest against the contract system of the employment of the inmates of all penal and reform institutions of the United States and the use of improved machinery in such work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, together with all affiliated bodies of the same, be and are hereby urged to renewed activity to the end that this most nefarious method may be abrogated.

Committee on Resolutions.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Herbert N. Casson, author of the book entitled "Organized Self-help," was granted the privilege of the floor, and in a few remarks explained the intent and purpose of the book.

Delegate Daniel J. Keefe, for the fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, made the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, selected by you at the last Convention to attend the thirty-fourth Annual Congress of the British Trades Unions, present the following report:

The Convention opened with four hundred and eight delegates, representing a membership of 1,293,121 union men and women, at Albert's Hall, Swansea, Wales, Monday, September 2, 1901, being called to order by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, presenting the Mayor of the City, who delivered the address of welcome.

Addresses were made by several members of Parliament also. After the usual preliminary work was concluded, which was quite extensive, Mr. Bowerman read his address, which was a very able trade union document and was received with great applause. The Congress at this session adopted the system practiced by the American Federation of Labor in referring resolutions and recommendations to the different committees to be acted upon. However, no resolutions could be introduced after the opening of Congress, without the approval of the General Purpose Committee. This confined the work of the Congress to the disposing of the work laid out by the Parliamentary Committee and approved by the different unions, and appearing in the agenda or program. The Convention progressed very satisfactorily under this system. The matters that received the greatest attention of the Congress were the Taff Vale case, public education question, and compulsory arbitration.

In the Taff Vale case, the House of Lords sustained the finding of Judge Farwell, of the lower court, and overruled the decision of the higher court, holding that picketing was illegal, and the organization and its funds are liable for any damage committed by the agent of the organization, in persuading men not to take the places of the strikers, and those who are employed to refuse to do further work until the demands of the union are complied with; the above to be cause sufficient to not only prosecute the official of the organization involved, but to hold the funds or property liable for any loss sustained by such interference. The Taff Vale case is but another addition of our own experience in picketing, with this difference, that our English brother is only threatened with a money loss if the treasury of his organization has any funds, or sufficient to meet a claim or judgment for damages, while our injunctions go much further without any statutory enactment. Simply the whim or caprice of a federal judge will land our pickets in jail and keep them there, pending the pleasure of the court.

On the question of public education, it was the aim and desire of the Congress to institute a system of free public schools, similar in character to those of the United States and to provide for boards of control to be elected in the different districts or counties by the voters of said districts or counties, the schools to be free and supported out of the revenue set aside for public education. A similar system now prevails in Scotland; also in some of the more advanced countries of Continental Europe. The desire is to broaden and extend the scope of free education, so that pupils can have the advantage of all necessary instruction to qualify and fit them for the university or higher educational institutions; also to eliminate and abolish the supervision and control of the clergy and country esquires, and to substitute

District boards or commissioners to be elected by the people, with power to provide adequate school facilities, and supply all things needful to enable all to obtain the required educational opportunities.

The protest against clerical organizations having control over the education of the people, expense of the elementary and higher education to be defrayed by taxation, is not liked by the rich, titled aristocracy, who rally to the defense of the clergy as against the people. All books and school appliances free, with no cost to the pupil. This was the paramount question of the Congress, and the interest and enthusiasm manifested clearly demonstrated that the workers are aroused and recognize that the most subtle foe of labor today is ignorance. It was a pleasure to note that our English brothers are alive to the fact that the future progress of their offspring depends upon the education that was denied them, and in order to meet the new conditions which our new civilization imposes our sons and daughters require all the skill and ability that a liberal education will bring to them to enable them to fight the battle of life.

A resolution was introduced by a delegate in favor of compulsory arbitration. The delegate explained the so-called advantages that were gained by compulsory arbitration in New Zealand, and he was confident that it would be of considerable advantage to the trade unionists of Great Britain to have a law enacted in favor of the same. He felt satisfied that it would be the means of compelling the employers to submit all differences between themselves and their employees to a board of arbitration. He believed that such a board would render a fair and impartial finding on the evidence presented. The delegate made a very able and eloquent appeal in favor of his resolution, but the majority of the delegates did not agree with him, and the resolution was defeated by a two-thirds vote. This was gratifying to your delegates, as we are opposed to compulsory arbitration. We contend that compulsory arbitration is a beautiful theory; and when society attains a more perfect condition, when men will allow the Golden Rule to prevail, arbitration will be in vogue and justice done equitably, and compulsion will not even be necessary. At the Hague the Peace Conference endeavored to inaugurate international peace. Great statesmen advocated it, but, in spite of these facts, nations prepare themselves for war. Organized labor stands for arbitration, but realizes that successful arbitration can only be established when labor is best organized and fully equipped to defend the interests of the workers against the aggressions of unreasonable employers of labor. So long as industry is conducted purely for private gain, and the interests of labor, capital and enterprise are not absolutely one and the same, will it be necessary for the wage-earners to always be in the best possible position to defend and advance the interests of labor. The trade union movement always maintains a conciliatory spirit with a view of adjusting its differences, and endeavors to avoid hostility. Conciliation first, arbitration follows, and when these fail to secure the rights which justly belong to the toilers, and no other alternative is presented, the workers would fail in their duty themselves did they not strike. We want peace and arbitration, but the American trade unionist will never stand for compulsory arbitration.

After the adjournment of the Congress we visited parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and learned that the conditions of the working people had considerably improved during the past three years. Their wage scale had advanced, the hours of their labor had been reduced, and other concessions had been achieved. One thing was demonstrated to us: that the American can enter all parts of the world with his product and undersell the home manufacturer.

We also visited France, Belgium, and Holland, and found the trade union movement was growing rapidly, and in a healthy and flourishing condition, with considerable demand for labor and a slight increase in wage scale and some improvement in other directions, such as the shorter workday, the recognition of the union, annual agreements, and a more regular payday.

While trade unionism in Europe has made steady and healthy progress, and perhaps is ahead of the American workman in some respects, yet we have advantages that will require considerable time and effort on the part of the European to obtain. However, there is a fraternal feeling existing in all parts of Europe toward the American workman, and a desire that some time in the near future there may be a general federation of all the trade unionists of the civilized world.

Respectfully,

EUGENE F. O'ROURKE,
DANIEL J. KEEFE.

Delegate Dornell moved the report be received and made a part of the records. Agreed to.

Delegate Lennon, for Committee on Laws, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 10.—By Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers, in convention assembled, in Buffalo, September 16, 1901, expressed their belief that the union label is the best and surest means of organizing and establishing permanent unions:

Whereas, To advocate the label the members of all unions need constant instructions thereon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we petition the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, to draw up a form of obligation (to be made universal) that will instruct all new members to demand the union label; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That such obligation be added to the form of obligation already in use by all National and International Unions.

Your committee reports adversely. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 12.—By International Typographical Union Delegation:

To amend Article XII of the Constitution, as follows:

Sec. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates shall have authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies indorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm or corporation on an unfair list, until the Local Union desiring the same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the central body for investigation, and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

Your committee reports favorably and recommends adoption. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 16.—By M. P. Geiger, delegate from Dayton (O.) Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The spirit of the times is toward specialization of work, and in order that the American Federation of Labor may be abreast of the times; therefore be it

Resolved, That a Bureau of Organization be established by the American Federation of Labor, and a secretary to such Bureau of Organization shall be elected, upon whom shall devolve the direction of the work of organization.

Resolved, That all local unions having no national or international head, but chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, shall have one cent per member per month, of the five cents per member per month paid by them as per capita tax, set aside as a Defense Fund for their exclusive use.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor shall submit to unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor a half-yearly report of the total membership of such unions, total per capita tax paid by them, and amount set aside as a Defense Fund.

Resolved, That a more democratic method of electing the officers of the American Federation of Labor be introduced, and that the referendum be used to that end.

Your committee reports adversely, for the reason that the present policy of the Federation covers as far as possible the work of organizing, and the defense fund proposed in the resolution we deem inexpedient.

Delegate Hart moved to concur in the report of committee.

Delegates Geiger and Byrne spoke on the subject.

The motion to concur was adopted.

On Resolution No. 2.—By John B. Lennon, delegate Journeyman Tailors' Union of America:

ARTICLE X.—DEFENSE FUND ASSESSMENT.

Section 1. The Executive Council shall declare one levy each year on January 1, of ten cents on each member of the American Federation of Labor, said levy shall be payable on or before April 1 following.

Sec. 2. The Executive Council shall have power to declare additional levies, the total levies not to exceed fifty-two cents in any one year, additional levies under this section to be payable within sixty days from date of circular declaring the same.

Sec. 3. The funds created under Sections 1 and 2 of this article shall be used exclusively to assist in the support of affiliated unions engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

Sec. 4. No appropriation shall be made to assist any union where their own laws have not been strictly complied with; where less than ten per cent. of

their membership are involved; for the first four weeks of any strike or lockout, or where their own funds are sufficient to sustain their members.

Sec. 5. Any union, International, National, or Local, failing to pay the levies, as provided in Sections 1 and 2 of this article, shall be deprived of representation in conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and in city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor until all arrears have been paid. No union shall be excused from payment.

Sec. 6. The Executive Council shall have power to appropriate moneys from the Defense Fund to unions in need thereof, and also to send a representative of the American Federation of Labor to investigate and report before any appropriation is made, and shall also have the power to discontinue appropriations when advisable, in their judgment, to do so.

Sec. 7. Unions desiring aid from the Defense Fund must make application to the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall submit the same to the Executive Council without delay.

Committee on Laws reports adversely.

Delegate Hart moved to concur in the report of the committee. Agreed to.

The committee recommended that Resolutions Nos. 20 and 21 be referred to the Committee on Autonomy. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 30.—By Delegates Gilthorpe and Flynn, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE IX., SECTION 11.

Whereas, Much annoyance, dissatisfaction, questions of jurisdiction, and authority are constantly arising from the fact, or lack of system and exactness, in issuing charters to National, International and Federal Trade Unions. In order to protect the officers of the American Federation of Labor and all affiliated bodies therewith, be it

Resolved, That Article IX., Section 11, be amended so as to read: No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor, to any National, International, or Federal Trade Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant. Said definition must cover all branches belonging thereto, each branch of the trade must be given separately and distinctly, and only those branches enumerated shall be recognized as belonging to said applicant, and no charter shall be granted until all National or International Unions are notified by the President of the Federation, he giving each branch of the trade that the applicant claims, and a favorable reply is received. The charter shall not be granted until the existing affiliated unions give their consent, and no union thus chartered will be permitted to exercise jurisdiction over any other branch of their craft, only, those enumerated at time of receiving charter.

Your committee reports that legislation is unnecessary, as the present law, Section 11 of Article IX, covers the subject-matter of the resolution.

Committee's report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 39.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland Central Labor Union:

To amend Article XI., Section 1, by inserting after the words, "five cents per member per month," the following: "Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than 18 years of age, two cents per member per month."

Your committee report favorably and recommend adoption.

Committee report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 42.—By Delegate William P. McCabe, of San Francisco Labor Council:

Amend Constitution, Article XII., by adding a new section, to be known as Section 7, as follows: No National, or International Union, Local Trade Union, Federal Labor Union, State Labor Federation, or other body, any branch or subordinate part of which is affiliated with any organization not chartered by this Federation, or which is itself affiliated with any such organization, shall be admitted to this Federation; and any National or International Union, Local Trade Union, Federal Labor Union, State Labor Federation, or other body, now a member

of this Federation, any branch or subordinate part of which is so-affiliated, or which is itself so affiliated shall, unless such affiliation be ended on or before the — day of —, 1902, stand suspended from the Federation.

Your committee reports adversely, as we believe such legislation to be unwise and more likely to create division than it is to promote unity and harmony.

Delegate Hart moved concurrence in report of committee.

Delegates McCabe, Westoby, Casey, Sherman, Wilson, Bell, Bowman, Furseth, Bainbridge, and Lennon spoke on the subject.

The previous question was called for by a sufficient number of delegates, and so ordered.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was agreed to.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 55 be referred to the Committee on Autonomy. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 72.—By Delegate W. B. Letchworth, of Fort Worth Trades Assembly:

Whereas, It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to federate and consolidate the wage-earners of America into one compact body;

Whereas, It is almost useless to affiliate the International, National, and Federal Unions unless the Local Unions of the different crafts can be brought into the fold; therefore, be it

Resolved, That any Local Union chartered under or affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, nationally or internationally, refusing to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor Central Body, where one exists in its locality, shall have its charter revoked.

Any union failing to comply with this law shall be expelled from the American Federation of Labor and its delegates refused admission in that body until said union complies with this law.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, of Barbers' International Union of America:

Whereas, A determined effort is being made by this Federation to secure the affiliation of all Central Bodies in order to more closely unite the organized wage-workers, and to more vigorously prosecute the boycotts levied by this Federation or affiliated Unions;

Whereas, The National and International Unions, who levy the majority of boycotts, and who ask for their enforcement, are in a position to bring about the desired results by compelling their locals to affiliate with Local Central Bodies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the laws of this Federation be so amended that all National and International Unions shall make it compulsory on the part of their locals to affiliate with Local Central Bodies, and failing to do so, after due notice has been given, said National or International Union shall discipline its locals, and failing in this, shall recall the charter of the local; also, be it further

Resolved, That any National or International Union failing to enforce said law, they shall be denied affiliation in this Federation until compliance is assured.

Your committee reports adversely, for the reason that the Federation has not mandatory power to legislate for National and International Unions. Further, we find that the Secretary of the Federation and general officers of Affiliated Unions are working diligently to the end desired, and that our present law, Section 2 of Article XII, covers the question so far as the Federation should legislate.

It was moved the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegates Klapetzky, Habel, Clay, Brandt, Morrison, Sherman, Echard, Greville, Hart, and Driscoll spoke on the motion.

Delegate Dold and a sufficient number called for the previous question which was ordered.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was agreed to.

On Resolution No. 76.—By Delegate J. H. F. Mosley, Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council:

Resolved, That this Convention make all new laws and change old laws, elect all officers through the initiative and referendum, and also provide for the recall of any officer at any time, should said officer prove himself incompetent or unfaithful to the organization. This Convention to nominate candidates for the different offices subject to the vote of the membership in good standing. This Convention also to elect a committee of seven from different organizations to canvass and declare the officers elected, all votes to be in the hands of said committee by the 1st of March. The old officers to hold office until the new officers shall be qualified, not later than March 15, 1902.

The committee reported adversely.

Committee's report concurred in.

Delegate Croke desired to be recorded as voting against committee's report. So ordered.

On Resolution No. 81.—By Delegates of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen:

Whereas, Recent events have demonstrated that labor struggles cannot be successfully met without the necessary funds; and

Whereas, It has been further demonstrated in case of any strike or lockout by force of circumstances, you cannot satisfy those involved in such struggles with flowery speeches, but with the means to buy the necessities of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that a defense fund shall be established for the use and benefit of such craft who may be involved in any strike or lockout.

This fund shall be created as follows: Each National or International Union shall be compelled to pay towards this fund a sum equal to two (.02) cents per member and per month of such National or International Union at work. This sum shall be placed in a bank where said National or International Union has its headquarters established, to the credit of such fund. The National Secretary of Each National or International Union shall each month forward a statement of money deposited in the bank to the credit of such fund, to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, so that he may be able to know at all times the amount available for any emergency. Federal Labor Unions shall pay such assessment direct to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, whose duty it shall be to place these funds in some bank to the credit of such fund. All such funds shall be kept separate from the general funds of the American Federation of Labor. The Secretary or Treasurer shall give bond in such sum as the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor may from time to time determine.

This assessment shall be paid until one million dollars have been accumulated to the credit of such fund.

Any National or International Union failing to pay this assessment for three successive months shall be suspended from the American Federation of Labor, and so declared by the Executive Council of said body. Such suspended National or International Union shall not be reinstated until all arrearages are paid in full, including the time said National or International Union was suspended.

This fund can only be drawn on when one-eighth of the membership of any National or International or Federal Labor Union are involved in a strike or lockout, and belonging to the American Federation of Labor.

The amount to be paid to each member involved in a strike or lockout shall be five (\$5.00) dollars per week.

If by force of circumstances it would indicate that the funds were running low, then it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to raise such assessment to such a figure as would, in their estimation, meet the required needs.

The committee reports adversely.

Report of committee concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 92 be referred to Committee on Autonomy. So ordered.

On Resolution No. 96.—By Delegate Z. T. Trumbo, Central Labor Union, Pontiac, Ill.:

Whereas, The present system of electing the National officers of the American Federation of Labor, and of voting upon changes of Constitution and Laws governing the same, is essentially misrepresentative in its results, rendering the assumption that taxation brings representation a false conclusion; and

Whereas, There are at the present time 1149 Local Trades and Federal Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, who, by reason of the great expense attending the sending of delegates from each individual Local, would not only be a great hardship, but in most instances would be an impossibility; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor be amended so that the Local Trade and Federal Unions shall be entitled to one delegate for each 5,000 members, or major fraction thereof; and that each of said delegates shall be entitled to cast one vote for each 100 votes that he represents.

And that 90 days previous to the annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor the Secretary shall send, or cause to be sent, to each Local, Trade, and Federal Union a notice asking that they place in nomination one delegate and one alternate, to be voted for by the members of the aforesaid Local, Trades, and Federal Unions, and return the said name to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor within 30 days.

And upon receipt by the Secretary of the names of delegates and alternates so nominated he shall immediately cause a list of the said delegates and alternates to be made, together with a certificate of the number of delegates that the said Local, Trades, and Federal Unions shall be entitled to, and that each Local shall be entitled to cast one vote for each delegate and alternate so placed in nomination, not to exceed in the aggregate the number certified to by the Secretary.

And the President and Secretary of each Local, Trade, and Federal Union so voting shall attest the result of said vote and make the returns immediately to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who shall, 30 days previous to the convening of the national convention, have the vote canvassed by a committee, consisting of the President, Third Vice-President, and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and it shall be their duty to canvass the vote and certify to the result.

Upon which the Secretary shall cause to be issued to the delegates and their alternates receiving the highest number of votes in the aforesaid ratio of one delegate for each 5,000 members, or major fraction thereof, of Local, Trades and Federal Labor Unions, a certificate of their election as delegates and alternates to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. And in case of the absence or inability of any delegate to attend the said convention, his alternate shall be entitled to all his rights and privileges; and, it is further

Provided, That the actual traveling expenses, including hotel accommodations of said delegates shall be paid out of the general funds of the American Federation of Labor, upon vouchers properly attested by the delegates; and it is further

Provided, That the aforesaid amendment shall include in its provisions all affiliated unions that are not affiliated with any International Association.

On Resolution No. 109.—By Delegate J. J. Forrester, Federal Union, 8038:

Whereas, This unorganized common labor is a great drawback to the organized trades, in that, in case of strike, it is that labor that is used by the employers for the purpose of breaking such strikes; and

Whereas, Said common labor, through Federal and Local Trade Union pays a

large percentage of the revenue received by the American Federation of Labor as per capita tax; and

Whereas, Some strenuous efforts should be made to organize this great army of common laborers. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That said Federal and Local Trades Unions be established into districts for the purpose of organization, provided that such district shall contain not less than ten (10) such Federal or Local Trades Unions; and

Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to apportion and establish said districts, and publish a list of the same with the final publication of the proceedings of this Convention; and, further

Resolved, That organizers for such districts be appointed from the membership of such Federal and Trades Unions; and, further

Resolved, That the sum of \$10,000 be, and is hereby, appropriated from the Funds of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of carrying on the work of organization as herein provided.

The committee reported as follows:

Your committee recommends that the subject-matter covered by resolutions Nos. 96, 10 and 100 be referred to the incoming Executive Council, they to issue a circular to all Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions ~~admitted~~ direct with the American Federation of Labor said circular to contain these resolutions and request the unions addressed to submit such propositions as they may desire. The Council shall name five of the class of unions referred to, each one of which shall elect one of their members to meet with the Executive Council or a sub-committee of the Council for the purpose of taking such action and submitting recommendations to the next Convention as will best tend to allay any discontent now existing among the members of Local, Trade, and Federal Labor Unions. Your committee recommends the above, as the time at our disposal will not permit such consideration as the questions involved deserve.

Delegates Forrester, Morrison, Harris, Mahon, Wilson, Gelger, and Kidd spoke on the report.

Delegate Szegedy and a sufficient number of delegates called for the previous question, which was ordered.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Warde moved that when the convention adjourns at 5:30 p. m. it convene again at 7:30 p. m.

Motion was lost.

Delegate Huebner received unanimous consent to introduce the following resolutions, which were referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 217.—By Delegate Paul Huebner, State Federation, Wisconsin:

Whereas, Different National, International, and Local Unions have issued union labels to such an extent that it is difficult, even to union men and women, to remember same when purchasing goods; and

Whereas, We demand from the public in general to patronize union goods only without giving sufficient information relative to union labels, bogus labels or trade marks of business houses; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at the City of Scranton, Pa., devise ways and means to issue a Union Label Bulletin annually, containing all union labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor in its full size and color for the benefit of the purchaser of union-made goods.

Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 218.—By Delegate Paul Huebner, Wisconsin State Federation:

Resolved, That the membership card of members of Federal Labor Unions or Local Trades Unions be recognized on all jobs, workshops, or factories, &c., provided said members are in good standing, and clear on the books of their respective unions.

Neither shall any Local, Federal, or International Union have the right to intro

ate suspended, fined or expelled members of either herein-named organizations. Unless such members have squared themselves with the former organization they were members of.

Members so initiated shall be taken in under the rules and regulations of the organizations they wish to affiliate with.

Committee on Laws.

Delegate Bowman secured unanimous consent to introduce the following telegram and resolution:

Resolution No. 219.—By Delegate Bowman, Chicago Federation of Labor:

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12, 1901.

M. F. Quinn, care American Federation of Labor Convention:

Francis E. Baker, son of Judge Baker, Indianapolis, appointed United States Circuit Judge. This permits of his reviewing father's decisions. Confirmation should be protested. TATUM.

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that Francis E. Baker, son of the notorious Injunction Judge John H. Baker, of Indianapolis, has been appointed as United States Circuit Judge; and

Whereas, As a member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the son will be in a position to review and determine the appeal from the decision of the father in the Conkey injunction case; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest to the United States Senate against the confirmation, by the United States Senate, of the nomination of Francis E. Baker as United States Circuit Judge, and the officers of the Federation be, and hereby are, directed to give this matter especial and immediate attention, to the end that a Judge, nurtured in such surroundings and under such baneful influences, may not be placed in a position to emphasize and legalize a father's decision, and thus further harass and oppress organized wage-earners; it is further

Resolved, That immediately after its adoption, the text of this resolution be telegraphed by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor to the Clerk of the Senate at Washington.

MARTIN P. HIGGINS,

President International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

W. D. RYAN,

United Mine Workers.

M. F. QUINN,

E. W. TATUM,

In Behalf of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

JAMES M. LYNCH,

President International Typographical Union.

JAMES H. BOWMAN,

President Chicago Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

On Resolution No. 102.—By Delegate D. U. Williams, Alabama State Federation of Labor:

Resolved, That the words "and State Federations" be added after the words "Central Labor Unions" in Article XII., Section 2, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reported favorably and recommended adoption.

Report of committee concurred in.

The committee recommended, in lieu of Resolution No. 111, that Section 1, of Article III., be amended to read:

Article III., Section 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually, at 10 a. m., on the second Thursday in November, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

Report of committee concurred in.

By the committee, in lieu of Resolution No. 111: And that Section 3, of Article VII., be amended by striking out "October 31st," in fourth line, and inserting "September 30th."

Report of committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, Cleveland Central Labor Union:

Amend Article III., Section 3, by striking out the words in the second line, "appointed by the President," and inserting "elected by the Convention at first day's session."

The committee reported adversely.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, Cleveland Central Labor Union:

Amend Article V., Section 1, to read as follows:

Section 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by referendum vote of the affiliated organizations, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

MODE OF ELECTION.

On or before the 1st of May of each year, each National, International, or Local Organization connected with the American Federation of Labor, may nominate a member of any of these organizations, as a candidate for the offices of President, Secretary, or Treasurer, respectively; their name and address shall immediately be sent to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a list of the candidates nominated shall be published in the June to October issues of the American Federationist, and the various journals published by the affiliated organizations.

On or before September 1 the Secretary shall have printed voting papers, containing the names of all candidates, and forward a sufficient number to each National or International Union to allow two copies for each affiliated local. He shall also forward two copies to each of the locals directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, one of these voting papers to be returned by all Local Unions to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor not later than November 15, containing the number of votes recorded for each candidate, and signed by the President and Secretary of the Local Union, with seal attached. These returns shall be placed in the hands of a committee of five delegates, to be elected at the first day's session by the Convention, who shall carefully count the number of votes recorded for each candidate and report same to the Convention as soon as count is completed.

The candidates for each of the respective offices receiving the highest number of votes shall be duly declared elected President, Secretary, and Treasurer, provided that the six candidates receiving the next highest number of votes cast for President shall be duly declared elected First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Vice-Presidents, respectively.

Labor Omnia Vincit.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Headquarters: 423-425 G Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

To all Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

In compliance with Article V., Section 1, you are hereby called upon to elect a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Each member is entitled to vote for one candidate only for the office of President, Secretary, and a Treasurer, respectively.

This form must be properly filled in and returned to this office not later than November 15, or the votes thereon recorded will be invalid.

By Order of the Executive Council.

_____, President.

_____, Secretary.

EIGHTH DAY.—Morning Session.

Friday, December 13, 1901.

At 9 a. m. the Convention was called to order by Treasurer Lennon.

It was moved to dispense with the call of the roll. Motion lost.

Roll Call.—Absentees: Delegates Pallas, Noschang, McMahon, Crimmins, Richard, J. O'Brien, Devine, Innis, Fox, Spence, White, Lawrence, D. A. Hayes, W. J. O'Brien, Mulrhead, Zeidler, Valentine, D. Black, Frey, Joe Weber, Hawkins, J. F. McBride, William Weber, Reeves, Perham, Penje, Tansey, Wood, Fischer, Witzel, J. M. Lynch, Garrett, Jerome, Jones, Hogan, Collins, Dee, Huebner, Preble, Eichelberger, Driscoll, Bowman, W. M. Lee, Dougherty, Dowd, Allison, Carrick, Brickell, Roser, O. N. Hughes, Dietrich, Burkett, Bauer, James Hughes, Frank Bruns, Obert, Thomas J. Smith, Burnett, Sullivan, Whitesell, Gross, Forrester, H. S. Black, Charles J. Smith, William F. Smith, Bray, Lockwood, McGinn, Garrison, Kline, Wiley, George N. Burns, McGeehan, Clay, Hassler, Unang, Thomas, Brannock, Davenhall, Henderson, P. O'Rourke, Mooney, Stoner, Jordan, Blair, Price, Hill, Mallin, Stoll, Herlihy, Edwards, Howard, and Bolan.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Lennon, of Committee on Laws, continued the report of the committee.

On Resolution No. 118.—By Delegate R. E. Lee, Central Trades and Labor Council, New Orleans, La.:

Be it Resolved, That the salaries of the National Organizers of the American Federation of Labor be increased 15 per cent.

Your committee reports adversely.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 127.—By Delegate H. J. Greville, Council of Trades and Labor Unions, Detroit:

Resolved, That the Local Unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor and connected with the Central Labor Union of their district have the right, when having no delegate of their own, to be represented in the Convention of the American Federation of Labor by the delegate from the Central Labor Union of their district, and such delegate shall be entitled to as many votes as would the regular delegate or delegates from such Local Union or Unions.

Your committee reports adversely.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate Edward Jones, Glass Workers' Union, No. 9441:

Whereas, Owing to the manifold duties devolving upon the National President, by reason of newly organized unions, it is no longer possible for him to perform the increased duties befalling upon him; and

Whereas, Federal Labor Unions and unions directly affiliated, through the loose methods employed by them, often cause great inconvenience to the American Federation of Labor and great injury to themselves by reason of being deprived of that degree of discipline as afforded by having international officers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Seventh Vice-President shall be elected by this Convention, whose duty it shall be to look after the interests of unions directly affiliated; devote his whole time thereto, represent them upon the Executive Council of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor, and receive the same compensation as is paid General Organizers of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee reports adversely on Resolution 128, believing it unwise to confine the right of the Convention to certain trades from which to elect members of the Executive Council.

Report of committee was adopted.

On Resolution No. 146.—By Delegate W. M. Brandt, Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis:

Amend Article V. of the Constitution by striking out the word "six" on the second line of Section 1, and inserting the word "eight."

Section to read as follows:

"The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, eight Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council."

Your committee reports favorably on resolution 146, and recommends its adoption.

It was moved to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegates Sherman, Dold, Reese, Agard, Walsh, Bowman, Morgan, Weler, Mangan, Slayton, Hayes, Swartz, Beinke, Tanquary, Croke, Wilson, Devine, Brandt, Nugent, Klapetzky, Ryan, Warner, and Miller debated the subject, pro and con.

Delegate Szegedy and a sufficient number of delegates called for the previous question, which was ordered.

The report of the committee was non-concurred in.

Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 12, 1901.

As I am called to the State of Indiana by business of importance to our organization, and being unwilling to leave the Convention without a delegate from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, I respectfully request that Mr. Frank Dooley be accepted by the delegates as my representative in the American Federation Convention.

Yours fraternally,

THEO. J. SHAFFER.

We recommend the request of President Shaffer be granted and Frank Dooley be accepted.

WM. J. GILTHORPE, Chairman,
C. L. SHAMP,
FRANK QUINN, Secretary.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

Continued report of Committee on Laws:

On Resolution No. 131.—By Delegates Bowman, Braunschweig and Gebelein:

Whereas, The delegate of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America has been duly seated at this Convention;

Resolved, That the said delegate be entitled to cast the full vote of the membership as contained in the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union.

This resolution was withdrawn and requires no action.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 135.—By Delegate Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union:

To amend Section 7, of Article IX., of the Constitution, by striking out "\$3.50" and inserting "\$4.00" in lieu thereof.

Your committee reports adversely.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate William J. Croke, American Flint Glass Workers' Union:

Amend Section 1, of Article II., by adding the words: "By all the wage-earners

forming themselves into an independent political party." making the section read as follows: "The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of Local Trade and Labor Unions and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Local Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial or Provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses by all wage-earners forming themselves into an independent political party."

Your committee reports adversely.

Report concurred in.

Delegates Croke, Voitle and Gilluly desired to be recorded as voting against the report of the committee.

On Resolution No. 144.—By Delegate F. W. Wall, Trades Assembly, Kansas City, Kansas:

Whereas, Article XII., of the Constitution, and the substitute for the committee's report on resolutions No. 8 and No. 72, of the Twentieth Annual Convention, which was adopted, plainly states that all Local Unions of the American Federation of Labor, or chartered by National or International Unions which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, must join the Central Body in their city that is chartered by the American Federation of Labor;

Whereas, President M. Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America, notified his Local Union, No. 97, of Kansas City, Kansas, to withdraw from the Trades Assembly, which they did; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this committee instructs the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America to instruct all its Local Unions in Kansas City, Kansas, to join and retain membership in the Trades Assembly of Kansas City, Kansas.

Your committee reports adversely for the reason that the present law, Section 2, Article XII., covers the question in its general sense, and your committee recommends that in the specific case referred to the President use his best efforts to induce the Butchers' Union of Kansas City, Kan., to affiliate with the Central Body.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 168.—By Delegates William Gilthorpe, Bollermakers; C. L. Shamp, Stationary Firemen; F. Quinn, Bookbinders:

Whereas, In view of the fact that prosperity still remains with us, which brings increased business to all; and

Whereas, The past year has more than kept pace with previous ones, and increased the percentage of the Federation's business fully 55 per cent, over 1900, which certainly requires more thought, time, and action; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the salary of the President and Secretary of the Federation be set at \$200, each, per month, as the laborer is worthy of his hire.

Upon the resolution your Committee on Laws reports adversely.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 171.—By Delegate Frank McCarthy, Massachusetts State Branch:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has granted charters to different National and International Unions, thereby entrusting to their care jurisdiction over their trades; and

Whereas, It is contrary to trade union principles for any other National or International Union to be chartered by the American Federation of Labor whose jurisdiction intrudes upon the Trade Union first chartered; be it

Resolved, That no organization now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall have power to issue charters to tradesmen of a trade or calling that has a regularly chartered National or International Union of the trade; be it further

Resolved, That no organization now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall have power to admit tradesmen of any other trade or calling.

By action of the Convention the subject matter of this resolution was referred to Special Committee on Autonomy. The Committee on Laws, therefore, reports action by them unnecessary.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 175.—By Delegate J. T. Morgan, Federated Trades Council, Portland, Oregon:

Whereas, There will be held in the City of Portland, in the State of Oregon, in the year 1905, a great exposition and fair, in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Expedition of Exploration and Discovery through the Northwest Country in 1804-5-6, by Meriweather Lewis and William Clarke, to be known as "The Lewis and Clarke Centennial, American-Pacific Exposition, and Oriental Fair;" and

Whereas, The same is to be a world's exposition and fair, to be participated in by all the States and Territories of the United States, by our Federal Government, by all the countries of South America, and all the other civilized countries of the world; and

Whereas, A visit of the members of this organization to the said City of Portland during the holding of the said exposition and fair would favor them with rare opportunities for becoming more thoroughly acquainted with the Pacific Coast sections of the country, the people who live there, their moral, social, economic and other conditions; extend and make the more varied their general stock of valuable information, as well as prove to them a source of lasting pleasure; and

Whereas, By reason of the holding of the said fair, as aforesaid, passenger rates from all parts of the country will be very materially reduced during the continuance thereof, and would thereby enable delegates to attend a convention there at a minimum of expense; therefore, be it resolved as follows:

1. That the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, for the year 1905, be held in the said City of Portland, at some time during the continuance therein of the said exposition and fair.

2. That the foregoing resolution be, and hereby is, adopted, subject to an express reservation of right on the part of any subsequent convention of this organization to determine upon some other locality as a place for holding the convention of 1905, should the same be deemed necessary, wise or expedient.

Your committee reports adversely.

Delegate Duncan rose to a point of order that such a resolution is out of order, being in violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor. The point of order was declared well taken.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 204.—By the Committee on Labels:

Whereas, The organization of the purchasing power of the masses to increase the demand for union-made goods as identified by the union labels of the respective trade unions, will, in the highest degree, give stability, permanency, and success to the numerous trades having union labels, thereby promoting the success of the labor movement generally; and

Whereas, The wives, mothers, daughters, and sisters of trade-unionists expend the larger portion of the wages of trade-unionists; and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that the purchases of the female relatives and friends of trade-unionists shall be directed in support of union label goods to the end that the wages of unionists shall not be used to encourage and support non-union conditions; and

Whereas, The Women's International Union Label League is engaged in this laudable undertaking, with a degree of success very flattering to its members, and which organization desires and deserves a greater degree of recognition at the hands of the American Federation of Labor as a means of encouragement to its members, and to increase its effectiveness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws is hereby requested to prepare and report such amendments to the constitution as may be necessary to give local

branches of the Women's International Label League a legal right to representation in central bodies with voice and vote, and give to the International body the right to send two fraternal delegates to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor with voice and one vote each.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following substitute for Resolution 204:

Resolved, That this Convention recommends that Central Labor bodies admit delegates from branches of the Women's International Label League, and that the Women's International Labor League be invited to send two fraternal delegates to the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, upon the same conditions as apply to fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following substitute for Resolution 204:

Resolved, That this Convention recommends that Central Labor Bodies admit delegates from branches of the Women's International Label League, and that the Women's International Label League be invited to send two fraternal delegates to the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor upon the same conditions as apply to fraternal delegates from the British and Canadian Trade Union Congresses.

Delegates Merrill, Sherman, Weler, and Mrs. Flewellyn debated the subject. Report of committee concurred in.

Resolution No. 69, covered by action on Resolution No. 12. No action necessary. Concurred in.

Your committee recommends that Section 4 of Article III. be amended by striking out the word "three," in the fifth line, and inserting the word "five."

The report concurred in.

Delegate Max Hayes was called to the chair.

Upon the report of the Committee on Secretary's Report, recommending the increase of per capita tax on International Unions from one-third to one-half of a cent per month on each member for organizing purposes, your committee reports adversely.

Delegate Hart moved to concur in the report of committee.

Delegates Morrison, Duncan, Swartz, Agard, Klapetzky, Brandt, Mahon, McMahon, and Bell spoke on the subject.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

The previous question was called for and so ordered.

A motion to concur in the report of the committee was lost.

The report of the Committee on Secretary's Report, which had been referred to the Committee on Laws, being an increase of per capita tax from one-third of one cent per member per month to one-half of one cent per member per month, was then adopted.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Secretary's Report to increase the per capita tax of Local and Federal Labor Unions from five to ten cents per member a month, your Committee on Laws recommends that no action be taken by this Convention, but that the matter be referred to the committee provided for by action of this committee under Resolutions Nos. 96, 108, and 109.

It was moved to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegates Morrison and Harris debated the subject.

During the discussion, the hour of 12 having arrived, the Convention was declared adjourned until 2 p. m.

EIGHTH DAY.—Afternoon Session.

President Gompers, at 2 p. m., called the Convention to order.

Upon motion, the call of the roll was dispensed with.

President Gompers appointed Delegates Eugene O'Rourke, John H. Devine, and Hugh Frayne a committee, as per Resolution No. 130, adopted yesterday.

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Laws on the question of per capita tax of Local and Federal Labor Unions from five cents to ten cents per member per month.

Delegates Westoby, Bolander, Jones, Echard, Morgan, Trumbo, Frazier, Shalvoy, and Greville continued discussion on the subject.

The previous question was called for and so ordered.

The report of the committee was lost. In favor, 72; against, 92.

The question then reverted to the recommendation of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor on the question of a defense fund of Local and Federal Labor Unions.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

The recommendation of the Secretary was then adopted by a vote of: In favor, 133; against, 37.

Delegates Trumbo, Kee, Sullivan, and Forrester desired to be recorded in the negative.

On Resolution No. 206.—By Delegate J. R. O'Leary, Core Makers' International Union:

Whereas, The International Association of Machinists, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Workers, and Molders, Allied Metal Mechanics, Pattern Makers' League of North America, Core Makers' International Union of North America, Stove Mounters, Steel Range Workers, and Pattern Fillers have, during the sessions of this Convention organized the Metal Trades Federation of North America, in accordance with the so-called St. Louis compact, approved and submitted to each interested organization July, 1901, and with the approval of the President of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The agreement contains provisions for representation for the various Metal Federal Trades Unions through the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to provide necessary legislation to the end that the purposes of this Federation, so far as they relate to the Metal Federal Trade Unions, may be attained.

Upon the proposition contained in this resolution, that Local and Federal Labor Unions of Metal Workers, connected direct with the American Federation of Labor, should become a part of the Metal Trades Federation of North America, and that some provision should be made by which, in case of strikes and lockouts, they could be financially sustained, the committee gave the subject careful consideration, but were unable to ascertain what was the wishes of the members in the Unions referred to upon the questions involved. Your committee, therefore, recommends:

1. That the President of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby, authorized to represent the Local and Federal Labor Unions of the Metal Workers, in the Conference Board of the Metal Trades Federation, subject to future action by the Executive Council upon suggestions from the unions directly interested.

2. The President of the American Federation of Labor shall ascertain what Local and Federal Labor Unions are covered by the proposed Federation, and shall submit to them for a referendum vote the proposition: "Shall they become a part of the proposed Metal Trade Federation, and shall the dues of the members be increased twenty cents per month for defensive purposes?" a majority vote to decide.

3. In case the result of the vote be favorable, to establish a defense fund, the moneys received shall be kept separate from all other funds of the Federation, by the Secretary, and shall be disbursed in accord with such rules and regulations as shall be adopted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Report concurred in.

Resolution No. 218.—By Delegate Paul Huebner, Wisconsin State Federation:

Resolved, That the membership card of members of Federal Labor Unions or Local Trades Unions be recognized on all jobs, workshops, or factories, etc., provided said members are in good standing and clear on the books of their respective unions.

Neither shall any Local, Federal, or International Union have the right to initiate suspended, fined, or expelled members of either herein-named organizations unless such members have squared themselves with the former organization they were members of.

Members so initiated shall be taken in under the rules and regulations of the organizations they wish to affiliate with.

Your Committee on Laws recommends the reference of this resolution to the Incoming Executive Council for such action as special cases may require.

Report concurred in.

Your committee recommends that Section 5 of Article III. be amended to read:

Section 5. Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this Constitution cannot be introduced in the Convention after the third day's session except by unanimous consent.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. LENNON,
MAX MORRIS,
THOMAS CASEY,
J. L. NELSON,
JOHN MANGAN,
W. B. WILSON,
H. B. PERHAM,
F. P. SHALVOY,
CHARLES HANK,
JOHN M'BRIDE,
W. H. FRAZIER.

Committee on Laws.

Delegate Morris submitted the following report for the special committee:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

In accordance with your instructions I beg leave to report that I have assisted in forming a United Powder and High Explosive Workers' Union of America, and that said organization has applied to the American Federation of Labor for a charter of affiliation.

Respectfully submitted,

MAX MORRIS.

The report was received and filed.

Delegate O'Connell, on a question of personal privilege, presented, on behalf of the delegates, a gold watch, manufactured entirely by members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, each to Fraternal Delegates Frank Chandler and Ben Tillett, and a diamond ring to Fraternal Delegate Patrick Draper.

Delegate Keefe, on behalf of the Longshoremen's International Union, presented Ben Tillett with a gold watch guard.

The delegates responded with interesting and witty speeches of thanks.

Delegate Agard, for Committee on Resolution, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 219.—By Delegate Bowman, Chicago Federation of Labor:

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12, 1901.

M. F. Quinn, care American Federation of Labor Convention:

Francis E. Baker, son of Judge Baker, Indianapolis, appointed United States Circuit Judge. This permits of his reviewing father's decisions. Confirmation should be protested. TATUM.

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that Francis E. Baker, son of the notorious Injunction Judge, John H. Baker, of Indianapolis, has been appointed as United States Circuit Judge; and

Whereas, As a member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the son will be in a position to review and determine the appeal from the decision of the father in the Conkey Injunction case; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest to the United States Senate against the confirmation, by the United States Senate, of the nomination of Francis E. Baker as United States Circuit Judge, and the officers of the Federation be, and hereby are, directed to give this matter especial and immediate attention, to the end that a Judge, nurtured in such surroundings and under such baneful influences, may not be placed in a position to emphasize and legalize a father's decision, and thus further harass and oppress organized wage-earners. It is further

Resolved, That immediately after its adoption, the text of this resolution be telegraphed by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor to the Clerk of the Senate at Washington.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Delegates Bowman and Croke spoke on the subject.

Committee's report adopted.

On Resolution No. 15.—By Geo. Beinke, delegate from the International Union of Steam Engineers:

Whereas, The red hand of anarchy, by dastardly assassination, has brought upon the people of the United States a sad calamity, plunging the nation into grief; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, with unbounded love of our glorious country and unsullied flag, desire to take a high standard against the infraction of law and order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby, instructed to frame a law to be submitted to the Congress of the United States, making it treason against the United States for any man or set of men to promulgate anarchistic teachings, and a capital crime for any person to kill or attempt to kill the President, Vice-President, or the Cabinet of the President of the United States, with the view of relieving this country from the menace of such deadly teachings and acts.

The committee can find no language sufficiently forceful to characterize their horror of the crime and their detestation of the political assassin referred to in this resolution, but as the American Federation of Labor has previously taken action, in the President's report and in the report of the Executive Council, with regard to this matter we do not think it necessary that this organization should prepare and submit to Congress any proposed law enumerating offenses and providing for their punishment.

Delegates Beinke and Robinson discussed the subject.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

On Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Dietrich, Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union:

The world of labor does not ask for special advantages, but simply for fair play. Wanting no exclusive privileges for ourselves, we deny the right of others to such privileges. Favors to one class are necessarily at the expense of others.

Legislative subsidies mean the taxing of all the people for the benefit of a favored few. Herein they constitute legalized robbery, and always produce "an appetite that grows by what it feeds on." Hence, we see one-time infant industries ripening into Billion-Dollar Trusts, selling goods cheaper abroad than at home, and still claiming Governmental favoritism.

Subsidy bills in Congress have always been associated with Legislative scandals. Nothing else so debauches public men, perverts justice and violates the public conscience. So far, the fair name of labor has been, in this connection, untarnished; and untarnished it shall remain.

Proud of its record of lending a helping hand to all, and giving injury to none, the American Federation of Labor again declares its fealty to the principle of "equal rights to all and special favors to none," and its continued and continuing opposition to all violations of this doctrine, either by legislation or regulation.

On Resolution No. 140.—By Delegate William J. Croke, American Flint Glass Workers' Union:

Whereas, There is now a bill pending in the United States Senate, known as the Ship Subsidy Bill, having for its object the saddling of a tax upon the American public of nine millions (\$9,000,000) of dollars; and

Whereas, The burden of taxation falls upon the shoulders of the wage-earner either directly or indirectly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the American Federation of Labor, do enter our protest against the passage of the said bill, and that we instruct all Central, National, and Federal Unions to take immediate action on this most important question, and petition their Representatives to vote against the same or any other bill containing special privileges.

On Resolution No. 142.—By Delegate C. E. Dietrich, Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The Ship Subsidy Bill, inherited by the present Congress from the last, provides for the transfer of some two hundred million dollars from the common treasury into the coffers of ship builders and ship owners, and fails in its own profession, in that it gives inconsiderable increase to the merchant marine; provides for no increase in American exports; does not lower freight rates in the interest of the producer, or hold out any substantial hope of higher wages to the laborer, but gives its largess almost exclusively to those who had it drawn and are backing it in Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, condemn this Ship Subsidy Bill as unnecessary, in that the ship yards are now crowded with work, and there is every prospect of wholesome growth in the shipping business without subsidy; as unfair in the invidious distinction that it makes in favor of a few selected companies; and as violative in every way of fair play to the masses of the people, for whose interest organized labor stands.

That the Secretary be directed to send a copy of this resolution to every member of Congress.

The committee has grouped Resolutions Nos. 50, 140 and 142, and as the American Federation of Labor is upon record upon the subject we deem further action by this Convention unnecessary.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate C. N. Bolander, Louisville Central Labor Union:

Whereas, A struggle is now and has been going on for more than a year between the United Mine Workers of Southwestern Kentucky, on the one hand, and the coal operators of Hopkins County on the other. The latter, refusing to recognize or employ Union Labor, have resorted to tactics that have no parallel in the history of our country; and

Whereas, In the peaceful attempt of the United Mine Workers of this district to organize the non-union miners their organizers have been attacked in the most brutal and cowardly manner by the paid hirelings of the St. Bernard Coal Company, and several of their number murdered in cold blood without making the slightest resistance; and

Whereas, Federal Judge Walter Evans has issued an injunction restraining Union miners from going within rifle shot of any of the various mines in Hopkins County; and, far more sweeping, comes an order from the County Judge of said County, Judge Hall, ordering the striking miners who are camped at Nortonville to disband, under pain of being put in prison and prosecuted for contempt; and

Whereas, On the 24th of last month, by order of said County Judge, the State troops by force entered the leased property of the United Mine Workers at Nortonville, confiscated the tents and other property of the Union, threw the men in box cars, like so many hogs, and carried them to Madisonville, the county seat, and put them in jail; be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, that we denounce in unmeasured terms the outrageous treatment accorded the United Mine Workers of Hopkins County by United States Judge Evans and County Judge Hall as the acts of despots; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to take such action as will be the means of allowing the striking Union miners the fullest scope in the prosecuting of their work in the non-union coal fields of Hopkins County, and the right of free speech without molestation or intimidation from the paid hirelings of the St. Bernard Coal Company.

Upon suggestion of the United Mine Workers, the committee recommends that this resolution be referred to that body.

Delegates Mitchell and Bolander debated the matter.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 186.—By Delegate Grant, United Trades and Labor Council, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Whereas, The lack of confidence displayed and the dissensions that now exist among Locals affiliated with National and International organizations in some of our labor centers is such as to threaten the progress of the labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled, instruct and direct all National and International Unions to insist on all their affiliated Locals to recognize the working cards and work in harmony with all other unions belonging to National or International bodies affiliated with this Federation; and be it further

Resolved, That their failure to strictly enforce the provisions of this resolution shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of their charter by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommends the resolution amended to read as follows:

Whereas, The dissensions that now exist among Locals affiliated with National and International organizations in some of our labor centers threaten the progress of the labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct and direct all National and International Unions to insist that all their affiliated Locals recognize the working cards and work in harmony with all other unions belonging to National or International bodies affiliated with this Federation.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Delegate Lennon moved that the report of the committee, as amended, be referred to the incoming Executive Council. Agreed to. In favor, 96; against, 30.

On Resolution No. 188.—By Delegate H. L. Eichelberger, Baltimore Federation of Labor:

Resolved, That the Executive Council (incoming) be, and is hereby, instructed to delegate one or more members of said Council, or such person or persons as they may see fit, to proceed to Baltimore, Md., as soon as possible after the adjourn-

ment of this Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of harmonizing the conditions existing between the Baltimore Federation of Labor and what is known as the Baltimore Federation of Building Trades.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution as amended, to read as above

Report of committee adopted.

On Resolution No. 192.—By Delegate Fred Brockhausen, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee:

Whereas, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people; workmen have thus been arrayed against workmen, and ordered to shoot down their comrades; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that we declare our intention, and hereby instruct all affiliated bodies, to hold absolutely aloof from all connection with the militia. We favor the military system in vogue in Switzerland.

As it is not in the power of the American Federation of Labor to issue instructions to affiliated unions upon questions of this kind, the committee reports unfavorably.

Delegates Barnes, D. Hayes, F. McCarthy, Croke and Hughes discussed the subject.

The report of the committee was non-concurred in.

Delegate Barnes moved to strike out the word "instruct." in the resolve, and insert the word "recommend," and to strike out the words, "We favor the military system in vogue in Switzerland."

Delegates Kuhn, Sherman and Dold spoke on the amendments.

Delegate Agard moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Agreed to. In favor, 112; against, 57.

Delegate Barnes desired to be recorded in the negative against laying the matter on the table.

Committee recommends the adoption of Resolution No. 193, as amended, to read as follows:

On Resolution No. 193.—By Delegate Fred Brockhausen, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee:

Whereas, Recent developments indicate that the present session of the United States Senate and Congress may adopt measures curtailing free press, free speech, and free organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the incoming Executive Board is hereby authorized and instructed to use all possible means within its power to defeat any proposed legislation that will in any way curtail free press, free speech, and free organization, or any measures objectionable to organized labor.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate Fred Brockhausen, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee:

Whereas, Public demands of a legislative character and of national importance, in their presentation to the national legislative bodies, the United States Senate and Congress, would have more significance if presented by the National Central Body of Organized Labor, the American Federation of Labor, directly, and to avoid future confusion in the matter; therefore

Resolved, That hereafter all legislative demands of a national character of any affiliated body shall be referred to and presented by and through the American Federation of Labor directly, and all State and Local legislative demands be presented by and through their respective State and Local Central bodies.

Because of the impossibility of carrying this resolution into effect, the committee reports unfavorably.

Report of committee concurred in.

Committee recommends adoption of Resolution No. 197 as amended to read as follows:

On Resolution No. 197.—By Delegate Herbert J. Greville, Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions:

Whereas, In the wreck on the Wabash Railroad, of recent date, near Seneca, Mich., about 100 immigrants, mostly Italians, were killed; and

Whereas, The statements of those whose lives were spared leads us to believe that they were brought to the United States through misrepresentation and promises of work, which, if only a verbal contract, is a violation of the spirit of the Immigration Laws of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to investigate and report their finding to the Executive Council for action.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Hart moved the suspension of rules, so far as the hours of the session are concerned, and that when we adjourn we reconvene at 7:30 p. m. Agreed to.

Fraternal Delegate J. O'Brien, to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, submitted the following report:

The Seventeenth Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was held at Brantford, Ont., September 17-20 inclusive. The Congress was called to order by its President, Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. Credentials of 87 delegates were presented and 81 representatives were seated. This list included representation from 16 trades and labor councils, two local federations of trades unions, three district assemblies, and 10 local assemblies of Knights of Labor, 34 local unions and from two federal unions chartered by the Congress. Fraternal delegates were also present from the American Federation of Labor and from the International Journeymen Tailors' Union and International Shoe Workers' Unions.

A feature of the Congress was the marked regularity with which the members attended its meetings and the method and dispatch which characterized its proceedings. Mr. Thomas Bremner, President of the Brantford Trades and Labor Council, presided at the opening meeting and welcomed the delegates in behalf of the labor organizations at Brantford. Mayor Wood then welcomed the delegates on behalf of the municipality. John R. O'Brien, of Buffalo, N. Y., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor; Mr. R. A. Miller, fraternal delegate of the International Journeymen Tailors' Union, and Mr. John A. Fleit, Vice-President of the Congress, gave short addresses at the introductory proceedings.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., President of the Trades and Labor Congress, replied to the addresses of welcome, formulating in his remarks the principles underlying the trades union movement in Canada and the purpose of the Congress. He extended an invitation to the citizens of Brantford interested in the movement to attend the meetings of the Congress.

President Smith's address to the delegates was long and able, touching upon many points of vital interest to the wage-worker. He suggested to the Congress for their consideration the advisability of adopting some means as to compulsory arbitration and the forming of a Canadian Federation. The Committee on the President's address, in its report, which was subsequently adopted by the Congress, concurred in the address with the exception of those parts which I have mentioned. As to the former, the committee was not disposed to recommend a dogmatic pronouncement in its favor, and as an alternative advised a trial of compulsory conciliation. As to the Canadian Federation, the committee recommended that a special committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the scheme, the report of the committee to be submitted to the Congress at its next meeting. Next was the Executive Committee's report, which was of considerable length, reviewing in detail the progress of the labor movement in Canada from a legislative standpoint. The report stated that the trades-union movement throughout the Dominion had made greater progress in the last twelve months than in any other period during its history, and drew particular attention to the large number of unions which had been formed; also, to the beneficial effect which the election of direct labor representatives to Parliament had had. Certain recommendations were also made in reference to the method of introducing Federal and Provincial legislation affecting labor. It was submitted that all bills in the interest of the working people be legally prepared whether for the Provincial legislatures or the Parliament of Canada, and it was also set forth that the time had arrived when the Congress should have a well-informed and capable representative at Ottawa during each session of Parliament, so that labor interests might be reached.

In connection with the matter of the payment of current or fair wages on Government contracts it was pointed out that from May 26, 1900, until the close of the fiscal year 1901, 60 contracts were let by the Public Works Department containing the fair wages schedules required under the Fair Wages Resolution as adopted by the House of Commons at the

Session of 1900, and that the total amount of these contracts reached \$2,500,000. The Congress has in each Province an Executive Committee, which committee presents at the annual sessions a report on matters of immediate concern to the Province and of general interest to the Congress. Some of the reports presented at this session by the committees of the several Provinces were of considerable length.

Especially noteworthy was the fact that at this session reports were presented from every Province in the Dominion. They were presented for the first time from the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The statement of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. P. M. Draper, showed that the Congress is in very good financial condition and steadily on the increase, having issued 12 charters during the year. The first resolution reported by the Standing Order Committee and adopted by the Congress referred to the late Queen. In the second resolution the Congress expressed its profound sympathy with the family of the late President of the American Republic and pronounced in unequivocal terms the condemnation of the crime which caused his death. Among other resolutions adopted by the Congress were the following:

A resolution giving the support of the Congress to the Cigarmakers' Union by endorsing the Cigarmakers' Blue Label.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Label was also approved.

A resolution to assist the retail clerks in an endeavor to organize Canada and a resolution in favor of Union Label Leagues were passed.

As fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, I spoke at one of the meetings of the friendly feelings existing between wage-earners of the United States and Canada and extended fraternal greetings on the part of the American Federation of Labor. I also referred to the bond of fellowship existing between the workmen of Great Britain and the United States. At a meeting of the Congress I was presented with a diamond ring.

Fraternal greetings were also received from the Federated Association of Letter Carriers in session at Ottawa, Ont., and from the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees in session at Detroit, Mich.

Mr. John T. Tobin, of Boston, Mass., President of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, was present and gave an interesting address on unionism.

In the evening after the concluding meeting of the Congress a complimentary banquet was tendered to the delegates by the Brantford Trades and Labor Council. The mayor and many prominent citizens were among the invited guests and delivered addresses.

The following is a list of the officers of the Congress elected for the year 1901-2: President, Ralph Smith, M. P., Nanaimo, B. C.; Vice-President, John Flett, Hamilton, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. P. M. Draper was elected fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held at Scranton, Pa.

Berlin, Ont., was selected as the place for holding the next annual session of the Congress.

During my stay in the City of Brantford attending the Congress I organized a local Union of Retail Clerks, and assisted the Machinists' Local Union of Brantford that held an open meeting, and other organizations. My trip was a source of edification in the labor movement to me and beneficial to the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. I would advise that the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor meet in Canada, that we may be able to show our Canadian Brothers we recognize no imaginary boundary line and believe all should be under one grand banner marching on together for the protection and assistance of all wage-workers on this Continent.

With many thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, and with the best wishes of myself and the organization I represent for the success of the American Federation of Labor and the labor movement in general, I remain,

Respectfully,

JOHN ROBERT O'BRIEN,
Fraternal Delegate.

Report was received and filed upon motion of Delegate Hart.

Report of Resolutions' Committee continued:

On Resolution No. 212.—By Delegates Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America:

Whereas, The employment of children in factories deprives them of the opportunity of education and of home training, retards their growth, ruins their health, and results in their physical, mental, and moral ruin; and

Whereas, Past experience has proved the futility of State regulations, we demand of Congress the enactment of Federal laws to remove this disgrace to our civilization, and further, we instruct our delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention, to request the said Federation to take immediate political action in this matter.

To carry this resolution into effect would require an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and as this would be exceedingly difficult to secure, the committee recommends that all State and Central Bodies endeavor to secure

adequate State legislation to correct the abuses complained of and to see that such provisions are properly enforced.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 213.—By Delegates Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America:

Whereas, The Employers' Liability Acts in the various States and Territories are so frail and, in many instances, practically useless laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention stands hereby instructed to demand and instruct all local unions and district councils under its jurisdiction to petition Congress, and work for the passage of a substantial national law for the protection of wage-earners, who sustain injuries through the negligence of employers or men in charge of work.

Resolved, That we favor the passage of a law that where a judgment has been secured for damages, where a craftsman receives injuries through the carelessness or negligence of the employer or his agents, that such damages shall be assessed against the property of the employer, and become an interest-bearing lien upon the property where the accident occurred.

As the enforcement of this resolution would also call for a Constitutional amendment, the committee makes the same recommendation as that made in previous resolution.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 214.—By Delegates Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America:

Whereas, Organized labor, and especially the building trades of Leavenworth, had quite a siege with the contractors, at least two of them, who built a number of the new buildings at Fort Leavenworth last Summer, as they absolutely refused to recognize organized labor at that time, and after repeated efforts had been made to induce them to recognize the union, they finally brought pressure to bear, or at least induced the officers in charge of said fort, to go so far as to say to members of organized unions that if they would come up on that reservation and agitate among those men, they would be arrested and put in the guard house, an action that was wholly unwarranted on the part of the officers; and

Whereas, A recurrence is likely to take place next year, since over a half million dollars' worth of work has been contracted for at said fort, which work has already commenced, and still more to be contracted for; and

Whereas, We feel that it shall be the aim of this Convention to avoid, if possible, this recurrence; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the officers and delegates of this Convention, that the Secretary of this organization communicate with President Roosevelt, and the Secretary of War, and the Senate, and Congress, and ask them to request the contractors at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., or any other fort where buildings are being erected, to recognize organized labor and hire none but union men, so long as they can be procured; and be it further

Resolved, That our delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention be instructed to bring this matter before that Convention and have that organization take like action thereon.

The committee recommends that this resolution be referred to incoming Executive Council, who will use their best efforts to encompass the end sought to be attained.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 216.—By Delegate Z. T. Trumbo, Central Labor Union, Pontiac, Ill.:

Whereas, The present system of the employment of the convicts of penitentiaries, reformatories, and work houses is not only a menace and a wrong to the free labor of the United States by reason of the product of their labor being sold at a less price than can be done by the employers of free labor, but a wrong to the convicts themselves, making the name of reform schools and penal institutions a misnomer inasmuch as the inmates of such institutions, instead of being taught

some trade, are, under the present contract system of employment, further debased; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we enter our protest against the contract system of the employment of the inmates of all penal and reform institutions of the United States and the use of improved machinery in such work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, together with all affiliated bodies of the same, be and are hereby urged to renewed activity, to the end that this most nefarious method may be abrogated.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 130.—By Timothy Healy, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen:

Whereas, The inhuman and unsanitary concentration camps in which the Boer refugees are driven and penned by the British Army are admittedly brutal and life-menacing; and

Whereas, The origin and conduct of this war has excited world-wide criticism as one of the most uncalled-for and conscienceless in history; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-first Annual Convention assembled, hereby denounce the continuance of the South African war, and express our sympathy for the struggling Boers in their efforts to maintain their liberty and independence.

The committee has considered this resolution, and much as we deprecate and condemn the outrages perpetrated upon the Boers, we cannot recommend the adoption of this resolution, because of the fact that our own government is engaged in operations of a similar character to those of which this resolution complains; and, further, we find that resolutions of this kind have but little place in a labor meeting.

Report of committee concurred in.

Delegate Croke, for Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 6.—By Henry Fischer, and John Witzel, Delegates Tobacco Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The Tobacco Workers' International Union have been and are still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Tobacco Trust;" and

Whereas, Said trust controls a large proportion of the output of the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Tobacco Workers' International Union in pushing a boycott against each individual brand, and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Companies; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Tobacco Workers' International Union by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 7.—By Henry Fischer and John Witzel, delegates Tobacco Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company, of Covington, Ky., have forced upon their employees such unjust conditions that they were compelled to resort to a strike; and

Whereas, The said tobacco company, having cut down the wages of some of said employees, have refused to restore same, or to allow the matter to be arbitrated, as per the request of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Scranton, Pa., place the seal of their disapproval upon the action of the Lovell & Buffington Company, and place their brands of tobacco upon the unfair list; and, be it further

Resolved, That all members of organized labor assist in pushing the boycott on the brands of the Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company, and use their influence against the unfair product.

Your committee reports favorably.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 9.—By Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America:

Whereas, The Detroit and again the Louisville Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, instructed the Executive Council to confer with the National Biscuit Company, with a view of having their employees in their various shops and factories unionized; and

Whereas, Up to this date all efforts of the committee to reach a satisfactory agreement with the concern have failed; and

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company continues, wherever it can do so, to hurt our organization, and disrupt our locals by discriminating against our members, and driving union-made bread and crackers out of the market, thereby depriving our members from earning a living, sapping the strength of our organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, decides to replace the National Biscuit Company on the unfair list; and be it further

Resolved, To enforce the boycott and instruct the incoming officers to issue a circular letter addressed to all affiliated unions, and the public in general, requesting them to refrain from patronizing any store, restaurant, hotel, etc., in which goods manufactured by the National Biscuit Company are handled; and, be it further

Resolved, That this circular letter be issued before February 1, 1902.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Delegate Harzbecker spoke on the question.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 27.—By Delegate H. Grossman:

Whereas, The firms of Indig, Schwartz & Co.; Lehr, Bonwit & Levy; A. Beller & Co., and Blauner Bros., all of the City of New York, have refused to concede the just and reasonable demands of their employees;

Whereas, The said firms have conspired to reduce the wages in the cloak trade to an impossible minimum and to destroy the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers;

Whereas, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America, of which Union the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers is a component local, has rightfully condemned the said firms and has justly appealed to the fair-minded public not to patronize the said firms; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we approve the stand taken by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and that we request all fair-minded men and women who are in sympathy with the aspirations of organized labor to refuse to patronize the said firms or any of them.

Your committee recommends that the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Grossman spoke on the resolution.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 40.—By Delegate George Warde, of Erie Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The firm of Black & Gerner, manufacturers of the Radiant Home Stove, of Erie, Pa., are upon the unfair list of the Iron Molders' Union and the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Many of these unfair stoves are being sold in cities where organized

labor is strong, and compelled to enter new fields owing to the effectiveness of the fight being waged against them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as officers and members representing the labor movement of this country, each delegate is hereby requested to bring the matter before his National, International, City Central, and Federal Labor Unions in the hope that they will in no uncertain manner prove to this firm that their product is unfair and will not be purchased by organized labor and their friends.

Your committee reports favorably upon adoption of the resolution.

Delegate Warde debated the resolution.

Report of committee adopted.

On Resolution No. 45.—By Delegates W. P. Bailey and F. P. Shalvoy, United Hatters of North America:

Whereas, The United Hatters of North America are, at the present time, engaged in a strike of large proportions at the factory of Henry H. Roelofs & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., for the recognition of their union and for union conditions and

Whereas, This strike has now lasted about four months, and in consequence of a large majority of the late employes of the Roelofs' concern being unemployed, the expense entailed on the members who are employed has been enormous; and

Whereas, It is of vital importance, not only to the Hatters' organization but also to organized labor in general, that the United Hatters of North America should be victorious in the fight which they are making for the existence of their union; and

Whereas, The United Hatters of North America have never refused to give assistance, financially or otherwise, to their brethren who have asked for it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention hereby endorses and approves of the course pursued by the United Hatters of North America in their present fight against the wealthy concern that has declared that it will never recognize any labor law.

Resolved, That we will call upon all International, National, and Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to give all the assistance possible to the United Hatters of North America in the unequal fight which they are at present so manfully making against wrong and oppression, and we hereby pledge ourselves not to patronize any dealer, or dealers, who handle the product of non-union hatters, and more particularly the product of the firm of H. H. Roelofs & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Your committee recommends that the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Shalvoy discussed the resolution.

The report of committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 58.—By Delegates Eugene F. O'Rourke, James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, William M. Garrett, and John F. O'Sullivan:

Whereas, Certain representatives of the New York "Sun" have declared to subscribers, advertisers, and newsmen that the matter in dispute between that paper and New York Typographical Union, No. 6, has been settled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the American Federation of Labor be requested to bring to the notice of their respective unions that such representations are misleading and entirely untrue, that conditions remain unchanged, and that Typographical Union, No. 6, maintaining its attitude unchanged as regards that publication, calls upon its fellow-unionists to continue the fight with renewed vigor.

The committee concurs in the resolutions and recommends its adoption.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke moved to concur in the report of the committee. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 77.—By delegates United Garment Workers of America:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to investigate the grievances against the following clothing manufacturers:

N. Snellenberg & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.; Strous & Bros., of Baltimore; Schloss Bros & Co., of Baltimore, Md.

And to endeavor to adjust the same. Should the said firms fail to comply with union conditions of the trade, they shall be placed upon the "Don't Patronize List."

The committee recommends that the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

At 5:30 p. m. the Convention was declared adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

EIGHTH DAY.—Night Session.

President Gompers called the Convention to order at 7:30 p. m.

Upon motion, the roll call was dispensed with.

The Committee on Boycotts continued their report:

On Resolution No. 101.—By Delegates of Machinists' Association:

Whereas, The Brown & Sharp Tool Company, of Providence, R. I., have shown a disposition to antagonize organized labor by their strenuous efforts to defeat the nine-hour workday of the Machinists and general efforts to wreck the organization; therefore,

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be requested to place the name of the Brown & Sharp Tool Company on the unfair list.

The committee recommends that the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 125.—By Delegate Jacob W. Bastian, Chainmakers' National Union:

Whereas, The Chainmakers' National Union has been, and is still, engaged in a contest with the Jenkins Iron and Tool Works, of Howard, Center County, Pa.; and

Whereas, Said Jenkins Iron and Tool Works will not recognize the Chainmakers' Union and settle with their employees;

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Chainmakers' National Union in pushing a boycott against all chain made by said Jenkins Iron and Tool Works; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Chainmakers' National Union by vigorously pushing a boycott against the Jenkins Iron and Tool Works in all localities where chain is sold by said company.

Your committee recommends that the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Bastian made a statement in reference to the boycott.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 136.—By Delegate Charles H. Winslow, No. 7173, Sawsmiths:

Whereas, There has and does exist a lockout of Union men at the Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; and

Whereas, Every effort has been made by the Trades Council and the National Union involved to settle, but without success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the product of the Iver Johnson Company, of Fitchburg, be placed on the unfair list, as the factory employs six hundred, all non-union.

Your committee recommends that the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 148.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll, Boston Central Labor Union:

Whereas, The Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass., have been placed on the unfair list by Rubber Workers' Union, No. 8622, and indorsed by the Boston Central Labor Union and Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council use their efforts in the matter; and be it further

Resolved, If indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, that all affiliated unions be requested to publish the same.

The committee recommends that the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Frank McCarthy explained the purpose of the resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 151.—By Delegate Charles Hank, International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

Whereas, The Evans & Howards' Fire Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has discharged its employes for becoming members of the International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance; and

Whereas, Every effort made by the Alliance and the St. Louis Central Trades Council has failed to effect a settlement; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Evans & Howards' Fire Brick and Sewer Pipe Company be placed on the unfair list.

Your committee recommends that the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 152.—By Delegate Charles Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Alliance:

Whereas, The Ohio Pressed Brick Company has discharged all members of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance for being members of said Alliance; and

Whereas, The Ohio Pressed Brick Company is a branch of the St. Louis Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, which has under its control one-third of the brick-yards in this country, and is known in the brick industry as the Brick Trust; and

Whereas, Said company has procured an injunction against the brickmakers of Roseville, Ohio, restraining them from interfering with any of the non-union employees of said company; therefore, be it

Resolved, by this Convention, that the Ohio Pressed Brick Company be placed on the unfair list.

Your committee recommends that the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 156.—By Delegate Eugene Merrill, Federal Labor Union, 7295:

Whereas, Federal Labor Union, No. 7295, Knoxville, Tenn., for just and proper reasons, declared a strike of its members employed in the Knoxville Woolen Mills, on March 17, 1901, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor indorsed said strike, and put the products of the Knoxville Woolen Mills on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the American Federation of Labor. Immediately a systematic boycott on these goods was instituted by Labor Union, No. 7295, aided by the different unions in Knoxville, and the Central Labor Union, and later by

contributions from Locals and Nationals from time to time, on receipt of their appeals and list; and

Whereas, This boycott has been sustained for twenty months with the following results:

Original number of firms using these unfair goods.....	331
Gone out of business.....	18
Quit the use of these goods.....	172
Total gain	190
Still using these goods.....	141

The known patrons of the mills extended over 24 States, and 100 Cities. The number of unfair firms has been so reduced that the work is now concentrated, and will be more effective in the future than in the past; and

Whereas, The circulars and lists must be sent out continually, going over the same grounds, and will result in fewer donations; it is therefore plainly to be seen that financial aid must be given to No. 7295 to enable it to carry this fight to a final victory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm the justice of the cause for which Federal Labor Union No. 7295, is contending, and hereby authorize the Executive Council to contribute \$50 per month as aid to carry on the work to a successful conclusion, or until, in their judgment, it should be discontinued.

We refer the resolution to the Incoming Executive Council.

Delegates Merrill and Clay debated the resolution.

Report was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 178.—By Delegate Jacob W. Bastian, Chainmakers' National Union:

Whereas, The Chainmakers' National Union has been, and is still, engaged in a contest with the McCoy Rolling Mill and Chain Works, of Milesbury, Center County, Pa.; and

Whereas, This firm has been waited upon by committees from the aggrieved union, and they have refused to recognize such committees, and in consequence have locked out the employees of the chain department of the above-named company since May 7, 1901. The conduct of this firm has been one of evasion and a persistent antagonism to all organized labor, and finally wound up by telling the committee that they would settle with the men as individuals and would not be dictated to by organized labor;

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Chainmakers' National Union in pushing a boycott against all chain sold by the above-named company; and be it further.

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Chainmakers' National Union by vigorously pushing a boycott against the above-named company in all localities where chain is sold by said company.

We recommend that the same be referred to the Incoming Executive Council. Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 191.—By Delegates R. S. Reeves and W. D. Mahon, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America:

Whereas, The Jamestown Street Railway Company, of Jamestown, N. Y., has shown itself unfair to organized labor by locking out their street railway employees for joining the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, known as Division No. 188, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, indorse the position of said Division No. 188, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, in its struggle against this unfair company, and place upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor and said Jamestown Street Railway and the Celoron Amusement Company, and all other business interests owned or controlled by the said Jamestown Street Railway Company.

Your committee recommends that the resolution be indorsed and the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Reeves discussed the question.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 199.—By Delegate Chas. Dold, Plano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

Whereas, There appears upon the "We Don't Patronize List" of the American Federation of Labor the name of Vose & Son, piano manufacturers of Boston, Mass.; the name of this firm being placed upon this list at the request of the Wood Carvers' Association, and due to a refusal of the firm to grant the request made upon them by the Wood Carvers' Association.

Whereas, There are only about six or ten wood carvers employed by this firm out of a total number of employees of between two and three hundred, and while, therefore, this boycott has proven injurious to the piano workers, retarding them in their efforts of organization.

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor request the central body of Boston to make a thorough investigation into this matter and report its findings to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That if the findings of the Boston Central Body show an injurious effect to organized labor in general, and the piano workers in particular, and if these findings are concurred in by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council shall then remove the name of the Vose & Son's Piano Company from the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council without any indorsement.

Delegate Dold moved to non-concur in the report, and the resolution be placed on its passage. Agreed to.

Delegate Richards favored amendment.

The resolution was adopted.

On Resolution No. 200.—By Delegate Charles Dold, Plano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

Whereas, The members of Plano and Organ Workers' Local Union, No. 7, of Cincinnati, O., employed by the Krell Plano Company, of said city, have been locked out because of a request of a nine-hour day and uniform scale of wages.

Whereas, Said lockout has been in progress for more than fourteen months and is still in progress, and as all efforts for adjustment by the Local Union, the Plano Workers' International Union, and the Central Body of that City have failed, the Plano and Organ Workers' International Union of America at its last Convention saw fit to declare a boycott against the product of the Krell Plano Company.

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor indorses the action of the Plano and Organ Workers' International Union in placing a boycott upon this firm.

Resolved, further, That the product of the Krell Plano Company be placed upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 201.—By Delegate Chas. Dold, Plano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

Whereas, The W. W. Kimball Plano Company, of Chicago, has been instrumental in seeking the destruction of the Plano and Organ Workers' International Union.

Whereas, The above-named firm is the chief director of an organization known as the Plano Manufacturers' Association of Chicago, and as said organization is formed with the sole object in view of destroying the Plano and Organ Workers'

Union or any other organization seeking to organize the workers of the piano industry.

Whereas, The Kimball Piano Company did, and does now, summarily discharge from their employ all persons known to them as members of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America;

Whereas, After a thorough investigation by the Piano and Organ Workers' Union, the Kimball product has been placed upon the unfair list of the said union;

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor indorses the action of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America by placing the product of this firm upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that the same be referred to the Incoming Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 205.—By Delegate George Custer, Central Labor Union, of Indianapolis, Ind.:

Whereas, Kingan & Co., also known as the Moore Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., pork and beef packers, have disrupted the Butchers' Union and a federal union, both of which were composed of employees of this company; have refused to recognize or treat with any committee of a union representing any section of their employees, and have used every means at their disposal to get rid of those who are members of any organized labor body; and

Whereas, For this persistent attitude of hostility to organized labor the name of Kingan & Co. has been placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Kingan & Co. be also designated in the unfair list by the name of the Moore Packing Co.; and further

Resolved, That the Incoming Executive Council be instructed to use every effort, by circulars to affiliated bodies, organizers, and such other means as might be at their disposal, to push the boycott against the product of Kingan & Co., and to inform organized labor of its attitude toward trade unionism.

Your committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Custer moved to non-concur in the report of the committee, and that the resolution be placed on its passage.

Delegate Tanquary was called to the chair.

Delegates Call and Custer discussed the motion.

Delegate Morrison moved to indorse the boycott on Kingan & Co., and that the subject matter of Moore Packing Co. be referred to the Incoming Executive Council.

Motion was agreed to.

President Gompers in the chair.

On Resolution No. 187.—By Delegate E. J. Lynch, Metal Polishers:

Whereas, The members of the Metal Polishers', Buffers, Platers', and Brass Workers' International Union of North America, have been on strike for the past seven months at the National Cash Register Company's factory at Dayton O.;

Whereas, All efforts that have been made by the international officers of the above organization and by the officers of the American Federation of Labor to effect a settlement of this controversy have been unsuccessful; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the products of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, O., be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that the Incoming Executive Council endeavor to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the controversy between the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, and the Metal Polishers by February 1, 1902. In case of a failure to come to an agreement the Executive Council will declare a boycott against the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio,

and place the product of the said company on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegates E. J. Lynch, Geiger, Kidd, and Valentine discussed the question.

Upon motion, Mr. Theis, representing the Local Unions of Allied Metal Mechanics of Dayton, O., was given the privilege of the floor to make a statement covering the Cash Register Company.

Delegate Kidd moved an amendment that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council, with instructions to have the controversy settled either one way or the other before February 1, 1902.

Delegate Valentine requested premission to read their report on the Cash Register Company, and moved that it be substituted for the report of the Committee on Boycotts.

The following supplemental report of the Executive Council was read by Secretary Morrison:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Scranton, Dec. 13, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Executive Council submits the following supplemental report for your consideration:

In the dispute between the Seamen's International Union and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America as to which organization should have jurisdiction over cooks employed on vessels, it was decided that jurisdiction over the cooks employed on ocean-bound vessels be accorded to the Seamen's International Union. This is not to include cooks on coastwise vessels.

On the application of the Custom Clothing Makers for a charter from the American Federation of Labor, it was decided that the three organizations in interest be notified that it is the sense of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that an amalgamation of the men's clothing industry should, in the interests of the workers employed, be effected. With that object in view, we recommend that within six months a conference should be held composed of two representatives from each organization, together with the President of the American Federation of Labor, to undertake the unification of the trade, and in the meantime the application of the custom clothing tailors be held in abeyance.

On the request of the coopers to reopen the decision rendered at last Convention upon their controversy with the brewery workers, it was decided that inasmuch as there was not sufficient new evidence submitted, their request be denied.

On the application of the photo-engravers for a charter, it was decided that the application be denied, and that they be referred to the International Typographical Union, under whose jurisdiction they come.

On the application of the hosiers workers for a charter, it was decided that the application be denied, and that they be referred to the United Textile Workers of America.

It was decided that in the formation of a rubber workers' National Union the rubber workers on boots and shoes be included, and that the President be instructed to carry out the instructions of the last Convention.

The representatives of the Iron Molders' International Union appeared before the Executive Council and asked that the firm of F. & L. Kahn Brothers, of Hamilton, Ohio, be taken from the unfair list. The head of the firm was abroad at the time when the firm was declared unfair, and its removal from the unfair list is requested so that an effort may be made to bring about a satisfactory settlement between it and the Metal Polishers' Union.

In the controversy between the Brewery Workers' National Union and the Engineers' and Firemen and Coopers' International Unions we regard it as a violation for any of the union engineers, firemen, or coopers to be forced into the Brewery Workers' National Union, and that such violation of the terms and spirit of the last decision and agreement should not be countenanced or tolerated.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,
JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President,
JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President,
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President,
MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President,
THOMAS I. KIDD, Fifth Vice-President,
D. A. HAYES, Sixth Vice-President,
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer,
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Delegate Keegan, for the Committee on Executive Council's Report, then read the following report:

A very aggravated controversy has arisen between the Metal Polishers, etc., International Union and the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, O., according to the report of your Executive Council. We commend the Council in the efforts hitherto put forth, and in furtherance of its recommendation would advise that the incoming Council appoint a committee of three of their number to open up negotiations with the company with a view to effecting an honorable adjustment of the dispute by conciliation or arbitration, said committee to represent the American Federation of Labor. If the reply of the company be unfavorable to the proposition of an investigation of this character, or the committee fail to effect a settlement, the Executive Council then to take such further action as the circumstances and the laws of the Federation might demand. We further recommend that the investigation be held within 20 days after the adjournment of this Convention. ||

Delegate Ryan moved the adoption of the Executive Council Committee's report.

A sufficient number called for the previous question, and so ordered.

The motion of Delegate Ryan was lost, in favor, 64; against, 93.

Delegate Kldd's amendment was also lost.

The resolution (No. 187) of Delegate E. J. Lynch was then adopted.

On Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate Charles H. Winslow, Sawsmiths' Union, No. 7173.

Whereas, The sawsmiths of the United States for the past ten years have pursued with vigor their attempts to organize and thereby secure for their fellow-craftsmen in the employ of Henry Diston & Son, of Philadelphia, Pa., "fair conditions," to the end that they may receive the shorter day and higher wage accorded their fellow-craftsmen in the employ of other firms; and

Whereas, Their efforts to better their conditions through organization have been frustrated by said firm, inasmuch as they have recently surrendered their charter to the American Federation of Labor because of the attitude of this firm with reference to organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to use their best efforts to obtain for them the benefits through organization that accrue to others of their craft, and in failure to accomplish the same, they shall place said firm and its products upon the "unfair" list.

The committee recommends that the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Committee's report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 185.—By Ed. P. Usher, Toledo Central Labor Union:

Whereas, There has existed a strike at the Wrought Iron Range Company Works, at St. Louis, Mo., wherein the Stove Mounters' Union is involved; and

Whereas, Several efforts have been made to settle the dispute, but without success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the product of the Wrought Iron Range Company be placed on the unfair list of the American Federationist.

The committee recommends that the same be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Committee report concurred in.

Delegate Szegedy was called to the chair.

Delegate Keegan, for Committee on Executive Council's Report, submitted the following:

We, your committee on Executive Council's report, beg leave to submit the following:

We agree with the expressions of sympathy and regret upon the death of President McKinley and commend the action of the Executive Council in paying their respects at his funeral.

Concurred in.

In the matter of the incoming Executive Council making an appropriation for the erection of a suitable memorial, we report adversely, on the ground that affiliated organizations and their members are already contributing to this purpose, and that every citizen

will have an opportunity, through organizations especially devised for the collection of funds, to contribute in accordance with his ability.

Concurred in.

Upon the subject of the memorial to the memory of the late George Chance, we heartily concur with the thought expressed by the Executive Council. No more self-sacrificing or indefatigable worker in the cause of labor has appeared in our time. His personality, his fidelity, and his integrity endears his memory to all who have had the opportunity of knowing him in life. We, therefore, recommend that the incoming Executive Council donate the sum of one hundred dollars to any funds that may be raised by the United Labor League of Philadelphia.

Concurred in.

We concur with the idea that the President should be empowered to issue charters without reference to the Council, when no protest appears.

Concurred in.

We approve of the action of granting a charter to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union.

Concurred in.

We commend the efforts of the Council in their action in trying to bring about a harmonious condition in Chicago. We note that, according to Council's report, the Typographical Union, No. 16, had been reinstated. But upon investigation we have learned that this has not taken place. We would recommend that Chicago Federation of Labor extend Typographical Union, No. 16, an invitation to affiliate with that body.

Action deferred in the absence of Delegate Bowman of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

We approve of the action of the Council in continuing the charter of the Trades Assembly of Kenton & Campbell Co., Covington, Ky., and in refusing charter to the so-called Agents' Union.

Concurred in.

The suggestion relative to granting a charter to the Central Body of Portsmouth, Va., is approved, and we urge it be given immediate attention.

Concurred in.

We also approve of granting the charter to colored workmen at Danville, Va., and of the action of the Council in refusing charter to shoe counter makers, as we agree the jurisdiction should be vested in the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

Concurred in.

Agreeing with the suggestions of the Council we recommend the continuance of the Legislative Committee and approve the idea that they be directed to use every effort to secure the passage of the several labor measures enumerated.

Concurred in.

On Chinese Exclusion no report is necessary, the Convention having already acted.

Concurred in.

The injunction in its more recent form has already been so emphatically condemned by this Convention that it needs no further condemnation from us. Its injustice is apparent to every intelligent member of organized labor, and if words of ours could arouse them to a full sense of the duty they owe themselves and their fellows to labor untiringly for the passage of the Anti-Injunction Bill, we would use them freely in this report. We feel that this body owes a debt of gratitude to our Executive Council, by whose alertness spurious legislation in this direction was defeated at the last session of Congress.

With the action of the Council upon objectionable State legislation and the recommendations they make, we agree.

Concurred in.

We approve of the action of the Council in the Baltimore controversies, and hear with considerable gratification that the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union is likely to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Concurred in.

We concur in the policy of appointing organizers for different sections of the country.

Concurred in.

The movement is to be congratulated upon the amalgamation of the various organizations of the Textile Workers, and heartily agree with the sentiment that the united body will soon be convinced of the desirability of placing their organization on a sound financial basis.

Delegate Tansey spoke at length regarding Textile Union.

Concurred in.

Discord or antagonism in the labor movement is always to be regretted and we are in strict accord with the suggestion of the Council that an effort be made to secure the adhesion of the Western Federation of Miners to the general movement. To this end we advise that three of the members of the incoming council be instructed to wait upon the next convention of that body.

Concurred in.

We approve of the action of the Council in the issuance of circulars of instruction to Central Bodies and organizers and in authorizing the President of the American Federation of Labor to form an International Union of Cap Makers.

Concurred in.

We approve most heartily both of the efforts being made to organize the workers of Porto Rico and the means taken to protect the representative of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Iglesias, against imprisonment.

Concurred in.

Your committee desires to say that their sense of justice has been outraged by the news appearing in the press reports this morning in which it appears Mr. Iglesias and some of his fellow-workers have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, for having dared to organize the workmen of Porto Rico to advance their wages and secure better conditions. We strongly recommend that this Convention empower the President and Executive Council to use every means at their disposal to secure a reversal of this decision and the release of the Federation's accredited representatives.

Concurred in.

The matter of deciding questions of jurisdiction is a very delicate one, and at the same time presents some very serious aspects. The friction that originates from these differences is undoubtedly most hurtful to the entire movement and could we devise effective means by which these disputes could be avoided, the advantage would be incalculable. We are pleased to see that the Council has used its good offices in this direction, and we concur in their recommendation relative to the means of enforcing its decisions, providing reference of the question in dispute has been made by mutual consent of the affiliated organizations at interest.

Concurred in.

Upon the subject of whether the Journeymen Tailors' Union or the United Garment Workers should have jurisdiction over the Custom Clothing Makers, we are advised that negotiations between the organizations interested are now in progress and that there is every likelihood of a satisfactory settlement, we would therefore advise that no action be taken by this Convention at this time.

Referred back to committee.

Mosaic Workers and the Tile Layers' controversy has been referred to Grievance Committee by action of this Convention.

Concurred in.

Upon information at our disposal, we are inclined to think that the best interests of the Silk Workers will be conserved by vesting jurisdiction over them in the United Textile Workers' Union of America, but lest we do an injustice through lack of technical information, we would recommend that the incoming Executive Council make further inquiry along this line and then decide in accordance with their best judgment.

Concurred in.

As we had not the opportunity to secure the testimony of the representative of the Rubber Workers, we do not think it advisable to determine the question of jurisdiction involved in the claims of the Boot and Shoe Workers and United Garment Workers at this Convention. We would advise that a committee of three members of the Council be empowered to confer with representatives of all parties interested and decide in accordance with the testimony secured.

Referred back to committee.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

The Brewery Workers and Engineers of Belleville matter has been referred to the Grievance Committee.

Concurred in.

As a means of settling the dispute between the United Association of Plumbers, etc., and the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters, etc., we concur with the recommendation of the Council and would further recommend that the Council appoint a committee of three of their number to act as referees in the event of a failure of the representatives of the interested parties to agree, their decision to be final on disputed points.

Delegate Bowman moved to defer consideration of this question until Resolution No. 94 is reported on by the committee. Motion lost.

Delegate Szegedy moved the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegates Mangan, Kennedy, Benson, and Clarke spoke on the subject.

Delegate Clarke made the following amendment:

Insert the number 30 instead of 90, in the fourth condition.

Insert the number 30 instead of 90, in the fifth condition, and in case either party fails to comply with the terms laid down by the American Federation of Labor, their charter be revoked at once.

Amendment lost.

The report of the committee was adopted.

We congratulate the Amalgamated Wood Workers and Piano and Organ Workers on the satisfactory adjustment of their differences.

Concurred in.

We are pleased to learn that the American Federation of Labor has been enabled to meet its obligations in the matter of aid to affiliated bodies on strike, and trust future responses will be as prompt.

Concurred in.

As the subject of a Defense Fund has already been acted upon by this Convention, no further recommendation is necessary.

Concurred in.

The complaint of the International Association of Machinists against the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has been considered by your committee, and inasmuch as there is still correspondence proceeding between the President of the American Federation of Labor and the General Secretary of the American Society of Engineers, we refer it to the Convention without recommendation.

Moved, by Delegate Warner, that the charter now held by the Canadian-American Branch of the Amalgamated Engineers be withdrawn until such time as they comply with the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Warner debated the subject.

At 11:10 p. m. the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow (Saturday) morning.

NINTH DAY.—Morning Session.

Saturday, December 14, 1901.

Upon motion, the call of the roll was dispensed with.

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Executive Council's Report was continued, the question at the close of last night's session being the motion of Delegate Warner to revoke the charter of the Canadian-American Branch of the Amalgamated Association of Engineers.

The following letter was read:

Executive Council, Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Established 1851. General Office,
110 Peckham Road.

London, S. E., December 12, 1901.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, Federation of Labor Convention, Scranton, Pa., U. S. A.

Dear Sir: In further reply to your letter of October 17, giving result of deliberations of your Executive Council on September 16-20, I have now to say that we have consulted our American Council and the statement of that body, together with your letter, has been submitted to and carefully considered by the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Needless to say we regret that friction should have arisen between the American section of our membership and the other kindred unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, but we cannot accept the view put forward by you as to the cause of such friction. Neither can we, in the light of facts known to us, accept the statement that the International Association of Machinists had spent all the money and done all the organizing of the machinists' forces in America, a statement attributed to Mr. James O'Connell. As a matter of fact the Amalgamated Society of Engineers spent money in maintaining the principle of organization in America long before Mr. O'Connell was heard of.

Mr. O'Connell further says that "his association has tried to work in harmony with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers," and you proceed to illustrate by a reference to the difficulty which had arisen at the Boston Dry Dock, South Brooklyn, where you charge our members with "scabbing" the machinists, while the latter were endeavoring to harmonize the two bodies.

We are now informed by our New York Council that the Machinists' Union actually struck the shop in question against our members on more than one occasion, and that the "strike" in which our men were expected to take part without having had a voice in its inception, was really applied as much as anything for the purpose of getting them out of the shop.

I should have hesitated to put this on record over my name had not the evidence supplied from New York been pretty conclusive as to the truth of the allegations against the International Machinists' Association.

Under the circumstances we can only say, with all due deference to your Federation, that we cannot see our way to acquiescing in our members becoming merged in a body which has such a poor idea of organization and so little idea of toleration as the International Machinists' Association.

If the American Federation of Labor withdraws the charter our American members will have to look after their own interests as best they can without it and, in so doing, they will have the support of my council.

The statement that our Delegate Meeting had voted \$20,000 for the purpose of "fighting the International Machinists' Association" is, I need scarcely say, a pure invention, calculated, as you rightly say, "to intensify the bitterness of the situation," and doubtless so intended by its author. And, it forcibly brings to my mind certain other statements made by Mr. O'Connell after his visit to this country some three years ago which were as devoid of truth and as much calculated to add to the bitterness of the situation.

I can only say in conclusion that we shall maintain our position as heretofore on the same lines of toleration, so far as we can deal with the difficulties so far away from

the scene of action. All we want is fair play, and, that being conceded, there is, it seems to us, plenty of room for both unions to, at present, pursue their way in the interests of the trade and of labor.

In the hope that such may be so, and reciprocating your kindly expressions of personal regard, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE N. BARNES.

Delegate Dernel moved that the time of Delegate Warner (speaking at the time of the close of last night's meeting) be extended. Agreed to.

Delegates Warner, Hawsworth, O'Connell, Kerr, Shalvoy, Creamer, Pallas, and M. Hayes spoke on the subject in hand.

Delegate Bolander and a sufficient number of delegates called for the previous question, which was ordered. In favor, 107; against, 3.

Delegate Duncan moved that the matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to bring about an agreement on the lines suggested.

Delegate Creamer moved an amendment that the Executive Council be given full power to settle the question and their decision to be final.

The amendment of Delegate Creamer was adopted.

The motion of Delegate Duncan, as amended was then adopted.

Report of committee continued:

We approve of the increased appropriation made to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

Concurred in.

We concur with the action of the Council upon the proposition to place the Western Laborer of Omaha, Neb., on the Unfair List.

Concurred in.

Upon the application to place the National Biscuit Company on the Unfair List, we would recommend that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council, as negotiations are still pending.

Concurred in

We agree with the opinions expressed upon the inadvisability of burdening the Unfair List with too many names, and as a means of relief would recommend that National Unions be allowed place no more than three names upon this list, and Local Unions not affiliated with National or Federal Labor Unions no more than one, at any one time. We further concur in the request that National Unions publish the "We Don't Patronize List" in their official journal. We would further recommend that the incoming officers communicate with organizations at whose instance names appear on the Unfair List with a view of securing a reduction of same.

Concurred in. In favor, 93; against, 73.

Perhaps there has been no more prolific source of dishonesty perpetrated in the name of organized labor than that involved in the publication of souvenir books. Unscrupulous projectors have victimized merchants and other friends of the movement in a most shameful fashion, and your committee heartily agrees with the strictures of the Executive Council upon the subject. We emphatically agree with the suggestions offered as a remedy and recommend their adoption. As an additional means to this end we would recommend that there be published in a conspicuous place in each issue of the American Federationist a notice to the effect that the American Federation of Labor is not sponsor nor interested in any souvenir publication of any kind.

Concurred in.

A great many subjects are treated upon under the head "Miscellaneous," in the treatment of which the Executive Council are to be commended for the uniform good judgment displayed and for the fidelity with which they have watched the interests of organized labor. Nothing under this head calls for any special mention, the action of the Council in the several matters being indorsed.

Concurred in.

The report of the committee in reference to Chicago Federation of Labor and Typographical Union, No. 16, which was laid over at last night's session was then taken up.

Delegate Bowman moved that Typographical Union, No. 16, be requested to again make application for admission to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Delegate Agard moved, as a substitute, that the Chicago Federation of Labor annul their decision of expulsion against Typographical Union, No. 16, and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor request No. 16 to send delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Delegates Bowman, Morrison, Dold, Agard, J. Lynch, and Lighthall debated the subject matter.

The substitute of Delegate Agard was adopted. In favor, 87; against, 48.

Delegate Mahon asked unanimous consent to introduce the following appeal, which was indorsed:

To the International, National, State Branches, Central Bodies, and Local Affiliated Unions of the American Federation of Labor:

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled in session at Scranton, Pa., does hereby call upon you to contribute such financial assistance as is within your power to aid and assist the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, which is now engaged in a number of struggles to maintain the right of organization. Among these struggles one of the most notable is at present being waged in the City of Scranton, Pa., where the railway men have been on strike since September 29, 1901, and have the entire moral support and sympathy of the public; and if the proper financial assistance is rendered success will be assured.

You will please forward all remittances or moneys to Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, who will see that it reaches the proper officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America.

Delegate Keegan moved that we suspend the rules and set 2 o'clock this afternoon as the time to elect officers. Adopted.

Delegate Agard, for the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

Resolution No. 59 was laid over until the Paper Makers and Printers can be heard. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 189, referred from Committee on Organization to Committee on Resolutions, we recommend its adoption. Concurred in.

Your committee has carefully considered Resolutions Nos. 64, 73, 112, 141, 143, 149, 163, 164, 174, 177, 196, and 198, and while all of them contain provisions somewhat similar in character, but two of them fully agree, and as in our opinion they are not expressive of the true trade union position of the American Federation of Labor, we most respectfully recommend that this Convention does not concur in their adoption, and the following be adopted as the deliberate opinion of the American Federation of Labor on the underlying principles involved:

The aims, desires, and aspirations of trade unionists comprise all that is necessary or possible to the well-being of the human family and in the pursuit or accomplishment of which we cheerfully accept and, in fact, desire all the assistance which can be given our movement by those reform forces which stand for the betterment of mankind. In this position we are in close relationship to the greater body of socialists and with them agree, that not only should the burdens of toil be made lighter, but that each worker has an undeniable right to enjoy the full benefit of that which he or she produces. We, like them, stand for greater liberty, and are determined so to act that the future shall be more congenial to the whole human family, and especially more bright and enjoyable to men and women bread-winners of North America, whom we directly and indirectly represent. It is true, nevertheless, that in furtherance of our claim, namely, that our principles comprise the fullest and highest scope of human activity, and from time to time will be enhanced and advanced in accordance with the demands to satisfy human needs and desires, the people we represent, the working class, hold different views on the best method of furthering the desired end, even, although, there is little difference among them as to the desirability of the position we hope to attain.

We unhesitatingly announce that the trade union movement herein represented is the most practical, safe, and legitimate channel through which the working men and women of North America should not only continue to seek redress for their wrongs, but by which they can strengthen their economic position until it will control the political field, and thereby place labor in full possession of its inherent rights.

We declare that since the inception of our movement inquiry into the best form of government has been its guiding motive, and will so continue while there is a high moral desire to gratify, or an injustice to correct. Our meetings, local and national, are now and always have been, free to the discussion of any legitimate economic or political question; but, on the other hand, are as equally pronounced against partisan politics, religious dissensions, or race prejudices, and as success has followed those meritorious conclusions, we would be unfaithful to the duty we owe to mankind to do other than strongly recommend a continuance of the methods, the inculcation of which means the greatest amount of safety to our movement, with the least degree of danger.

In conclusion, we assert it is the duty of all trade unions to publish in their official journals, to discuss in their meetings, and the members to study in their homes, all questions of public nature, having reference to industrial or political liberty, and to give special consideration to subjects directly affecting them as a class; but, we as vigorously submit that it is not within the power of this organization to dictate to members of our unions, to which political party they shall belong or which party's ticket they shall vote.

The committee recommends the adoption of the above declaration of principles, as a substitute for the resolutions enumerated herein.

Delegates Croke and Tanquary opened the debate on the report.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was declared adjourned until 2 p. m.

NINTH DAY.—Afternoon Session.

The Convention, at 2 p. m., was called to order by President Gompers.

Upon motion, the roll call was dispensed with.

The special order being the election of officers of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year, it was then taken up.

Delegate Wilson was called to the chair.

Nominations for President:

Delegate Hart nominated Samuel Gompers, of Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Delegates Westoby, Szegedy, Lavery and Clay seconded the nomination.

Delegate Leonard nominated Alex. G. Bainbridge, of the Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers' Union.

During the call of the roll Delegate Bainbridge arose and stated that he was not a candidate for President and desired to withdraw his name.

Delegate Bowman moved that Delegate Bainbridge be given unanimous consent to withdraw his name. Agreed to.

Delegate Mitchell then moved that Samuel Gompers be declared the unanimous choice of this Convention for President. Agreed to, and the chair declared Samuel Gompers elected unanimously for President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing term.

For First Vice-President:

Delegate White nominated James Duncan, of Granite Cutters' National Union.

Delegate Beinke moved that James Duncan be elected by acclamation. Agreed to.

The chair declared James Duncan elected as First Vice-President for the ensuing year.

For Second Vice-President:

Delegate Agard nominated John Mitchell, of United Mine Workers' of America.

Delegate Clay seconded the nomination.

Delegate Hart moved that John Mitchell be elected by acclamation for the ensuing year. Agreed to.

The chair declared John Mitchell elected as Second Vice-President for the ensuing year.

For Third Vice-President:

Delegate D. Hayes nominated James O'Connell, of Machnists' International Association.

Delegate Gilthorpe seconded the nomination of James O'Connell.

It was moved that the election of James O'Connell be made by acclamation. Agreed to.

The chair declared James O'Connell elected Third Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

For Fourth Vice-President:

Delegate Tanquary nominated Max Morris, of Retail Clerk's Association.

Delegate Hart moved that Max Morris be elected by acclamation. Agreed to.

The chair declared Max Morris elected as Fourth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

For Fifth Vice-President:

Delegate Bolander nominated Thomas I. Kidd, of Wood Workers' International Union.

Delegate Slayton nominated A. M. Swartz, of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Delegate Downey nominated John Coleman, of the Amalgamated Carpenters.

Upon motion, the nominations were closed.

The vote of the delegates resulted as follows:

For Thomas I. Kidd.—Delegates Mulholland, Harzbecker, Klapetzky, Kerr, Gilthorpe, T. H. Flynn, Eaton, Lovely, Nicolaus, Bohm, Priesterbach, Wiegler, Hank, Boyer, Richard, Gompers, Dernell, Tracy, Morris, John R. O'Brien, Devine, Innis, Fox, Jasper, Clark, Maloney, Spence, Mangan, White, Grossman, D. A. Hayes, Agard, Duncan, W. J. O'Brien, Bailey, Shalvoy, Muirhead, Hobby, Zeidler, Peter Smith, D. Healey, Keefe, Cannon, O'Connell, Warner, Creamer, Keegan, Call, Donnelly, E. J. Lynch, Sherman, John Mitchell, Lewis, Wilson, Dolan, Ryan, Haskins, Reese, Valentine, Black, Frey, Dold, Kennedy, Benson Szegedy, Norman, Higgins, William Weber, Duffy, Mahon, Reeves, Perham, Tanquary, Marr, Penje, Frazier, Furuseth, Hart, Lennon, Hoswell, Sweeney, Tansey, Fischer, Witzel, James M. Lynch, Morrison, Eugene O'Rourke, Garrett, O'Sullivan, Braunschweig, Gebelein, Williams, Frank McCarthy, Nugent, McHugh, Collins, Casey, Eichelberger, Driscoll, Weler, Max Hayes, Greville, Orr, Wesley, Bowles, Lee, James McHugh, Dougherty, Sweet, Reicher, Bolander, Brockhausen, Robinson, Hilfers, Davis, C. E. Schmidt, Byrne, Joseph, Trumbo, Morgan, Robert Williams, Faison, Seal, Callaghan, C. N. Hughes, Roberts, Walsh, E. M. Davis, Usher, McMaster, Bukert, Bauer, Obert, Robert Jones, Vansickle, Merrell, Clay, Titus, Barr, Harris, Ed Jones, Bischoff, Young, Mowdy, Helshe, Brisliln, de Spagna, Timilty, Darragh, Edwards, McCloskey, Baxter, Westoby, Domplier, O'Dea, Druessedow, Kee, and Tillett. Representing 5,630 votes.

For A. M. Swartz.—Delegates Brotherhood of Carpenters, Bastian, Barnes, Shamp, Hawksworth, Croke, Dooley, Casey, Bainbridge, Leonard, Bell, Rogers, Walker, John Walsh, Geiger, Warde, Letchworth, H. A. Smith, Kelchner, McCabe, Brandt, Dietrich, Ferrell, Forrester, Smoyer Jordan, Reid, Butterworth, and Draper. Representing 946 votes.

For John Coleman.—Delegates Pallas, Noschang, McMahon, M. F. Quinn, Coleman, Fish, Cable, Beinke, Lightall, T. Healy, Altman, Lawrence, Gilluly, Downey, Frayne, John Clark, Wood, Kidd, Grant, Custer, Wall, McKee, Moran, Lavery, J. McCarthy, Palutye, Vanduesan, and Chandler. Representing 547 votes.

Total vote cast, 7,123; necessary to choice, 3,562.

Thomas I. Kidd having received a majority of all votes cast, was declared elected Fifth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

For Sixth Vice-President:

Delegate Ryan nominated Dennis A. Hayes, of Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

Delegate Beinke moved the election of Dennis A. Hayes be made by acclamation. Agreed to.

The chair declared Dennis A. Hayes duly elected Sixth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

For Treasurer:

Delegate Beinke nominated John B. Lennon, of International Tailors' Union of America.

Delegate Mulholland moved that the election of John B. Lennon be made by acclamation. Agreed to.

The chair declared John B. Lennon duly elected Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

For Secretary:

Delegate James M. Lynch nominated Frank Morrison, of International Typographical Union.

Delegates Szegedy and Robinson seconded the nomination.

Delegate Hart moved the election of Frank Morrison be made by acclamation. Agreed to.

The chair declared Frank Morrison duly elected as Secretary of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Nomination for First Fraternal Delegate to Great Britain:

Delegate Duncan nominated Patrick Dolan, of United Mine Workers of America.

There being no other nomination, it was moved that Patrick Dolan be elected by acclamation. Agreed to.

The President declared Patrick Dolan duly elected Fraternal Delegate to Great Britain.

For Second Fraternal Delegate to Great Britain:

Delegate Keefe nominated Henry Blackmore, of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Delegate Pallas nominated James A. Lavery, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Trade and Labor Council.

Delegate Morgan nominated W. D. Mahon, of Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.

Delegate Tanquary nominated J. W. Slayton, of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Delegate Noschang nominated W. E. Klapetzky, of Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

Delegate Schmidt nominated Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland, O., Central Labor Union.

Delegate Max S. Hayes declined the nomination.

The roll was called with the following results:

For H. Blackmore.—Delegates Mulholland, Lovely, Nicolaus, Bohm, Priestersbach, Gompers, Dernel, Tracy, Devine, Beinke, Lighthall, Mangan, Hayes, Agard,

Duncan, O'Brien, Muirhead, Keefe, Cannon, O'Connell, Creamer, Keegan, Lynch, Miners' delegation (1,351 votes), Valentine, Black, Frey, Benson, Szegedy, Penje, Frazier, Furuseth, Hart, Lennon, Hoswell, Sweeney, Tansey, Printers' delegation (219 votes), Williams, McCarthy, Driscoll, Custer, Bolander, Hilfers, McCabe, Davis, Usher, Jones, Bischoff (1½ votes), Timilty, Vanduesan, Dompier, Butterworth. Representing 3,323½ votes.

For James A. Lavery.—Delegates Pallas, Gilthorpe, Flynn, Quinn, Coleman, Richard, Fish, Cable, Healey, Lawrence, Grossman, Healey, Warner, Call, Donnelly, Frayne, Sherman, Casey, Leonard, Clark, Norman, Higgins, Weber, Tierney, Wood, Printers' delegation (73 votes), McHugh, O'Brien, Collins, Casey, Walker, Grant, Walsh, Bowman (½ vote), Letchworth, Robinson, Byrne, Kelchner, Moran, Trumbo, Callaghan, Walsh, Dietrich, Harris, Stoner, Jordan, Young, Mowdy, Reid, Darragh, Edwards. Representing 902½ votes.

For W. D. Mahon.—Delegates Innis, Fox, Clark, Maloney, Spence, White, Altman, Hobby (26 votes), Zeldler (25½ votes), Smith, Daly, Miners' delegation (270 votes), Dold, Kennedy, Mahon, Reeves, Telegraphers' delegation (40 votes), Fischer, Witzel, Printers' delegation (73 votes), Nugent, Elchelberger, Bowman (½ vote), Greville, Orr, Lee, Kuhn, Sweet, Davis, Morgan, Williams, Hughes, Roberts, McMaster, Bauer, Obert Jones Merrell Clay, Titus, McCarthy, Heltshe, Stoll, McCloskey, Baxter, Westoby, Druesdow. Representing 912 votes.

For J. W. Stayton.—Wiegle, Swartz, Crimmins, Nelson, Slayton, Barnes, Hawksworth, Croke, Gilluly, Dooley, Bainbridge, Telegraphers' delegation (40 votes), Rogers, Weler, Hayes, Gelger, Warde, Wall, Brockhausen, Joseph, Smith, Brandt, Burkert, Vansickle, Swift, Palutye, O'Dea. Representing 741 votes.

For W. E. Klapetzky.—Harzbecker, Weber, Klapetzky, Noschang, Deason, Kerr, Hank, Boyer, Morris, O'Brien, Shamp, Bailey, Shalvoy, Hobby (26 votes), Zeldler (25½ votes), Downey, Miners' delegation (270 votes), Bell, Duffy, Kidd, Braunschweig, Gobelein, Riley, Reicher, Schmidt, Faison, Bischoff (1½ votes). Representing 1,060 votes.

Total vote cast, 6,939; necessary for choice, 3,470. No candidate having received a majority, another ballot was ordered, with the name of J. W. Slayton dropped.

Result of second ballot:

For Henry Blackmore.—Delegates Mulholland, Eaton, Lovely, Nicolaus, Bohm, Priestersbach, Welgle, Gompers, Dernell, Tracy, Morris, O'Brien, Devine, Maloney, Spence, Beinke, Lightall, Mangan, Hayes, Agard, Duncan, O'Brien, Muirhead, Hobby, Zeldler, Keefe, Cannon, O'Connell, Creamer, Keegan, Lynch, Daly, Miners' delegation (1,351 votes), Valentine, Black, Frey, Bainbridge, Dold, Benson, Szegedy, Penje, Frazier, Furuseth, Hart, Lennon, Hoswell, Sweeney, Tansey, Printers' delegation (219 votes), Williams, Rogers, McCarthy, Collins, Driscoll, Kuhn, Custer, Bolander, McKee, McCabe, Brandt, Davis, Usher, Obert, Jones, Bischoff, Timilty, Westoby, Vanduesan, Dompier, Butterworth, Druesdow. Representing 3,902 votes.

For W. E. Klapetzky.—Delegates Hartzbecker, Weber, Klapetzky, Noschang, Deason, Kerr, Hank, Boyer, Swartz, Cable, Shamp, Bailey, Shalvoy, Miners' delegation (270 votes), Bell, Kidd, Braunschweig, Gobelein, Riley, Ward, Reicher, Smith, Faison, Burkert, Ferrell, Clay, Kee. Representing 973 votes.

For W. D. Mahon.—Delegates McMahon, Innis, Fox, Clark, White, Smith, Miners' delegation (270 votes), Kennedy, Mahon, Reeves, Perham, Tanquary, Marr, Fischer, Witzel, Printers' delegation (73 votes), Nugent, Elchelberger, Greville,

Geiger, Butler, Lee, Sweet, Davis, Joseph, Morgan, Williams, Roberts, McMaster, Bauer, Hughes, Jones, Merrell, Titus, McCarthy, Reid, Baxter. Representing 753 votes.

For James A. Lavery.—Delegates Pallas, Giltthorpe, Flynn, Quinn, Crimmins, Slayton, Coleman, Richard, Fish, Barnes, Hawsworth, Healey, Altman, Lawrence, Grossman, Voitle, Croke, Gilluly, Dooley, Healey, Warner, Call, Donnelly, Frayne, Sherman, Casey, Leonard, Clark, Norman, Higgins, Weber, Tierney, Wood, Printers' delegation (73 votes), McHugh, O'Brien, Casey, Walker, Grant, Walsh, Bowman, Weier, Hayes, Letchworth, Brockhausen, Robinson, Kelchner, Moran, Trumbo, Callaghan, Walsh, Dietrich, Forrester, Harris, Young, Mowdy, Reid, Palutye, O'Dea. Representing 1,324 votes.

Total vote cast, 6,952; necessary for choice, 3,477.

Delegate Henry Blackmore, having received a majority of all votes cast, was duly declared elected as the Second Fraternal Delegate to British Trade Congress.

Nominations for Fraternal Delegate to Canada:

Delegate Warner nominated Dennis Driscoll, Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union.

Delegates Ryan, Beinke, Higgins, and Moran seconded the nomination.

Delegate Lawrence nominated Henry White, who declined.

Delegate Beinke moved that the election of D. D. Driscoll be made by acclamation. Agreed to.

The President declared D. D. Driscoll duly elected as Fraternal Delegate to Canadian Labor Congress.

The following cities were nominated as the place to hold the next Convention:

Delegate Brockhausen nominated Milwaukee, Wis. Seconded by Delegates Brandt, Sherman, Bowman, and Furuseth.

Delegate Walls nominated New Orleans, La. Seconded by Delegates Bolander, Mahon, Clay, and Lee.

Delegate Dietrich nominated Washington, D. C. Seconded by Delegates Lavery and Szegedy.

Delegate Westoby nominated San Francisco, Cal.

Delegate Bauer nominated Zanesville, O.

Upon motion the nominations were closed and the roll call ordered.

During the call of the roll, the choice of the Convention being apparent, Delegate Darnell moved that New Orleans, La., be the place of holding the next Convention. Motion agreed to, and New Orleans, La., was declared as the place of holding the next Convention.

Delegate Tracy desired to protest against all individual votes cast by Delegate Barnes, giving as his reason that Cigarmakers are instructed to vote as a unit.

President Gompers decided that the American Federation of Labor is a voluntary organization and therefore it is with the conscience of the delegate or delegates themselves as to the votes they cast, and cannot be dealt with by the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Barnes desired to be given the personal privilege of the floor, stating he would occupy but a few minutes to state the facts.

Delegate Tracy stated if it is for the purpose of making another attack on the Cigarmakers' International Union of America then he objected.

Delegate Driscoll moved the suspension of the rules, and when we adjourn at 5:30 p. m. we adjourn to meet at 7:30 this evening and continue in session until all business has been finished. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted this morning, was then taken up.

Delegates Max S. Hayes, Brandt, Gelger, White, Barnes, Slayton, and Beinke spoke on the substitute of the committee.

The previous question was called for by a sufficient number of delegates, and so ordered.

The substitute of the committee for the twelve resolutions mentioned was adopted.

Delegates Gelger, Forester, Gilluly, Croke, and Brandt desired to be recorded as voting against the adoption of the substitute.

Delegate Lennon submitted the following amendment to the Constitution:

Article VII., Section 5.—The Secretary shall issue stamps to Local and Federal Labor Unions, which shall be used by such unions with which to receipt for members' dues.

The amendment was adopted.

Delegate Chandler, Fraternal Delegate, was called to the chair.

Delegate Gompers, for Committee on Autonomy, reported as follows.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 14., 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

The undersigned, your special committee appointed to consider the question of the autonomy of the trade unions, beg leave to say that it is our judgment the future success, permanency, and safety of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the trade unions themselves, depends upon the recognition and application of the principle of autonomy, consistent with the varying phases and transactions in industry.

We realize that it is impossible to define the exact line of demarcation where one trade or form of labor ends and another begins, and that no hard and fast rule can be devised by which all our trade unions can be governed or can govern themselves.

We emphasize the impossibility of the establishment of hard and fast lines; but if history and experience in the labor movement count for aught we urge upon our fellow-workmen that toleration and forbearance which are proverbial of our movement; for, without the recognition and application of these qualities any decision we may formulate will be futile. We, therefore, recommend as follows:

1. As the magnificent growth of the American Federation of Labor is conceded by all students of economic thought to be the result of organization on trade lines, and believing it neither necessary nor expedient to make any radical departure from this fundamental principle, we declare that, as a general proposition, the interests of the workers will be best conserved by adhering as closely to that doctrine as the recent great changes in methods of production and employment make practicable. However, owing to the isolation of some few industries from thickly populated centers where the overwhelming number follow one branch thereof, and owing to the fact that in some industries comparatively few workers are engaged over whom separate organizations claim jurisdiction, we believe that jurisdiction in such industries by the paramount organization would yield the best results to the workers therein, at least until the development of organization of each branch has reached a stage wherein these may be placed, without material injury to all parties in interest, in affiliation with their national trade unions. Nothing contained in this declaration is intended or shall be construed to mean a reversal of any decision rendered by former Executive Councils or previous Conventions on questions of jurisdiction.

2. We hold that the interests of the trade union movement will be promoted by closely allying the sub-divided crafts, giving consideration to amalgamation and to the organization of District and National Trade Councils to which should be referred questions in dispute, and which should be adjusted within allied crafts' lines.

3. The American Federation of Labor being a voluntary association, cannot direct and should not adopt methods antagonistic to or in conflict with established trade union laws, and in order to carry the above recommendations into effect, and in full recognition of its logical position, the American Federation of Labor pledges its officers to aid and assist in the adjustment of such craft encroachments as disputants may be willing to submit to its arbitration.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN MULHOLLAND,
C. N. HUGHES,

Committee.

Adopted.

Delegate Barnes arose to a question of personal privilege. Objected to.

Delegate Reeves secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution, No. 220:

Resolved, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to immediately appropriate two thousand dollars to aid in the support of the Street Railway Employees, of Scranton, Pa., now on strike; one thousand to be paid immediately, and one thousand, if necessary, one month from the first payment; same to be deducted from donations received by American Federation of Labor contributions for Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, as called for by special resolution already passed.

Delegate D. A. Hayes moved to refer the resolution to the Executive Council. Agreed to.

Delegate Keegan, for the Committee on Executive Council's supplementary report, made the following report:

In lieu of the recommendation of the Executive Council upon the question of jurisdiction over marine cooks and stewards, we offer the following: That inasmuch as Section 4,612, Revised Statutes, defines who are seamen and to whom the maritime law applies, we recommend that wherever the law applies the marine cooks and stewards are seamen and as such should be affiliated with the International Seamen's Union of America.

Delegate Hobby moved to non-concur in the report of the committee.

Delegates Hobby, Furuseth, Dold, Mahon, Harris, and Westoby spoke on the subject.

Delegate Mahon moved, and seconded by Delegate Dernell, that the privilege of the floor be granted to Jere L. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, etc. Agreed to.

Mr. Sullivan explained the position of his organization on this subject.

A sufficient number of delegates called for the question, which was ordered.

The report of the committee was non-concurred in.

Delegate Dernell moved that the decision of the Executive Council on the subject just under consideration be indorsed. Agreed to.

Delegate Frazier requested to be informed as to the meaning of the decision of the Executive Council.

Delegate Lennon, of the Executive Council, stated that the decision was that all cooks on vessels bound for foreign port should be in the Seamen's Union, and all cooks on other vessels to belong to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union.

We concur in the recommendation of the Council in its disposition of the question involving the granting of a charter to Custom Tailors, with the exception that the time for decision of the representatives of the three organizations interested be reduced from six months to 90 days.

It was moved to concur in the report.

Delegates White, Lawrence, Bowman, Robinson, and Altman spoke on the subject.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Considering the reasons advanced by the Council against reopening the case of the Coopers against the Brewery Workers as being good and sufficient, we concur in their recommendation.

Delegate J. A. Cable dissents from this opinion.

Report concurred in.

The decision in the case of the Photo-Engravers who have applied for a charter is approved.

Report concurred in.

We agree in the decision relating to the Hosiery Workers.

Concurred in.

Having no time at our disposal to give a hearing to the representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers and Rubber Workers, we are constrained to refer the decision of the Executive Council and Resolution No. 165 to this Convention without recommendation.

Resolution No. 165.—By Delegates Horace M. Eaton and Collis Lovely, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union;

Whereas, The last convention of the American Federation of Labor instructed the Executive Council to form a National Union of Rubber Workers; and

Whereas, The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union did then, and does now, protest against the formation of a National Union of Rubber Workers to include workers on rubber boots or shoes, said protest being based upon the following reasons, viz.:

1. That 5 out of 7 then existing local unions of rubber workers were composed exclusively of rubber shoe workers.

2. That any division of the shoe industry would be injurious to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and be liable to lead to numerous complications and confusion as to Union Label Shoes and to shoe dealers.

3. That the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with its present affective form of organization based upon high dues and benefits, its Union Stamp with its extensive advertising, and with its close relations with wholesale and retail shoe dealers, the handlers of rubber boots and shoes, is better equipped to benefit the rubber shoe worker in the present half-trusted state of the rubber shoe trade than would by any new national union necessarily weak numerically and financially.

4. That it is a reasonable and valid claim that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union should have jurisdiction over all workers engaged in the production of human footwear.

5. That there are 27 concerns making rubber boots and shoes, 21 of whom make nothing but footwear, the other six making garments or sundries in separate factories.

6. That there are 67 concerns making various kinds of rubber goods, but which do not make boots or shoes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the claim of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of jurisdiction over the workers on rubber boots and shoes is hereby granted; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby requested to take such steps as are necessary to form a National Rubber Workers' Union to be composed of employees not engaged in the production of rubber boots or shoes.

Resolution No. 165 was read with the decision of Executive Council.

Delegates Eaton, Driscoll, Furuseth, D. A. Hayes, and Frank McCarthy spoke on the subject matter.

The decision of the Executive Council on Rubber Workers was indorsed. In favor, 63; against, 45.

Delegate Lewis desired to be recorded as voting against the report of the committee.

With the consent of the representatives of the Metal Polishers, at whose instance the name of F. and L. Kahn Bros. was placed on the "Unfair" list, we recommend that the request of the representatives of the Iron Moulders' Union, that the name be removed from the "Unfair" list, be agreed to, with a view to the early adjustment of the difficulty between the Metal Polishers and the company before-mentioned.

Report concurred in.

We agree with the finding of the Council relative to the action of the Brewery Workers in forcing engineers, firemen, and coopers into their organization, and look upon such conduct as a violation of the decision of the last Convention.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 138.—By Delegate H. Grossman:

Whereas, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been in a continual struggle almost from its inception, and on this account was forced to request a loan of \$100 from the American Federation of Labor, to be paid on January 8, 1902; and

Whereas, The circumstances and conditions necessitating such loan have not

improved, but on the contrary, our organization has been forced into struggles with members of the powerful Boss Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-first Annual Convention hereby liquidates this debt of \$100 and strikes this indebtedness from the financial books of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor are instructed to extend all possible aid to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

This has been withdrawn by consent of delegate presenting same.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 154.—By Delegate Ernst A. Weier, Central Labor Council, of Cincinnati:

Whereas, The Carriage and Wagon Workers, of Cincinnati, O., are in a protracted struggle with the labor-crushing organization of their employers, known as the United States Vehicle Manufacturers' Association, for the maintenance of their organizations, being locked out for eighteen weeks; and

Whereas, These 3,000 carriage and wagon workers have, during that time, conducted their cause in a most dignified and manly manner, notwithstanding the many insults and indignities heaped upon them by the said Manufacturers' Association, its members, and agents; and

Whereas, The said United States Vehicle Manufacturers' Association, through some of its members, have obtained against the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, and especially against all the Local Unions of carriage and wagon workers in Cincinnati, a series of iniquitous injunctions, involving the unions in numerous lawsuits, requiring large expense, for their successful defense; and

Whereas, The finances of the International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers are taxed to the utmost by the maintenance of the 3,000 locked-out men and their families, and by the payment of court costs and fines and legal services in the said injunction suits, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, does appropriate such sum, as they may deem proper, to assist in defraying the expense, and that the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Unions, of Cincinnati, be encouraged to carry their fight against the injunctions to the highest judicial tribunal of the State of Ohio, in order to obtain final decisions on the questions therein involved.

We recommend this request be referred to the Incoming Council, with the suggestion that as these Carriage Workers have made a splendid fight under most adverse circumstances, early, and if possible, favorable consideration be given.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 169.—By Delegate J. A. Cable, Coopers' International Union:

Whereas, Members of the United Brewery Workers' Union cooperating and tightening hoops on loose cooperage packages before they are washed or pitched, in breweries, is an intrusion on the trade of the cooper, as covered by the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that all cooperage work, including the driving of hoops on loose cooperage packages before they are washed or pitched, in breweries, belongs, as in other industries under the jurisdiction of the Cooper's International Union, to the Coopers.

In our concurrence with the finding of the Executive Council, we have already declined for reasons therein stated, to give further consideration at this time. We therefore disapprove.

Delegate J. A. Cable dissents from that opinion.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 170.—By Delegates Belnke, Engineers; Shamp. Firemen; Innis, Teamsters:

Whereas, At the Louisville convention jurisdiction was apparently given to the National Brewery Workers' Union, under certain conditions, over engineers, firemen, and teamsters working in and around breweries; and

Whereas, The conditions therein implied were grossly violated by the Brewery Workers' National Union; and

Whereas, Said violation of said implied terms has tended to disintegrate the Engineers', Firemen's, and Team Drivers' Unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Union of United Brewery Workers be, and are hereby, instructed by this Convention to at once cease chartering engineers, firemen, and team drivers, and to transfer the members taken by them from the Engineers, Firemen, and Team Drivers, back to their respective Unions within a period of ninety days from adjournment of this Convention.

We non-concur on the ground that last Convention came to a decision that appeals to us as being fair and just, and the Executive Council in its decisions are working along that line.

Delgate J. A. Cable dissents.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 182.—By Delegates E. D. Danduesan, Ship Caulkers. No. 6846; J. A. Dompler, Ship Carpenters, No. 6978; T. Westoby, Ship Joiners. No. 8166:

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor did decide, at their meeting held September 16-21, 1901, that ship carpenters must affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

Whereas The shipwrights, caulkers, joiners, and boat builders, from time immemorial, have been a distinct and separate craft from house carpenters and joiners; and further, that the various unions of house carpenters and joiners are affiliated with the various Building Trades Councils and that the by-laws and constitution of the Building Trades Council distinctly state that only trades employed in construction of buildings shall be eligible for admission to said Building Trades Council;

And further, That there are now above 20 unions of Ship Carpenters, Caulkers, Ship Joiners, and Boat Builders directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the action of the Executive Council of September 16-21, 1901, be rescinded; and be it further

Resolved, That all unions of Ship Carpenters, Caulkers, Ship Joiners, and Boat Builders be instructed by the American Federation of Labor to take steps to form an International Union of Ship Carpenters, Caulkers, Ship Joiners, and Boat Builders.

As we have not had the opportunity to take as much testimony as the importance of this question demands we recommend that the entire matter be referred to the incoming Council. From evidence secured your committee are inclined to favor the formation of a National Union of Ship Carpenters, Caulkers, etc., and commend this opinion to the best judgment of the incoming Executive Council.

Delegates Westoby, Furuseth, and Vanduesan debated the subject.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 184.—By Delegates I. B. Kuhn, Central Labor Union, of Hanover and McSherrystown, Pa.:

Whereas, Cigarmakers' Local Union, No. 316, McSherrystown, Pa., is meeting with continued opposition on the part of one Jesse Frysinger, Jr., manufacturer of cigars, located at Hanover, Pa., he refusing to employ any member of the union and also refusing to meet a committee to adjust the matter;

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, place Jesse Frysinger, Jr., manufacturer of cigars, Factory No. 408, Ninth District, Pennsylvania, on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 85.—By Delegate F. L. Callaghan, of Central Trades and Labor Council, Rochester, N. Y.:

Whereas, It has been customary in the past for advertising agents or solicitors of labor publications to solicit advertisements in certain localities without any knowledge whatsoever as to the standing of said firms in organized labor; and

Whereas, As proof of the above reference is made to the publication of the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, of Rochester, N. Y., a firm considered very unfair to

the interests of organized labor, still the above advertisement was published in the Convention Souvenir, issued by the Arrangements Committee of Scranton, Pa.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That some measures be taken that will have for its purpose the reference of all advertisements solicited for and published by any national organs, local organs, labor souvenirs, etc., to the Central Bodies of the city in which such advertisers are located for their approval before publication of same.

We non-concur on the ground of inexpediency. Action of this Convention has already covered souvenirs in which name of the American Federation of Labor is used.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 215.—By Delegates Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has begun the formation of bodies known as "building trades sections," much to the detriment of building trades councils wherever they exist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this assembly hereby protests against the formation of these dual building trades organizations, and demand of the American Federation of Labor that all such sections be immediately discontinued.

We non-concur, as this Convention has already decided in favor of the formation of "building trades sections" as recommended by President Gompers.

Delegate Lennon moved that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 95.—By Delegate John Mangan, National Association of Steam Fitters:

Whereas, The Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor ordered Sprinkler Fitters' and Helpers' Unions, American Federation of Labor, Nos. 6087, 6479, and 6840, to join the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters' and Helpers'; and

Whereas, But one of the above named Locals, No. 6840, situated in New York City, has complied with the instructions of the Detroit Convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers, located in Chicago and St. Louis, be required to obey the above named instructions.

Inasmuch as the purpose of this resolution has been carried by previous action of this Convention no further action is necessary.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 124.—By Delegate W. B. Letchworth, Fort Worth Trades Assembly:

Whereas, In several localities Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have withdrawn from the Central Bodies of that organization and formed Building Trades Councils;

Whereas, In most instances these councils have proven failures and have been detrimental to the cause of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, and all affiliated unions, shall instruct their members belonging to Building Trades Councils to immediately withdraw from said councils and affiliate with Central Bodies of the American Federation of Labor.

Inasmuch as your committee doubts the right of this Federation to issue a mandate of this character to affiliated bodies, we recommend the resolution be amended to read:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated bodies to instruct their members, etc.

Delegates Bell and Huebner spoke on the motion.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 107.—By Delegate A. Furuseth, International Seamen's Union:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to hold one of its regular sessions during the coming year in San Francisco, Cal.

Recommend that the proposition be referred to the Incoming Council to exercise their best judgment.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 94.—By Delegate John Mangan, National Association of Steam Fitters, etc.:

Whereas, A conditional charter was granted to the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers by the American Federation of Labor in 1899, which was not productive of the good results hoped for by the American Federation of Labor, because harmony between the plumbing and steam fitting trades is not likely to be attained, owing to the existing differences relating to the work pertaining to each craft; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor be requested to grant a constitutional charter to the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor; be it further

Resolved, That the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, and the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers be requested by the American Federation of Labor to meet within three months after the passage of this resolution through committees representing both associations, whose duty it shall be to define clearly and distinctly the lines of demarcation between plumbing and steam fitting, and state in a clear and concise manner the work pertaining to steam fitting and the work pertaining to plumbing; and, be it further

Resolved, That each committee be requested to furnish to the officers of the American Federation of Labor a certified copy of their findings governing the duties and work of each trade, and thereafter neither trade, nor any other trade, shall be permitted, under penalty of expulsion, to infringe on the work as defined; and be it further

Resolved, That after the receipt of such decision the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall enforce said trade jurisdiction.

Inasmuch as the purpose of this resolution has been carried out by previous action of this Convention, no further action is necessary.

Concurred in.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, Chairman,
HUGH FRAYNE,
J. A. CABLE,
F. F. BENSON,
C. E. DIETRICH,
T. H. FLYNN,
GEORGE H. WARNER,
THEODORE J. SHAFFER,
OWEN MILLER,
W. H. HASKINS,
JOHN J. KEEGAN, Secretary.
Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Delegate McKee moved that the grievance of the Coal Hoisting Engineers vs. Engineers be referred to the Executive Council for action. Agreed to.

Delegate Mangan made inquiry regarding a resolution which had not been acted upon.

Delegate Keegan said the committee referred it, along with other matters, to the three organizations for their consideration.

Delegate Priestersbach requested unanimous consent to introduce a resolution. Objected to.

Delegate Eaton, for Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 167.—By Delegates Horace M. Eaton and Collis Lovely, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, at its Convention in 1895, and in each succeeding convention, has indorsed the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union as the only recognized emblem of Union Labor on boots and shoes; and

Whereas, The members of Organized Labor desire the opportunity to purchase rubber boots and shoes bearing the Union Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; therefore, be it

Resolved. That this Convention call upon the manufacturers of rubber boots

and shoes to use the Union Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and pledges a liberal patronage to those manufacturers who show their willingness to supply our wants.

As the Introducers of this resolution wish to withdraw the same, committee recommends that the request be complied with.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 202.—By Delegate Bruns, Cap Makers' Union, No. 8582:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor label has been the recognized label on union-made caps for the past eighteen months; and

Whereas, There has since been brought into existence a dual label, originating in New York City through an independent organization branching out to other cities, which organization defames not only the American Federation of Labor label, but the American Federation of Labor itself; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, denounces the action of the independent organization of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, and calls upon all affiliated organizations and friends to purchase only caps with the American Federation of Labor label.

Committee reports favorably and recommends its adoption.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 217.—By Delegate Paul Huebner, State Federation, Wisconsin:

Whereas, Different National, International, and Local Unions have issued union labels to such an extent that it is difficult, even to union men and women, to remember same when purchasing goods; and

Whereas, We demand from the public in general to patronize union goods only, without giving sufficient information relative to union labels, bogus labels or trade marks of business houses; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at the city of Scranton, Pa., devise ways and means to issue a Union Label Bulletin annually, containing all union labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, in its full size and color, for the benefit of the purchaser of union-made goods.

Committee recommends reference of this resolution to the Incoming Executive Council, together with a similar proposition which was handed to the committee.

Report concurred in.

Concluding report of Committee on Labels:

It has been called to the attention of your Committee on Labels that it is a frequent occurrence for large labor meetings to be held without mention being made of Union Labels.

Your committee is of the opinion that the Union Label movement is too important to be overlooked or ignored, and we feel that this Convention should, by the adoption of this recommendation and publication in the Federationist, call upon all its officers and organizers, and upon the officers and organizers of its affiliated organizations, to exercise due care that at all labor meetings the Union Label movement be given that degree of prominence to which it is entitled.

Your committee is also of the opinion that a portion of the large sums now spent for organizing purposes could with good results be spent in educating the masses to demand goods bearing the Union Labels of the respective crafts.

The purchasers of the products of industry are the real employers of labor. As there is "no limit to the field of trade union activity," so there is no limit to the good results accruing from a proper support of Union Labels.

Signed by the committee.

HORACE M. EATON, Chairman,
MAX S. HAYES,
ERNEST A. WEIER,
W. M. BRANDT,
F. H. HARZBECKER,
WILL R. BOYER,
JOHN W. NORMAN,
HENRY FISCHER,
M. DONNELLY, Secretary.

Delegate D. A. Hayes moved that action upon the recommendation of the committee be postponed indefinitely. Agreed to.

Delegate Frey, for Committee on Grievances, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 29.—By Delegates Gilthorpe and Flynn, of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders:

We, the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, desire to present to your notice a grievance existig between the Structural Iron Workers and this Brotherhood, consisting of many encroachments on our trade, by the aforesaid union, particularly one on now in South Chicago Ill., where large elevators are being erected. All templating, laying out and mechanical skill required in preparing the work is now being done in the shop by a boilermaker, but the erecting and fastening, bolting up and riveting the heads are being done by the Structural Iron Workers, although repeatedly warned that all such work came under our jurisdiction, as belonging now and in the past to our business. Our lodges, No. 1 and No. 39, of Chicago, have protested to the Structural Iron Workers and to the employers without avail. We now ask this Convention to establish the status of each craft, so that no more controversies may arise, our claim being that this kind of work has always been prepared and erected by Boilermakers since the beginning of such work, and that the Structural Iron Workers' business consisted of, until a few years ago, of erecting iron fences, railings, fancy fronts for stores and houses where these were made of cast iron. Besides this, they have been known as Derrick Men and Riggers, but at this time they put up the claim of fastening all work that they hoist, providing no hydrostatic test is required, or steam generated by the piece of work under erection.

We beg to say, if the Structural Iron Workers claim steam, water, oil, ammonia tanks, or smokestacks, elevators, conveyors, furnaces, then their membership should be held inside of this Brotherhood.

In view of the fact that both organizations are not represented in the Convention, your committee found it impossible to enter into the merits of the case. No action taken.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate Herman Robinson, Central Federated Union of New York:

Whereas, Two unions of plumbers and gas fitters exist in the City of New York one of which is known as the Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gas Fitters and is affiliated with the New York Central Federated Union, while the other holds a charter from the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters, which division of members of the two unions has caused considerable discord, detrimental to progress of trade unions in New York. The Amalgamated Association, upon the advice of the American Federation of Labor, has made repeated efforts to have the controversy honorably adjusted, and only last August had their representative and the representative of the American Federation of Labor appear at the convention of the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters at Buffalo, N. Y., and were there even denied a hearing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters to withdraw the charter now existing in New York City and that a member of the Executive Council proceed to New York for the purpose of amalgamating the two organizations under one charter of the United Association.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to call a mass meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters, and the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters, through the officers of the respective bodies; and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor use their best endeavors to bring about a complete organization of the two associations under one head.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate Francis de Spagna, Mosaic Workers, No. 8145:

Whereas, Mosaic Workers' Union, No. 8145, American Federation of Labor, is composed of Workmen who do the most technical and finer parts of the general tile-setting trade (another union, that of the International Union of Tile Layers, doing the plainer and less technical work of the trade); and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has recommended that the Tile Layers' Union grant charters of affiliation to the various local unions of Mosaic Workers, and that recommendation has not been carried out, though Mosaic Workers' Union, No. 8145, has expressed its willingness to join the Tile Layers' Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention either grant the various Mosaic Workers' Unions complete trade autonomy and jurisdiction over the part of the trade in dispute, or authorize the Executive Council to compel the International Union of Tile Layers to grant charters of affiliation to the various Mosaic Workers' Unions, under penalty of expulsion from the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee non-concurs with the resolution and recommends that the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' International Union be given jurisdiction over all Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Workers.

Delegates de Spagna, Furuseth, Agard, Frey, Mahon, and Woods debated the subject.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate Frank McCarthy, of Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The Woodworkers' Local Union, No. 24, of Boston, Mass., are doing the work of carpenters of that city; and

Whereas, They are doing much work in longer hours per day and for less pay than demanded by the Carpenters' Union of Boston; and

Whereas, Such work is being continued in spite of the protests that have been made to the Local Wood Workers' Union of Boston, and to the International Wood Workers' Union by the Carpenters' Unions of Boston, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

Whereas, Such infringement of trade autonomy is in direct violation of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Wood Workers' International Union be instructed to order their local unions to desist from such actions, under pain of suspension from the International Union, the said instructions to the International Union to be complied with within thirty days after the adjournment of this Convention; and be it further

Resolved, That if said instructions are not carried out within the time named, the charter of the Wood Workers' International Union be withdrawn.

This resolution having reference to a dispute between two National Organizations, your committee deemed it unwise to act on the matter, as under the usual custom it should have first been referred to the officers of the organizations affected by the dispute. No action taken.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 92.—By Delegate J. H. Bowman, Chicago Federation of Labor:

Resolved, That any International affiliated with the American Federation, which shall, by vote of its membership, assume jurisdiction over another International chartered by the American Federation of Labor, shall forfeit its charter from this body.

Subject matter having already been passed upon, no action is necessary.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate John W. Norman, International Printing Pressmen's Union:

Resolved, That we protest the use of the International Typographical Union Label on the printing of the American Federation of Labor Convention, at Scranton, for the reason that there is an Allied Trades Printing Council here.

Your committee offers the following substitute:

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be, and are hereby instructed to have the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council placed on the proceedings of this Convention when published in book form.

Delegate Bowman moved to concur in the report of the committee.

Delegates Morrison, Higgins, Bowman, Lynch, Max S. Hayes, Ryan, and Dold debated the question.

Report of committee was defeated.

On Resolution No. 123.—By Delegates Kidd, Braunschweig, and Gebelein:

Whereas, The International Furniture Workers Union of America, which has jurisdiction over cabinet makers, finishers, and machine woodworkers, was organized in 1873; and

Whereas, The Machine Woodworkers' International Union, organized in 1890, and the remains of the International Varnishers' Union, amalgamated with said International Furniture Workers' International Union, on January 1, 1896, for the purpose of uniting, under one jurisdiction, the factory woodworkers of America.

Whereas, At the Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held at Indianapolis, Ind., in September, 1894, the following report of its Organization Committee, conceding jurisdiction over factory woodworkers to one of the foregoing organizations, was unanimously adopted:

"We, the committee on Organization, having consulted the most active spirits in the following cities, viz., Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, New York, Brooklyn, and Cincinnati, regarding the request of the Machine Woodworkers' International Union, beg leave to report as follows:

"We find that the universal opinion of the representatives from the above-named cities lead us to believe that it would be to the best interests of the U. B., and organized labor in general, that the M. W. W. I. U. be granted entire jurisdiction over all mill hands, except carpenters, who may at times be engaged at mill work, or millwrights or stair builders.

"In the event of a mill hand desiring to be transferred to the M. W. W. I. U. he shall be obliged to pay up all indebtedness to his local union, and the M. W. W. I. U. shall place him immediately in benefits of that organization.

"Should a Mill Hands' Union be desirous of transferring to the M. W. W. I. U. it shall first pay up all indebtedness to the U. B. and be granted a charter and outfit complete, free of cost, and each member be placed immediately in good standing in that organization.

"We recommend that the U. B. give their support to the M. W. W. I. U. in assisting them to organize their trade throughout the country.

"Mr. Thomas I. Kidd, General Secretary of the M. W. W. I. U., in behalf of said organization, agrees to the above propositions as set forth."

Whereas, The evident reason for the adoption of the foregoing report was the inability of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to organize the factory woodworkers of America.

Whereas, Immediately after the Indianapolis Convention, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in violation of the principles of trades unionism, issued charters to two seceding locals of the International Furniture Workers, one known as Union No. 7, composed of cabinet makers; the other known as Union No. 38, composed of machine woodworkers, both of New York City, and both unions owing, at the time of their secession from the Furniture Workers' International Union and admission to the Brotherhood, assessments to the General Office of the International Furniture Workers of America.

Whereas, The Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union has succeeded in building up an organization that has now a bona fide membership of nearly twenty thousand members; and

Whereas, The carpenters have persistently violated the Indianapolis agreement, encouraged secession, and endeavored to disrupt a number of Woodworkers' Local Unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be an instruction of this Convention to the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor, that all woodworkers, whom they may organize, shall be attached to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, irrespective of whether they be employed in a planing mill, piano, cabinet or interior finish factory; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Convention recognize the right of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America to have full and sole jurisdiction over the factory woodworkers employed in the factories aforementioned.

Your committee finds that the agreement entered into between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union has been violated by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and recommends to this Convention that the Executive Boards of each organization should meet together and endeavor to adjust the matter in dispute, and that the American Federation of Labor declines to take further action in the matter until such time as both parties involved have made a further effort to adjust the question involved.

Delegates Kidd, Swartz, and Slayton discussed the report.

Report of committee adopted.

Delegate de Spagna secured permission to introduce the following protest:

I herewith enter protest to the report of the Grievance Committee on the following basis: That the name of International Union of Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers has been misinterpreted.

I also protest against the International Union of Tile Layers changing its name without authorization, in violation of the decision of the Executive Council of February, 1901; and also enter protest to any change of name which may be requested by the International Union of Tile Layers.

On Resolution No. 134.—By Delegates C. E. Voitle, William Croke, William Gilly, American Flint Glass Workers:

Whereas, The American Flint Glass Workers' Union, on July 15, 1901, submitted a protest to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association taking into their Association members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, and inasmuch as said Glass Bottle Blowers' Association did, and are still making members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union into their Association without the consent of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention restrain and prevent said Glass Bottle Blowers' Association from taking into their Association any member or members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union without the consent of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

Both parties consenting, your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 147.—By Delegates P. J. Downey and Hugh Frayne, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association:

Whereas, The Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor has granted a charter of affiliation to the New York Central Federated Union; and

Whereas, The New York Central Federated Union has unions represented in their body that refuse to affiliate with their National and International Union,

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board take the necessary action to compel the New York Central Federated Union to have such independent unions join their respective National or International Unions; and if said Unions refuse to join their respective National or International Unions, they shall be expelled from the New York Central Federated Union.

Your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council, and that they use their best endeavors to bring about the desired results.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 166.—By Delegate Thomas Casey, Brotherhood Painters and Decorators:

Whereas, In the City of New York there exists a Building Trade Council, known as the Building Trade Council of New York, which Council numbers among its members an independent body of painters, known as the Amalgamated Painters of New York, and also various Locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of that city, an organization subject to the laws of this Federation; and

Whereas, The aforesaid Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners' members have been many times called out on strike in New York, to the grievous injury and loss of said Brotherhood of Painters, by the order of the New York Council, and in defiance of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' duty and obligations to an affiliated body of this Federation, thereby giving aid and assistance to an independent body of painters, who are not affiliated, either through the Council in which they are represented, or through charter granted to them by this Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Efforts have been made both by personal and written appeals from our general officers to theirs to have this condition changed; and

Whereas, All our efforts having proved of no avail; be it, therefore

Resolved, That this Convention of the Federation of Labor hereby demand immediate action on the part of the national officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to compel the Brotherhood of Carpenters' Locals in New York City to live up to their obligations to this Federation and affiliated organizations therein, and refrain from striking against the Brotherhood of Painters in New York, thereby giving aid to a non-affiliated body of painters; be it further

Resolved, That if such action is not taken by them within 30 days from December 7, 1901, the charter of affiliation granted by this Federation to the Brotherhood of Carpenters be revoked.

Your committee offers the following substitute for the above:

Locals of National Unions in the building trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the City of New York, having been for some time engaged in internal strife and warfare with each other, and the present condition existing being detrimental to organization in general;

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby instructed to call a conference of at least one National officer of each of the building trades engaged in the present controversy affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the City of New York within three months. The said National officers, with representatives of their respective locals, to meet and endeavor to bring about more harmonious relations between the above-mentioned warring factions in the City of New York. In the best interests of all concerned.

Moved to concur in the report.

Delegate Bell offered the following substitute for the report of the committee:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this, the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the President and Executive Council of this body, without further delay, vacillation or procrastination, take immediate action to enforce the provisions of the Constitution, and give its full protection to its affiliated unions in the several cities in the United States, where said affiliated organizations are discriminated against in favor of organizations of local character that are not affiliated and are positively hostile to those basic principles upon which the American Federation of Labor is founded.

Substitute was lost.

Report of committee concurred in.

Delegate Casey desired to be recorded against report of committee.

Resolution No. 169.—By Delegate J. A. Cable, Coopers' International Union:

Whereas, Members of the United Brewery Workers' Union cooping and tightening hoops on loose cooperage packages before they are washed or pitched, in

Delegate Lavery, for Committee on Federal Labor Unions, submitted the following:

Your committee to which was referred Resolution No. 158, requesting that a Constitution suitable for Federal Labor Unions be formed, respectfully report as follows:

We recommend that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council, with the recommendation that such Constitution be prepared at the earliest possible moment.

JAMES A. LAVERY,
J. P. WALSH,
WILLIAM J. DARRAGH,
WILLIAM A. DAVIS,
S. E. NIECE,
JOHN F. O'SULLIVAN,
Committee.

Report concurred in.

Delegate Klapetzky, for Committee on Organization, reported the following:

On Resolution No. 200.—By Delegation of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers:

To the American Federation of Labor, Scranton, Pa.:

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, in general convention assembled, has adopted the following resolutions:

We, your committee in the matter of the National Paperhangers' Association, would respectfully report as follows:

That we recommend to this Convention that the spirit of the resolution to the American Federation of Labor at their Louisville Convention be complied with, and we propose the following plan:

First. That in localities where local unions of paperhangers of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers exist, all members of the National Association shall apply to such Local Unions of the Brotherhood and shall, if having been in good standing in the National Association, be admitted to membership.

Second. Where no local union of the paperhangers exists of the Brotherhood, and there does not exist a union of the National Association, such local union shall, on application, receive a charter as a Paperhangers' Local Union of the Brotherhood, and such union shall have the same powers and privileges of a local of the Brotherhood.

In the matter of autonomy your committee believes that the laws of the Brotherhood now give control of the paperhangers to Paperhangers' Local Unions of the Brotherhood and, with the pending amendments on this subject, when adopted, will make the desired autonomy complete, and we therefore invite the said National Paperhangers' Protective and Benevolent Association to become a part and parcel of the Brotherhood in the above manner.

That we further recommend that wherever a local union of the Paperhangers does exist, all members of the Brotherhood working at that branch of the trade must transfer to such local.

That we further recommend that Mr. Vail, the representative of the National Paperhangers' Protective and Benevolent Association be at once notified of the action of this General Assembly.

The committee recommends its adoption. Agreed to.

At 5:30 p. m. the Convention adjourned until 7:30 p. m., as per the previous action of the Convention.

NINTH DAY.—Night Session.

At 7:30 p. m. the Convention was called to order by President Gompers.

It was moved to dispense with the call of the roll. Motion lost.

Roll Call.—Present: Delegates Pallas, Lovely, Eaton, Nicolaus, Bohm, Priesters-

bach, Wiegler, Hank, Boyer, Swartz, Crimmings, Nelson, Coleman, Richard, Gompers, Dernel, Tracy, Barnes, Morris, J. R. O'Brien, Devine, Cable, Fox, Jasper, Clark, Maloney, Spence, Beinke, Lightall, Shamp, Tim Healy, Mangan, White, Altman, Lawrence, Grossman, D. A. Hayes, Agard, Croke, Gilluly, Duncan, Shalvoy, Hobby, Ziedler, Peter Smith, D. Healey, O'Connell, Creamer, Keegan, Call, E. J. Lynch, Fraze, Lewis, Wilson, John Mitchell, Dolan, Ryan, Haskins, Reese, Valentine, Frey, Casey, Bainbridge, Bell, Dold, Kennedy, John Clark, Norman, Higgins, Mahon, Reeves, Perham, Penje, Frazier, Furuseth, Tierney, Lennon, Sweeney, Tansey, Wood, Fischer, Witzel, Morrison, Eugene O'Rourke, Kidd, Braunschweig, Gebelein, Williams, Rogers, Riley, Frank McCarthy, Nugent, McHugh, W. S. O'Brien, Huebner, Eichelberger, Driscoll, Grant, Bowman, Weier, Max Hayes, Geiger, Greville, Orr, Warde, Letchworth, Lee, Kuhn, Custer, Sweet, Wall, Reicher, Bolander, Brockhausen, Robinson, Hillers, Davis, McKee, H. A. Smith, Kelchner, Trumbo, Morgan, Williams, Callaghan, McCabe, Brandt, Roberts, E. M. Davis, Usher, Dietrich, McMaster, Burkert, Bauer, Forrester, Clay, Harris, Ed. Jones, Bischoff, Heltsche, J. M. McCarthy, Reid, Palutye, De Spanga, Westoby, Vantuesan, Dompler, O'Dea, Butterworth, Druesedow, and Kee.

Delegate Kidd, for Committee on State Federation, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 183.—By Delegate I. B. Kuhn, Central Labor Union of Hanover and McSherrystown, Pa.:

Whereas, The labor movement in many of the States is receiving much valuable assistance by having good compact State Federations;

Whereas, the State of Pennsylvania, with its vast army of organized toilers, has at present no such State Federation;

Whereas, The said State of Pennsylvania is in immediate need of a State Federation for organization and legislative purposes; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Union of Lancaster has recently issued a call for the formation of a State Federation, which has not as yet aroused sufficient interest to warrant the holding of a convention to effect an organization;

Resolved, That this Convention direct the Executive Officers of the American Federation of Labor to issue a circular to all the City Central, Local Labor, and Federal Labor Unions, and American Federation of Labor Organizers, in this State, urging upon them the importance of taking favorable action on the proposition to form a State Federation and send a representative to the convention when held.

The committee recommends that that part of the resolve after the words "Federal Labor Unions" be stricken out and the following substituted:

Resolved, That this Convention direct the Executive Officers of the American Federation of Labor to issue a circular to all the City Central, Local Labor, and Federal Labor Unions in the State of Pennsylvania, calling a convention to be held at some convenient time and place, and the said time and place to be selected by the Executive Council, for the purpose of forming a State branch of the American Federation of Labor; and that the Incoming President be authorized to communicate with the Executive Officers of National and International Unions urging them to have their Local Unions in the State of Pennsylvania represented at the said convention; and the Executive Council shall appoint a representative to be present at said convention and assist in the formation of the proposed State branch.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution as amended.

T. I. KIDD, Chairman,
JOHN H. RILEY,
DUDLEY E. FENWICK,
JOHN M. DALY,
EUGENE F. O'ROURKE,
AUGUST PRIESTERBACH,
ALBERT T. FISH,
DENNIS HEALEY,
D. U. WILLIAMS,
W. S. O'BRIEN.

Delegate Kuhn moved, as an amendment, to strike out so much of the resolution as relates to the time and place, and insert in lieu thereof "March 10, in Wilkes-barre, Pa.

Amendment adopted.

Report of committee, as amended, was then adopted.

breweries, is an intrusion on the trade of the cooper, as covered by the jurisdiction of the Cooper's International Union, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that all cooperage work, including the driving of hoops on loose cooperage packages before they are washed or pitched in breweries, belongs, as in other industries under the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union, to the coopers.

On Resolution No. 170.—By Delegates Beinke, Engineers; Shamp, Firemen, Innis, Teamsters:

Whereas, At the Louisville Convention jurisdiction was apparently given to the National Brewery Workers' Union, under certain conditions, over engineers, firemen and teamsters working around breweries; and

Whereas, The conditions therein implied were grossly violated by the Brewery Workers' National Union; and

Whereas, Said violation of said implied terms has tended to disintegrate the Engineers', Firemen's, and Team Drivers' Unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Union of United Brewery Workers be, and are hereby instructed by this Convention, to at once cease chartering engineers, firemen, and team drivers, and to transfer the members taken by them from the Engineers, Firemen, and Team Drivers back to their respective Unions within a period of ninety days from adjournment of this Convention.

In view of the serious complications that exist at the present time and have existed for years past between the United Brewery Workmen, Engineers, Firemen, Coopers, and Teamsters, entailing disastrous results, tending towards the disruption of the five organizations involved, the Grievance Committee recommends that this Convention give absolute authority to the incoming Executive Council to settle this dispute on the lines laid down by the adoption of the findings and recommendations adopted by the Louisville Convention referring to this subject, said dispute to be adjusted in ninety days. The organization or organizations failing to accept the decision of the Executive Council shall be disciplined to the extent of having their charter revoked by the American Federation of Labor, and the committee earnestly recommends that all hostilities cease in order that the Executive Council may better take up this serious question and in the interest of the parties involved be conserved.

It was moved to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegates Healey, W. J. O'Brien, Fox, Beinke, and Shamp spoke on the report.

Report of the committee concurred in.

Delegates Wall and Beinke requested to be recorded as opposing the report.

On Resolution No. 181.—By Delegate T. Westoby, Ship Joiners, 8186:

Whereas, The Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Union, of San Francisco, No. 9162, have adopted a schedule of wages and hours much lower than the regular standard of wages that has been in existence the last forty-five years, viz., \$3.85 per day, for ten hours, for shipwrights, and \$4.40 per day, for ten hours, for caulkers, while the recognized wages are, and have been, \$5 per day, of nine hours, the last forty-five years;

And further, that said Union, in a body, came out on May 20, with all the other trades in the ship building business, and, after drawing a large amount of strike pay, was the only union that went back in a body, before the strike was ended. At the regular meeting of the Ship and Steamboat Joiners' Union, No. 8186, American Federation of Labor, held November 30, it was unanimously decided that the delegate of the Ship Joiners, No. 8186, be instructed to ask the incoming Executive Council to revoke the charter of Union No. 9162. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council revoke the charter of No. 9162, American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 208.—By Delegate of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

Whereas, The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America is, and has been, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since 1887, and has paid all dues and assessments to that body promptly and faithfully; and

Whereas, The working cards of members of the Brotherhood are refused recognition in the City of New York, and the members of our organization are hounded and hunted from job to job by members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with the full knowledge of the executive officers of that organization (American Federation of Labor); and

Whereas, Year after year, for thirteen years, promise after promise has been made by the American Federation of Labor officials to the Executive Board of the Brotherhood that they (the American Federation of Labor officials) would demand justice and recognition for our members working in that city (New York), but such promises have never been fulfilled, due to the fact that the American Federation of Labor, with the full knowledge with the executive officers of that useless instrument as far as building trade organizations are concerned, to accomplish any good. Be it, therefore

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the General Assembly of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, in general convention assembled, instruct our Executive Board to notify the officers of the American Federation of Labor that we demand from the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor in the City of New York through the American Federation of Labor recognition for the working cards of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America on all buildings in course of repair and construction in said city, and if such recognition is not guaranteed on or before February 15, 1902, that our General Executive Board shall immediately submit to our general membership the following proposition for a referendum vote (returnable in forty days):

"The American Federation of Labor is unable to secure recognition for our cards in the City of New York.

"Shall we continue our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor?"

We, your Committee on Grievances, deplore the fact that an affiliated National body in submitting a grievance should depart from the principles of trades unionism and violate the spirit in which the organized wage-earner desires that all disputes, whether between employers and employees or between the wage-earners themselves, should be taken up. This grievance has been presented for our consideration coupled with a threat and we believe that we would be careless of our duty should we allow such a matter to be introduced, believing that at all times we should stand firmly by the spirit of conciliation and arbitration. The subject-matter of this resolution is covered by Resolution No. 166, previously acted upon.

Respectfully submitted by the committee,

WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, Chairman.
W. D. RYAN,
JAMES J. CREAMER,
M. U. HOSWELL,
JOHN ROBERT O'BRIEN,
JOHN P. FREY,
MARTIN P. HIGGINS,
FRANK HELTSHE,
HENRY W. SZEGEDY,
P. J. DOWNEY, Secretary.

It was moved to concur in the report of the committee.

Delegate Bell debated the report.

Report of committee concurred in.

In the matter of indorsing the request of several divisions of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, that the Colorado and Southern Railroad be placed upon the unfair list, as the questions in dispute between the telegraphers and the company have been amicably settled and a schedule agreed to between the parties at interest, further action is unnecessary.

Delegate Agard, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 221.—Whereas, The people of Scranton and vicinity, especially those belonging to their respective unions, have been untiring in their efforts to make our visit to their city one of a most enjoyable character; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of

Labor hereby returns its thanks to the Central Body, Local Unions, and the public generally for the hospitable reception we have received and for the kindness and cordiality so liberally shown us during our brief visit; and be it further

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the public press for the liberal reports published of the proceedings of this Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN COLEMAN,
H. BLACKMORE,
D. D. DRISCOLL,
LOUIS F. SPENCE,
WILLIAM M. GARRETT,
E. A. AGARD, Secretary.

The resolution was adopted.

Delegate Mahon, for Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 207.—By Delegate J. R. O'Leary, Core Makers' International Union:

Whereas, It is the purpose of the Metal Trades Federation of North America to cause to be organized local metal trades councils or metal trades sections affiliated with central labor bodies, where such bodies exist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be, and it is hereby, authorized to request all central labor bodies to form such council or section within its affiliated bodies.

The committee recommends its adoption.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 211.—By Delegates Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America:

Whereas, Certain expelled members of Local 188, of Muncie, Ind., with a few non-union men, have banded themselves together and formed a so-called Independent Local No. 1, Painters and Paperhangers, and have, through misrepresentation and unfair means, succeeded in being represented in our Central Labor Union, and also in our local Building Trades Council, and, furthermore, have been encouraged, assisted and directed by the Local Organizer of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, We believe that inasmuch as we are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that organization should, in some manner, instruct the leaders of the various organizations which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that their local unions in the City of Muncie assist and use all their best efforts to subdue the feeling of secession, and discourage all the efforts of the so-called Independent Union No. 1, of Muncie, and that the Local Organizers of the American Federation of Labor in Muncie be notified accordingly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that its Local 188, of Muncie, be accorded all the assistance possible, and that its delegates to the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor bring this matter before the various heads of the national organizations which are represented in Muncie, Ind., especially the Carpenters' Organization, Street Railway Association, and building trades in general.

The committee recommends its adoption.

Concurred in.

This, Mr. Chairman and fellow-delegates, completes the work of the Committee on Organization as submitted to it by this Convention.

(Signed)

W. D. MAHON, Chairman,
HERMAN ROBINSON,
HENRY W. ZEIDLER,
T. L. LEWIS,
T. J. DUFFY,
M. P. CANNON,
J. H. F. MOSLEY,
JOHN WITZEL,
PETER SMITH,
C. P. FAHEY,
W. E. KLAUETZKY, Secretary.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke, of Special Committee, reported as follows:

Your Special Committee, appointed for the purpose of carrying out the spirit and intent of Resolution No. 130, begs leave to report that it has performed its duties and that it has arranged to have the details in connection with this question turned over to the Central Trades and Labor Union of Scranton, which is entirely satisfactory to the promoters of said resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE F. O'ROURKE, Chairman.
HUGH FRAYNE,
J. H. DEVINE.

Report concurred in.

A circular letter was received from R. L. Harper, of Jacksonville, Fla., stating that they have more than a sufficient number of mechanics to supply the demand.

Fraternal Delegate Ben Tillett recited an ode to labor, by Sir Lewis Morris, which was received with great applause, and on motion of Delegate Tracy it was ordered printed in The American Federationist.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the American Federation of Labor and the International Labor Movement, and with all singing "Auld Lang Syne," at 11:55 p. m., the Twenty-first Annual Session of the American Federation of Labor was declared adjourned sine die.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

JOHN C. DERNELL,
Assistant Secretary of Convention.

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